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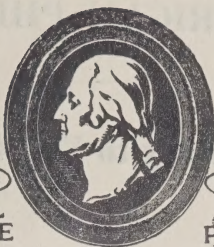
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THE AMERICAN

OFFICIAL
JOURNAL OF THE



PHILATELIST

AMERICAN
PHILATELIC SOCIETY

1928-1929

Vol. 42

ADOLPH D. FENNEL

EDITOR

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Index to Vol. 42

MAJOR ARTICLES.

A. P. S. Convention, 1929	607, 698, 703, 792
Camel Express, The	637
Great Britain, British Army P. O. in Egypt, 1882-85	433
Great Britain, Stamps Used in Cyprus	79
Guatemala, Postage Stamps of	18
Hunting for Franklin	3
U. S. Navy Ship Cancellations	291
Venezuela, Plates of the Smaller Guayana Issue of	361
Waterburys, A List of the	637

BISECTS:

Canada, Dominion of	769
Canada, Port Hood Bisect	505
Chile, the First Issue	298
China	575
Danish West Indies; Limpricht	224
German Southwest Africa	369
Marshall Islands	443
St. Lucia	151
Trinidad, Manuscript Surcharge Bisect	715
Turks Island, 5d. Bisect	635

GALLERIES PHILATELIC:

Chapultepec, The Hill of the Grasshopper	704
Ctesiphon	644
Grande Falls of Labrador, The	644
Hugo Wolf	518
Jon Sigurdsson	296
Ludwig von Beethoven	438
Mustapha Kemal Pasha	778
Temple of Heaven, The	365
Queen Victoria, 1819-1901	226

GENERAL ARTICLES AND COMMENT.

Are U. S. Stamps Good Investments	645
Around the World Flight	327
Arranging a Stamp Collection, Laying Out a Blank Album	806
Bargains at All Dealers Shops	305
Boers, Herman—An Appreciation	172

Cuban Revolutionary Stamps	231
Ferrari Second Sale	613
Firm Market for U. S.	253
Funds of the A. P. S., The	633
Is This the First Air Mail Letter	780
International Medical Congress Stamps	367
More U. S. Commemoratives	706
Philately a Factor in Tuberculosis	197
Plate Number Varieties—5c Air Mail	327
Postmen of the Andes	14
Postal Union Congress Commemoratives	589
Serious Warning	777
Some Wandering Thoughts	153
Spain	439
Three Cent Red of 1869	501
Three Hundred Unpicked Covers, 3c, 1851	304
Valley Forge Plate Defect	366

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Air Mail	36, 95, 173, 238, 314, 382, 449, 508, 664, 727, 799
British Colonials	42, 112, 190, 247, 396, 464, 534, 597
Editor's Column	23, 90, 160, 234, 306, 374, 445, 511, 584, 647, 710, 792
General Collector, Notes for the—	
	15, 87, 157, 229, 301, 371, 440, 502, 581, 641, 707
New Issue Notes and Chronicle—	
	33, 105, 179, 254, 323, 397, 458, 531, 598, 661, 729, 803
Precancels	43, 109, 187, 244, 319, 394, 461, 528, 590, 652, 725, 805
Revenue Unit	27, 114, 168, 248, 322, 391, 455, 523, 593, 655, 717, 797
Sales Department	52, 127, 198, 268, 338, 411, 476, 544, 614, 677, 743, 814
Secretarial Unit	120
Stampless Cover Unit	29, 101, 182, 250, 386, 452, 519, 587, 721

REPORTS, REVIEWS AND SPECIAL NOTICES.

Expert's Report	32, 113, 732
Official Notices	51, 126, 196, 223, 266, 335, 409, 437, 474, 517, 608, 672, 740, 813
Reviews	26, 165, 228, 309, 381, 448, 515, 650, 714, 795
Rules & Classifications (A. P. Exhibitions)	569
Secretary's Report	47, 122, 191, 262, 330, 402, 469, 535, 602, 665, 735, 807
Society Items	117, 185, 257, 328, 400, 465, 543, 580, 609, 674, 741, 813
Treasurer's Report	121, 197, 267, 337, 410, 468, 542, 601, 673, 745, 812
Under the Hammer	389, 525, 734

OBITUARIES.

Our Dead—Poem	116
Bartlett, Arthur E.	313
Benkard, Lt. Col. J. Philip	543
Fletcher, Judge Thos. S.	232
Hetrich, Dr. Geo.	167
Irvin, H. Kenneth	395

Kennedy, Frank M.	313
Larsen, Henry J.	167
Morgenthau, Julius C.	651
Newmark, Maurice H.	714
Rall, Emil J.	232
Roterberg, August	86
Schirmer, Godfrey	233
Spencer, Charles W.	167
Tracy, Lt. Col. J. Kennard	651



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Vol. 42.

OCTOBER, 1928.

No. 1.

Hunting For Franklin.

By E. TUDOR GROSS, A. P. S. 4532.

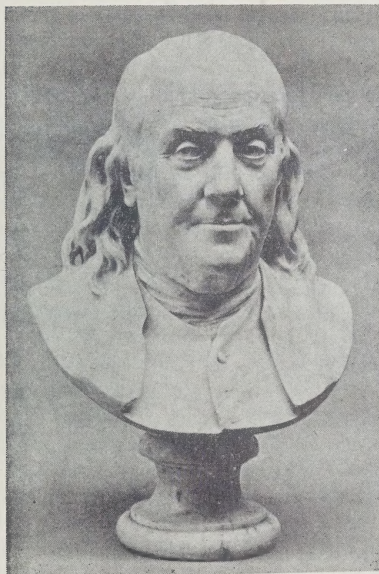


Fig. 1.—The Houdon Bust.

In presenting this article on the Franklin portrait on the 1c 1861 postage stamp of the United States, I do so with considerable diffidence. What I shall have to say will in some respects appear to contradict what has been written by several eminent philatelic writers, whose research work has been most exhaustive, and whose knowledge of stamps is vastly superior to my own. In the first place, these writers relied for certain of their information on the "official descriptions," as furnished by the government, and they might justly be pardoned if they assumed these descriptions to be authoritative. Secondly, since these works were written, much information about Franklin has been brought to light, with the result that

we can now show that even the government itself was in error in some of its earlier statements.

During the past winter, a very excellent and useful pamphlet was issued at Washington, entitled "A Description of United States Postage Stamps and Postal Cards." As in the case of the writers above referred to, the compilers of this pamphlet evidently had recourse to the government files for some of the statements which they made. If, in this article, I succeed in proving that some of these statements are inaccurate, it is done not in a spirit of criticism of this publication, but rather to clear up certain points which were evidently not understood at an earlier date.

Recently I read an article on "The Charm of Stamp Collecting," wherein the writer mentioned the "quest" as one of its most fascinating features. In other words, the search for scarce stamps gave him as much, if not more pleasure, as did the actual possession of the stamp after his efforts had been successful. While the subject of this paper has nothing to do with the quest for any particular stamp, it is based on the search for historic information, extending over a period of some three years, and while only a philatelic sideline, it has been decidedly interesting work.

A few years ago I became interested in the 1c stamp of 1861, not that it offered opportunities for plating, or similar intensive study, but simply because I liked the stamp. Furthermore, I found it quite difficult to secure copies in first-class condition, in spite of the fact that it was in use from 1861 to 1866 (without grille) and notwithstanding that probably some one hundred and twenty-five million were printed. From a beginning of picking up superb copies, I naturally branched out into cancellations, with the result that my collection now contains proofs, essays, singles, pairs, strips, blocks and covers, contained in five albums.

One day a friend suggested that it would be interesting if I could show as the first page in album No. 1, the original etching or engraving from which the stamp was made. That suggestion, simple in itself, has been the cause of my three years "quest," and has led me into a vast amount of reading and correspondence which has produced considerable information, though as yet no "original etching."

In examining the stamp, it was obvious that the likeness of Franklin was taken from a bust, either marble or plaster, and that the artist engraved his design by getting a reproduction of the bust, and then adding the framework that completes the stamp. Much labor would have been saved, and half of my problem solved, if, at this time, I had known of the existence of the monthly bulletin of the New York Public Library, edition of January, 1906. This publication, not being of a philatelic nature, probably has little, if any, circulation in the realm of stamps, and so I was unaware that it contained a statement as to the origin of the portrait on the 1c 1861. So far as I know, it, for the first time, names the artist of the bust, and while it mentions the location of several busts by the same artist, it does not claim any one as the original from which the stamp was copied.

Not knowing about this publication, however, I naturally directed my first search for information to Luff's monumental work on "The Postage Stamps of the United States." Here I found quoted the official description which refers to the profile head of Franklin as a "bust." The paragraph ends with these words:—"The portrait is probably intended as a copy from Rubricht." Just what this meant was not, nor is now, clear to me. Whether it meant that Rubricht might have been the artist, or that he might have been an engraver who copied the bust from a wet plate photograph or an etching, I could not tell. The latter, however, seemed the more probable, and so I began writing to dealers familiar with Franklin portraits for an "engraving by Rubricht." While I was shown many engrav-

ings that were excellent likenesses of Franklin, I found none that resembled either the stamp or its bust, and none that were by Rubricht. It is interesting to note that recently an engraving has come to hand which in many ways resembles the bust as pictured on the stamp, but it has no connection whatever with what we might call the design of the stamp.

Again I had recourse to philatelic writers. J. K. Tiffany, in his "History of the Postage Stamps of the United States," written in 1886, makes no mention of the origin of the portrait, and furthermore says erroneously, on page 125, "The portraits upon the eight types or values of this (1861) issue, seem to be copied from the same pictures as were those on the corresponding denominations of the preceding issue." As far as the 1c stamp is concerned, this was obviously incorrect, as even a cursory glance at the portraits on the 1c 1851-1857, and the 1c 1861 reveals that they were not from the same bust. Referring again to Luff's book, I found that the official description of the stamps of the 1851 issue named an artist for each of the portraits EXCEPT those on the 1c and 30c (Franklin) denomination. Why this omission? Probably the government did not know the name of the artist of the bust, or else they were not sure.

Two other writers of prominence who have written interesting works on United States stamps are F. J. Melville, and Sir Nicholas Waterhouse. To them I turned for light, but Waterhouse is silent as regards artists, while Melville is hardly less so. Although the latter describes the 1c 1851 and the 1c 1861 without reference to their origin, he says of the 1c 1869, "(This) shows a profile after the bust by Cerrachi, of Franklin." The bust illustrated on this latter stamp is obviously the same as that of the 1c 1861, and the 30c 1861, and the reference is undoubtedly due to the official description, as recorded in Luff's book, reading "Head of Franklin, after bust by Cerrachi." If, therefore, Cerrachi made the bust pictured on the 1c 1869, which is the same bust as that on the 1c 1861 (although at a different angle) why did the government in its official description of the 1c 1861 say that "The portrait is probably intended as a copy from Rubricht."

Reading these two descriptions today, one would naturally infer either that the government did not recognize the similarity of the busts, or else that it had learned something about the bust in 1869 which it did not know in 1861. Also it might possibly be inferred that the artist who made the bust was one man, while the engraver who copied it, was another. Cerrachi was a sculptor who worked in this country from 1791 to 1795, and for about one hundred years it was erroneously accepted that he was the artist responsible for many of the busts of Franklin. Rubricht, therefore, was undoubtedly the engraver, and on this assumption I began my search. My main object, of course, was to determine with certainty the origin of the portrait on the stamp. If it were copied from a bust, the question was, who actually made the bust, and where was it? If it was from an original engraving, who was the artist who designed it? The design on the stamp was engraved, but this did not necessarily mean that the portrait in the centre was original with the engraver. The name of Rubricht, having been associated with the stamp by the government, seemed to point the way for investigation, and I started out in earnest on this scent.

As I have said, I wrote to dealers in engravings, in various eastern cities, sending them copies of the stamp as samples, but met with no success. Then I determined to try to discover if there was an engraver or artist by the name of Rubricht, who was known to have worked at the time when the stamp was issued. About this time, I fortunately had a chance meeting with Prof. H. L. Koopman, of the John Hay Library, at Brown University, and knowing that he was much interested in Franklin, I told him of my problem, and asked for help. He suggested that very probably I could get valuable assistance from collectors of Frankliniana

and he at once wrote to a dealer in New York for addresses of such collectors. The name of William S. Mason, of Evanston, Ill., was suggested as a leading authority on Franklin, and upon receipt of a letter from me, Mr. Mason wrote as follows:

"I am sorry I cannot help you with reference to your search for the original engraving from which the head of Franklin was taken as used on the one cent postage stamp which you enclosed in your letter. We have a great many portraits of Franklin, but I cannot find one which in any way resembles the portrait used on the stamp. I have sent your letter to Mr. George Simpson Eddy, #2 Rector Street, New York City. He has a greater knowledge about, and more information with reference to, the portraiture of Franklin than any other person in this country. I have asked him to give you the benefit of his superior knowledge.

Personally I am inclined to think the etching for the stamp was made from one of the Houdon busts. The stamp portrait I think resembles the bust executed by Houdon for Governor DeWitt Clinton. However, this is only conjecture, and I hope Mr. Eddy can fathom your puzzle.

Yours very truly,

WM. S. MASON."

This letter was illuminating in several ways. In the first place, it suggested as the artist of the bust the famous sculptor Houdon, whose name I had not previously heard as being associated with it. Secondly, it indicated that even in one of the largest collections of Franklin etchings in this country (Mr. Mason's) there was none that resembled the one for which I was searching. While this, of course, did not prove that such an etching did not exist, it made it look extremely doubtful.

Two days later I received the following letter from Mr. George Simpson Eddy, which not only confirmed Mr. Mason's opinion, but actually pointed the way to a final solution of the problem.

"Mr. Wm. S. Mason has forwarded to me your letter to him of the 18th inst., which he has asked me to answer.

I would say that I think that the portrait of Dr. Franklin, which appears on the one cent stamp which you enclose and which I return herewith, is a profile view of the bust of Franklin by the celebrated French sculptor Houdon, who made a bust of Franklin in 1778. There is a marble example of this bust in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city. I have no idea where the engraver of the stamp got the model from which he made his engraving, but think it likely that he found some profile engraving of the Houdon bust, which he used to copy from.

I have never heard of a portrait of Franklin, from life, by an artist named Rubricht. There are many portraits of Franklin which were not painted from life.

Yours very truly,

GEO. S. EDDY."

Before proceeding with the story of the hunt for the original bust itself, I wish first to tell what I subsequently learned about Rubricht, as it clears up, I think, a misunderstanding which has existed for over half a century. In other words, if I were at last on the track of the real artist of the bust, I must also try to explode the "Rubricht theory," before making the quest complete.

In the Rhode Island School of Design, in Providence, is an extensive library on art and artists, and as the curator, Mr. Louis Earle Rowe, is a friend of mine, I sought his aid in "locating Rubricht." After searching all the sources at his disposal, Mr. Rowe reported that he could find no mention of any artist, engraver,

or sculptor by that name, and recommended that I communicate with Mr. Frank Weitenkamp, Curator of Prints, at the New York Public Library.

This I did and received the following reply:—

“On receipt of your letter of February 4th, my first impression was that Rubricht (a name entirely new to me), was really Gobrecht, but Gobrecht (engraver and die sinker at the Philadelphia Mint) died in 1844, so that theory will not do.”

After referring to the library's list of Franklin portraits, to which I shall refer later, the letter continues,

“You might write to the American Bank Note Company, 70 Broadway, New York City. That Company was formed from a number of concerns in 1858, and its records may possibly show whether Rubricht was ever on their staff.

Yours truly,

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.”

Before writing the American Bank Note Company, which succeeded the National Bank Note Company, the printers of the 1861 issue, I communicated with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington, and received in reply a letter from Mr. R. S. Regar, Third Assistant Postmaster General, which I will quote in full:

“Your letter of February 4 to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, requesting information relative to the portrait of Franklin which appears on the 1c postage stamp of 1861, has been referred to this Office.

Prior to July 1, 1894, United States postage stamps were manufactured for the Post Office Department by private concerns, among which were the National Bank Note Company, the Continental Bank Note Company, and the American Bank Note Company. Since that date they have been manufactured at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing under an agreement between the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The 1c Franklin stamp of 1861 was manufactured by the National Bank Note Company of New York, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has no record of the names of the engravers or artists who were employed by that Company when the design was prepared.

This Department has no record of the name “Rubricht” mentioned in connection with the engraving, but if you will refer to John N. Luff's book entitled “The Postage Stamps of the United States,” you will find that after describing the 1c stamp of 1861, he states “This portrait is probably intended as a copy from Rubricht.” This would indicate that Rubricht was an artist and not an engraver.

A further description of this stamp appears in the Annual Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1900. At the close of the description, the following statement is made: “There is no authority for the opinion, but the portrait is probably touched up from Cer-rachi.”

I regret that there are no other records available in this Department from which information can be furnished concerning the portrait of Franklin used on the 1c stamp of 1861.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.”

This letter clearly shows that the Department at Washington has no records available which would cast any further light on the subject. It should, however,

be stated that the reference to Rubricht in Luff's book forms the last sentence of the paragraph giving the official description of the 1c stamp. Following this sentence are the words "Size 19½x25 MM." It would appear, therefore, that the statement originated with the government and was not the personal expression of Mr. Luff.

The American Bank Note Company was also written to, as suggested by Mr. Weitenkampf, and after a reasonable time had elapsed for investigation, I received the following reply from Mr. John P. Treadwell, Jr., the Comptroller of the Company:

"Referring to your letter of February 7th, we beg to advise you that I have looked into our records and fail to find an engraver by the name of Rubricht in connection with engravings furnished by this Company. We are positive he did not engrave the bust which you mention which appeared on the one cent stamp of 1861.

Yours very truly,

J. P. TREADWELL, JR., Comptroller."

While the above letter would indicate that Rubricht, if such a man existed, had no connection with the engraving of the stamp in question, I felt that I should look still further for information. The name of Mr. Warren C. Crane, of New York City, was suggested to me, as one who had devoted a half century to the making of a collection of Franklin portraits, and had recently presented this collection to Rutgers University. Accordingly I wrote Mr. Crane, and received a courteous reply, stating that he had kept no memoranda of the engravers of these portraits, but that a complete list of his collection had been made by Mr. Robert Fridenberg, of the Fridenberg Galleries, New York City. He added that he had written him for information. Incidentally, Mr. Crane also stated that "Mr. Fridenberg knows more about the names of the engravers, etc., of Franklin portraits, than any one that I know." Mr. Fridenberg's reply to Mr. Crane was brief, but to the point. It is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Crane:—

The name Rubricht is entirely unfamiliar as an engraver, either in connection with Benjamin Franklin, or any other personage.

Yours truly,

ROBERT FRIDENBERG."

Thinking that possibly I might secure some information from that well-known authority, Hiram E. Deatz, of Flemington, N. J., I wrote Mr. Deatz, and received in reply a letter from which I quote the following:

"I have delayed reply to yours of February 12th, hoping something might recall Rubricht to mind, but I do not believe I ever heard of him."

The above correspondence I believe shows clearly that the "Rubricht theory," to say the least, is not well founded. How his name became associated with the stamp in the official description, it is impossible to say. Possibly Mr. Weitenkampf's suggestion that the same was mistaken for "Gobrecht," an engraver and die sinker at the Philadelphia Mint, may have something to do with it. Even though Gobrecht died in 1844, it might have been possible that he made an engraving which was subsequently used in connection with the design of the stamp. Even so, he was obviously not a sculptor, and therefore, could not have made the bust from which the stamp was copied.

Let us now pass to the final stage of the quest, the locating of the actual bust from which the portrait on the stamp was copied. As soon as I had learned from

Mr. Eddy that the head of Franklin on the stamp resembled the marble bust by Houdon, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, I communicated with the Museum, and ordered a photograph in profile. In due time this was received, but upon careful study, it did not "tie up" with the portrait on the stamp.

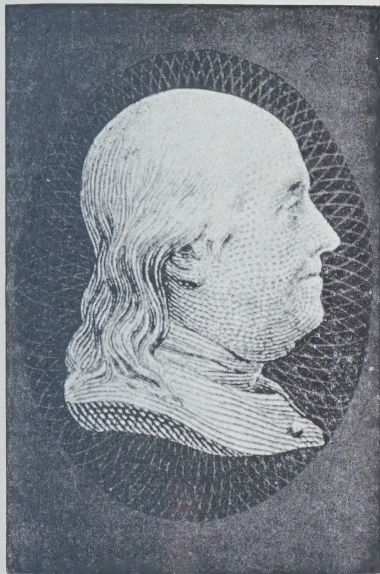


Fig. 2.

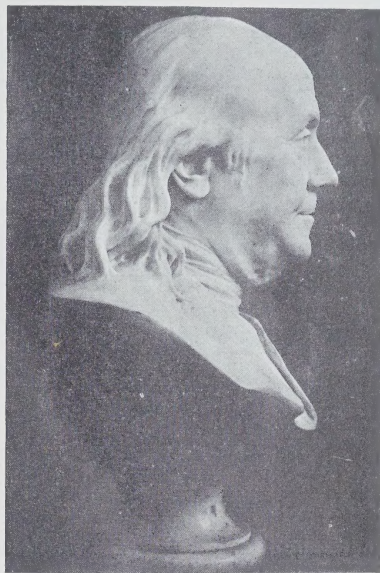


Fig. 3.

By comparing figure 2 (the bust as printed on the stamp) with figure 3, (a profile photograph of the bust itself), the principal differences were obvious. The button on the waistcoat which appears on the stamp, did not appear in the photograph, and the arrangement of the hair over the ear and along the neck, was different. A full-face photo of the bust clearly showed the button on the left hand side of the vest or coat (see figure 1), and yet the profile view showing Franklin "facing east" as does the portrait on the stamp, gave no evidence of this button. This problem was unexpectedly solved for me one day, when I was explaining about it to a friend in the printing business. As he looked at the stamp and the full-face photo of the bust, he said, "Don't forget that the stamp is printed *in reverse*, and that while it seems to be the right side of the face, in reality it is the left side. A photo taken of the left profile would show the button." Realizing that this suggestion would probably solve a part, at least, of the difficulty, I had a special photo made of the left side of the bust, and sure enough, the button showed in the same position as on the stamp, and more interesting still was the fact that the arrangement of the hair was quite different from that on the right side, and corresponded almost identically with that on the stamp. (See Fig. 4).

Here, then, was apparently the answer to my problem. Any slight variation in the curved lines of the curls could easily be accounted for by liberties taken by the engraver in copying the etching from which the design was made.

The only question left was to determine, if possible, whether there were any other Houdon busts in the country, which might have been used as the copy for the stamp. Once more Mr. Eddy helped by his suggestion, for he referred me to Biddle and Hart's work "The Life and Works of Jean Antoine Houdon," a rare

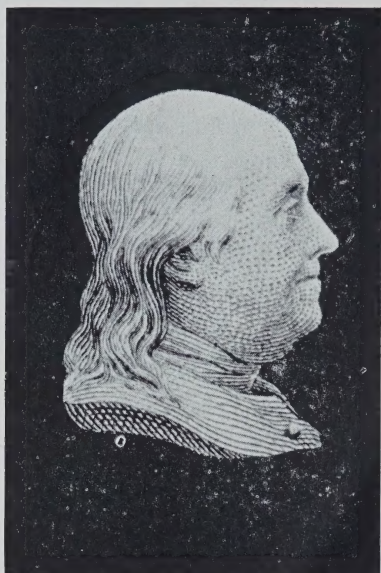


Fig. 2.

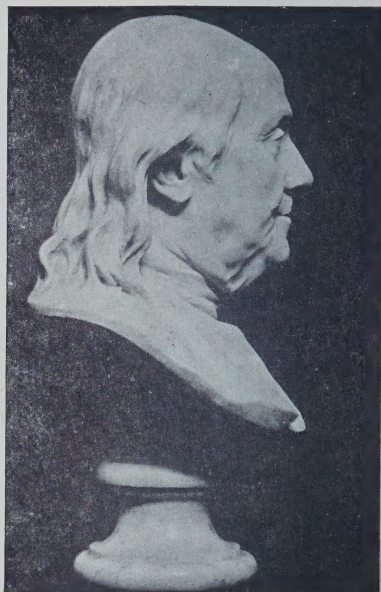


Fig. 4.

book not found in most libraries. Here I found not only the entire history of the original bust, which was made in Paris in 1778, but the statement that in this country there are but three replicas therefrom, made and signed by Houdon. One is in marble, and belongs to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City; one is in plaster, and is owned by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Boston; and the third (not life size) is in bronze, and belongs to a Philadelphia art collector. There is at present in the Boston Atheneum an unsigned bust of Franklin in plaster, but the shoulders are draped as with a toga. This bust, therefore, could not have been the subject used by the engraver, and as it is reasonable to suppose that only an original bust would have been copied, the choice seemed to lie between the one in New York and the one in Boston belonging to the American Academy. Through the courtesy of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, I received a profile photo of the Boston bust. (See Fig. 5.)

This photograph showed clearly that the bust was from the same "model" as the one in New York, but as the head is bent forward instead of looking straight out (as does the portrait on the stamp), it was apparently not the bust from which the stamp was copied. There was, of course, the possibility that the bust might have been photographed in its "bowed" position, and a print made from the negative in such a way as to show the face looking straight out. Accordingly I had such a print made (Fig. 6) and then compared it with Fig. 4.

At first it seemed as if the Boston bust "tied up" exactly with the one in New York, but, upon close examination, certain slight differences were apparent. In the first place, the hair in front of the ear ends in an almost straight line, while on the marble bust it ends in a slight curl. Secondly, the long lock of hair running from the ear to the shoulder falls in a wavy line, while on the other bust it is nearly straight until it reaches the neckband. The greatest difference, however, is in what we might call the "dimple." The Boston bust shows this just above

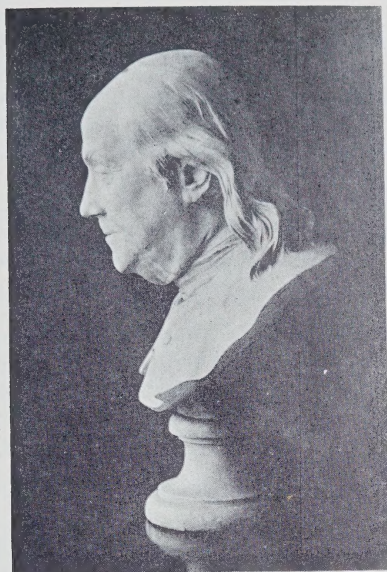


Fig. 5.—Not Reversed.

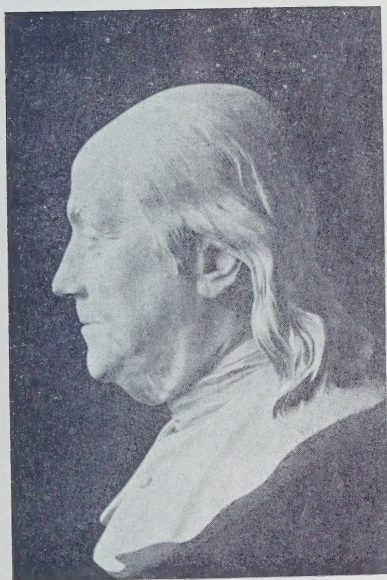


Fig. 6.—Not Reversed.

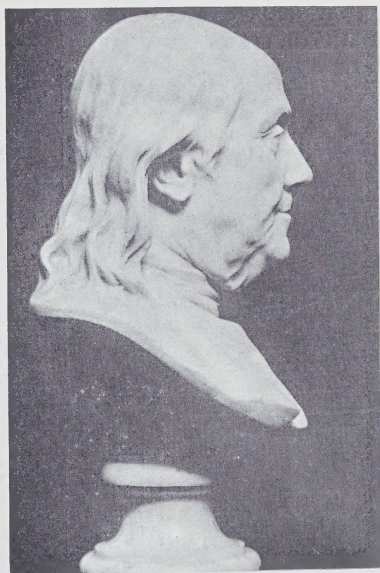


Fig. 4.

the heavy line marking the double chin and about one-third the distance from the point of the chin to the tip of the ear. On the New York bust, it is much more pronounced, is higher up on the face, and is about halfway between the ear and the chin. A close examination of the design on the stamp (Fig. 2) shows a slight-

ly shaded portion in the same position as the depression on the marble bust, and is evidently intended as a reproduction of this dimple. This, to my mind, is conclusive evidence in favor of the New York bust, for, while the engraver might have varied the lines of the hair in front of the ear and in the curl running to the shoulder, he would probably not have "re-located" the dimple. (It might be well to add here that although both the New York and Boston busts are from the same model, they would not necessarily be alike in every particular. One was a plaster cast, and therefore undoubtedly a true replica of the original model. The other was carved in marble from the original and consequently would show slight variations). I feel, therefore, that I can say with every degree of assurance that the portrait on the 1c 1861 is copied from the original marble bust by Jean Antoine Houdon, in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

I will now quote from the Bulletin of the New York Public Library, January, 1906, wherein, in describing their list of Franklin portraits, the publishers, under Houdon, say "The Houdon bust has appeared frequently on postage stamps; thus, in profile to right on * * * 1861 issue, 30c and 1c." This is the statement which would have saved me a lot of trouble if I had known about it when I began my quest.

One more bit of explanation, and then I will give the history of the Houdon bust as furnished me by the Metropolitan Museum. In the early part of this article, I quoted a government description which cited Cerrachi as the artist of the bust on the 1c 1869, and stated that this artist had erroneously been identified with Franklin busts for about one hundred years. In the course of my study of Houdon, I learned what I believe to be the facts in the case. There are two, and only two, distinct types of Franklin busts,—one, the Houdon type which we have been studying, and the other, the Caffieri type. The latter is the one most frequently seen, and is easily distinguished from the other because of the loose twisted neck cloth. Also the direction of the eyes is different. (See Fig. 7.)

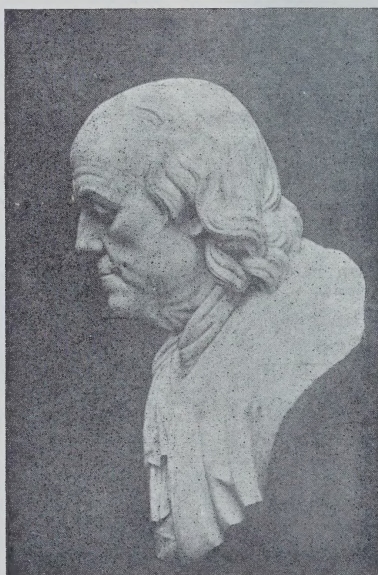


Fig. 7.—The Caffieri Bust.

After years of study and investigation, Messrs. Biddle and Hart discovered that the Franklin bust, which, for over a century had been attributed to Cerrachi, was, in reality, the work of Jean Jacques Caffieri, a Parisian sculptor of Italian descent, who exhibited his original in the Paris Salon in 1777. The work of Caffieri has been more extensively copied than that of Houdon, and it has only been in recent years that the "Cerrachi fiction" has been exploded. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Biddle and Hart express the belief that Cerrachi never made a bust of Franklin. I merely mention this matter briefly, as it really is only indirectly concerned with the subject of this paper.

As to the history of the marble Houdon bust, I shall quote from the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, December, 1912:

"The bust of Franklin is life-size, executed in white marble, signed and dated; Houdon f—1778. It was given to the Museum by Mr. John Bard in 1873, and originally belonged to Dr. Samuel Bard, a physician of New York at the time of the Revolution, and a friend of Franklin. Since this is the only Houdon bust of Franklin in marble that we know, it may well be the bust referred to in the following extract from a letter written in 1802 by Dupont de Nemours from New York, to Thomas Jefferson: "Houdon has left in America a very fine bust of Benjamin Franklin which is now at my house. This bust is in marble, is worth 100 Louis of our money, equaling about 480 dollars. Nothing would be more appropriate than for the nation to place it in your Capitol (Va.) and Houdon, to whom Virginia still owes a thousand crowns on the statue of Washington, stands in real need of the money." Nothing came of this proposal, however, and the further history of the bust is unknown, unless, as it has been suggested, the piece was acquired by Doctor Bard."

Thinking that I should try to locate the whereabouts of the bust in 1860, I wrote again to Mr. Eddy and received the following reply:

"In reply to your letter of yesterday, I would say that I have always understood that the marble bust of Franklin by Houdon was given to the Metropolitan Museum by Mr. John Bard. Whether Mr. Bard resided in the City of New York or elsewhere I do not know, but I have the impression that wherever he lived, it was within the State of New York. As to where the bust in question was in 1860 or 1861, I have no information, but I assume that it was in possession either of Mr. John Bard or of some other member of the Bard family. I am,

Yours very truly,

GEO. S. EDDY."

If Mr. Eddy's assumption is correct, it would seem that the bust was fairly accessible to an artist of the National Bank Note Company whose headquarters were in New York City.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I feel it may be stated positively that—

1. Rubricht was not an artist, sculptor or engraver of any note.
2. Rubricht, if there was such a person, was not responsible for the portrait on the 1c 1861 stamp, nor is it likely that he was the engraver who copied the finished design.
3. Cerrachi never made a bust of Franklin, and therefore could not have been the artist responsible for the portrait under discussion.

4. Caffieri was not the artist whose bust was used on this stamp, as his type of bust is entirely different from the one actually employed.
5. Houdon was the artist whose work was copied to make the 1c 1861.
6. The bust itself is the one in marble, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and not the one in plaster in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Boston.

NOTE—While it is not the province of this article to discuss the Franklin busts on other United States stamps, it may be of interest to state that with the exception of the 1c and 30c 1861, the 1c 1869, the 1c 1870-1879, including departmentals, and the 1c 1882 (all of which are by Houdon) all the others are of the Caffieri type. The 5c 1847 and the 1c 1902 are from paintings, not busts.

Postmen of the Andes.

By D. R. LOCKE.

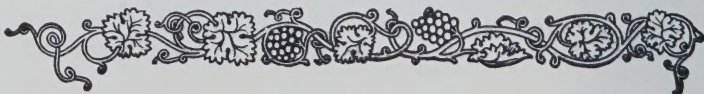
The Inca postmen of pre-conquest days, known as *chasquis*, belonged to a separate caste trained from childhood in swiftness and endurance as runners. They and their families were supported by the state and were excused from all other communal duties. The government maintained post houses with relays of uniformed runners at intervals of about five miles along all main highways for the rapid transmission of messages. It is interesting to note that there was also maintained a parcel post service for royal and official convenience.

The early Andean postmen had to carry his letters in his head with a handful of knotted cords, or *quipus*, to aid his memory, for there was no written language in the Empire of Tahuantinsuyu. About the runner's neck hung a horn, appropriately named a *pututu*, which he sounded on reaching the crest of a hill or passing a village, and also as a warning of his approach to the next post house. Upon arriving there after his five mile dash at top speed, the runner repeated his message and delivered his *quipus* to his relay. He then threw himself on his back on the floor, raising his feet and placing their soles against the wall. In this position he rested and allowed the circulation in legs and feet to return to normal.

This system of post runners deteriorated rapidly under Spanish rule due to neglect and abuses and to the introduction of animal and, later, railroad, transportation.

However in Bolivia a relic of the old Incaic system is still in operation in some remote regions. For example, the mail between Huanchaca and Tolapampa—and it is no great amount—is carried by a runner who, in approved pre-conquest fashion, carries his little horn and sounds its notes at the hill crests and in passing the Indian *ranches* along the way.

When I was in Tolapampa there were no postage stamps in town, but if one wished to mail a letter, he went to the *corregidor*, or mayor, and paid him the ten centavos postage—that was just before the change to fifteen centavos. The latter then postmarked the letter with an oval stamp reading above, "Correos de Bolivia" and below, "Tolapampa." I suspect the postage went into the *corregidor's* pocket for his trouble, but the letters reached their destinations. Postage due was collected on those sent to the United States in this manner, perhaps because our postoffice department was not acquainted with Bolivian methods.





Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

PHILATELIC SAVINGS BANK

I have a friend who is the proud possessor of a United States collection which will run well into four figures in actual value. His collection includes some of the rarities and extra copies of the staple U. S. varieties, all in fine condition. Certainly it is a valuable lot.

Now he laments the fact that he has "too much money in the collection," and is thinking of selling it. He is quite vague as to what he would do with the money if he sold. He is married, has two young children, is coming along well in his profession, and like most of us, manages to feed and clothe his family, but finds little surplus money in the bank account at the end of the month.

This last fact tells a story, and a strong reason why he should not sell the collection. In this day and age, few of us folks who make a moderate income have much money left at the end of the month. We usually find something to spend it for, as fast or faster than we get it. In fact, I feel quite sure in making the statement that not over fifty per cent. of the readers of these lines can go down to a bank and pull more than two hundred dollars in real money out of their accounts. That does not imply that we are a race of paupers, but that we do not manage to keep much money in the bank.

He has bought this collection over a period of years, putting from ten to fifty dollars a month in it. His selections have been wise and he has had the pleasure of watching many of his purchases go up in the catalog, and the end is not yet.

He tells me that he has little money saved, and very little life insurance. His savings have been put in the collection, until it has reached a very sizable amount.

Now the question arises, if he sells the collection, can he invest the money in some safe way where he cannot spend it as he chooses? At present, it is safe and he cannot spend it, for he cannot bring himself to pull a few stamps out of the beloved album to buy a new radio or some such dingus.

Savings bankers tell us that the first thousand dollars are the hardest to save. Few people have strength of character enough to make regular deposits and leave the money undisturbed until it has reached a thousand dollars.

The wise stamp collector has the advantage of being able to save his money through his collection, and to get a pile of pleasure out of spending it, at the same time. He may not make a profit, for making a real profit from a stamp collection is hard to do unless one is an expert, an experienced dealer, or a keen student of values. He may even take a loss. But if his collection is past the amateur stage, he will get something for it if he sells and in nine cases out of ten, it will be money that he would not have saved otherwise.

My friend worries because of the fact that his wife might not be able to dis-

pose of his collection to best advantage if he died. My advice to him was to put it in good order, to properly classify all of his stamps so that his administrators could readily determine their value. This every man owes to those who are called upon to settle his estate when he is no longer alive to direct his affairs. Having done so, there is no good reason why his friends cannot direct the wife to a reputable dealer who will protect her interests as best he can, and there are honest men even in the stamp business.

Certainly having little life insurance, he should consider his collection as a valuable savings fund against the day when he or his may need it, and one which will not be wasted piece-meal for the follies of the hour.

* * * * *

HELP YOUR

ADMINISTRATORS

Death plays peculiar pranks, and every so often strikes down one of us in the best of health just to remind us of the ever presence. Only last week, one of our beloved brethren of the local club passed on through a weird and sudden accident. It makes us think, when we saw our friend in perfect health a few hours before.

When the time comes, as it is sure to come, much usually remains undone, and those who are left must clean up the loose ends and salvage what is left.

We all hope that our estates will bring full value. The wise man keeps his affairs in order that his administrators can close his estate without loss and with minimum of effort.

The philatelist has a hard problem to face in that direction, but there are ways he can protect his family in the event of his passing. His collection should be mounted and arranged, so that it can be readily appraised. If it is of material value, it is well for the collector to have it appraised, even roughly, or to keep an inventory of approximate value. He should leave a statement, sealed among his valuable papers, giving an approximate value of the collection, bearing in mind that it must be "well-discounted" if sold. In other words, some idea of the actual value it would bring at a sale. He has confidence in some dealer and would do well to inform his family whom he suggests calling in when he leaves the collection. These precautions may save his loved ones from a severe loss at the hands of some unscrupulous person, as too often happens.

In fairness to the dealer who must cash in the collection, make the appraisal a fair and accurate one. Over estimation may put him in a bad light.

* * * * *

CAPTAIN

COOK

The new Hawaii surcharges on the 2c and 5c U. S. stamps bring to our attention the famous British navigator and explorer who discovered so much of the Pacific territory. If you want some interesting reading about a great man, who lived the kind of life most of us would have liked to live, read about Captain Cook.

He has made his mark in Philately in a number of places. We find him on the New South Wales commemorative series 4d of 1888, which by the way, is among the very first of commemorative sets. We see him on the New Zealand commemoratives of 1906. His name was given to the Cook Islands. A brave man, a conqueror of savages, an intrepid explorer, a scientist, his life story is full of thrills. Know him better.

* * * * *

NEW

CATALOG

Most everybody in the philatelic press is reviewing the new catalog advance sheets, so I shall probably flash my originality by not doing so. I have them up to Hungary. They look like the old book

in a great many respects, except that some prices are up and some new issues are added. French Colonies seem to be confirming everybody's guess that they are good. Italian Colonies are equally good and have some good rises this year, and we bet a lot higher ones next year. The new cat will contain some surprises for many folks—and that is that.

* * * * *

SQUARE DEALING YOUR DEALER

We often wondered why a certain big collector and heavy buyer is so unpopular with many dealers. He does not know it himself, and we can't tell him, but here's one thought that some of us can take to heart. We all like to razz our dealer friends and they like to razz us. We like a square deal and so do they.

This fellow has a big want list. He gets wildly excited over the missing numbers and wants them now. He makes five copies of the list. He rushes the five copies to five different dealers. Each sees visions of a good sale, and spends plenty of time digging up the stamps, most of which are hard to locate. Each puts them in the form of a selection, more time expended, and sends to our friend, spending postage. Then our friend holds a private auction sale—the low man wins, and back to the other four go the stamps they spent so much time to send out. Back into stock they go, more time.

Who pays for all this lost time and postage? Give a guess, Johnny. Right, go to the head of the class. Whose popularity sinks with four dealers? Right-o! Who gets first crack at the next good lot that comes along, or better, who does not?

And the funny part is, this man would be the last one in the world to knowingly cause a dealer friend to waste money. He does not waste any in his own business, and is an efficient business man.

Moral—give your dealer a square deal. Send your list out to one man at a time. Put it in five parts if you must deal with five dealers at once, and rotate it so that each gets a whack at it, but not all at once. And be explicit (he is that, anyway). Tell your dealer whether you want 'em used or unused, and buy them if his price and condition is right. That makes you a good customer and brings you more of the hard-to-get ones that he does not have to care whether you get or not.

This little squawk is not intended as a knock at the well-known collectors but as a means of helping them to help themselves.

* * * * *

HORSE FEATHERS

Just in case anybody thinks that this popular comic-page expression is a trick of the imagination, let him cast his optics on the special delivery stamp of Spain, vintage of 1905 and see what he sees.

* * * * *

LINEN TESTER

A good magnifying glass is essential to the collector, and a valuable form of insurance for the buyer of rarities. Good glasses are hard to find, it seems. Plenty of glasses on the market but it is hard to find one that fills the bill sometimes. We recently picked up a glass designed as a linen tester for cloth buyers, and it sure do magnify. Makes the engraved lines stand up like mountains and shows the whiskers on the perfs. Also shows the repairs, tears, re-perforations and the what-nots that the slickers sometimes try

to work off on us. A good linen tester can be had for about \$3.50. If anybody is curious enough to want to know the exact specifications, I can get them.

* * * * *

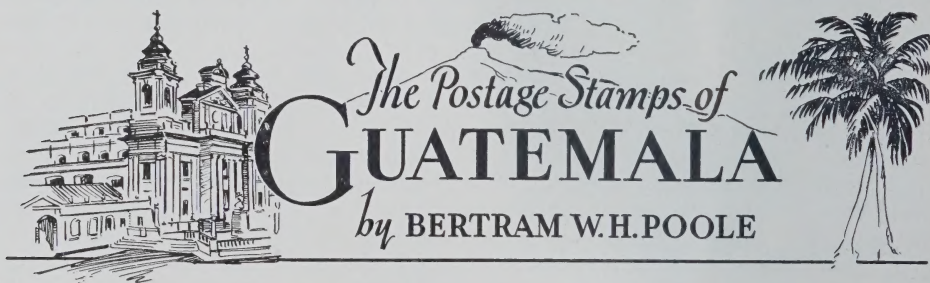
ENERGINE

Having given the linen tester makers a good boost, I will now advertise the makers of the w. k. cleaning fluid known as Energine. This oderiferous juice comes in a small can and most any druggist will exchange one for 35c. As a finder of watermarks it is good, and recently when I dropped a high powered stamp with a nice grease spot made by the devilish waxed paper the tropical countries use, into the cup of Energine, it took out the grease in nice shape, giving me a clean stamp worth fifty per cent. more money. DO NOT USE ON BRITISH COLONIES.

* * * * *

FEATHERS CALLING

Being one of these last minute guys who has a month to write this corruption in, and waits until the last night of the last day to tear it off before the paper goes to press, we sit up into the wee sma' hours to do it. And now we hear a loud rattling sound which we make out to be our new \$7.95 pillows bidding us come and put our weary dome amongst them, there to dream of finding a barrel of 10c 1847's on cover, and all with packet boat cancellations. So we better quit and hop to it before some fellow in the dream world tears them off the cover.



XXXIII.—The New Values of 1922.



In October 1922 the flood of surcharges was terminated by the arrival of a supply of new 12½c and 25c stamps from London. These are both the product of Waterlow and in size correspond to other values printed by this firm. The 12½c is printed in green and the 25c in brown the expensive bi-color process being dispensed with.

The central design of the 12½c is a view of the Centenary Palace while on the 25c there is an excellent view of the New Nacional Palace. The frames are distinctive in pattern and show the usual details of name and value while underneath every stamp is the manufacturer's imprint—"WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED, LONDRES"—in tiny capitals.

1922 Engraved and printed by Waterlow & Sons Ltd. London. No wmk. Perf. 14, 14½.

12½c green

(a) Horizontal pair, imperf. between

(b) Vertical pair, imperf. between

25c brown

XXXIV.—The Stamps of 1924.



When new supplies of the 50c, 1p and 5p values were required early in 1924 it was decided to produce the stamps locally and in entirely new designs.

The stamps were produced by lithography on plain white paper perforated 12 and the three values were placed in circulation on February 22nd, 1924.

The 50c value, printed in carmine, shows a view of the Columbus theatre, the 1 peso, which is palpably copied from the handsome stamps produced by the American Bank Note Co. in 1879 and 1882, shows the quetzal in the centre while under the value, "UN PESO", at the bottom "U P U" and "1924" are shown. The 5 pesos shows the Granados Monument and is obviously copied from the same design on the stamps produced by Waterlow.

They are crude productions compared with the work of the London and New York firms but as temporary stopgaps are infinitely to be preferred to surcharged stamps. Imperf and part-perforate varieties are known.

Feb. 1924. Produced locally by lithography. No wmk. Perf. 12.

50c rose

(a) Vertical pair, imperf. between

1p dark green

(a) Imperforate

(b) Imperforate vertically

(c) Vertical pair, imperf. between

5p orange

XXXV.—The Provisionals of 1924.



Apparently the number of 1 peso stamps produced by lithography was not sufficient to last long for about July 1924 they were all used up and instead of printing more the printing press was again used to meet the deficiency. A number of the 1p50c of 1921 were overprinted "1924" and "UN PESO" in two lines with a small thin bar between. At the same time a "pressing" need was discovered for a stamp of 1p.25c denomination so a number of the 5p orange, lithographed, were similarly overprinted viz:—"1924—UN PESO—25 Cents" in three lines in black. Of the 1p provisional 400,000 were issued while there were 300,000 of the 1p25c.

It was evidently expected that the supply of 1 peso stamps would not last long for on August 8th an official decree appeared from which I extract the following:—

The General Direction of Posts having intimated the desirability of surcharging 200,000 of the stamps already surcharged "1p25" (in accordance with the decree of June 6th last) with a fresh surcharge, viz. 1 peso.

The President of the Republic decrees:—

(1) The said Direction is authorized to have the 200,000 stamps already overprinted 1p25c again surcharged at the National Printing Works.

(2) The stamps so surcharged are to remain in the Accountant-General's office until fresh instructions are given.

The wording of the decree is a little ambiguous and would seem to infer that the new provisional would be surcharged 1 peso on the 1p25c already surcharged on the 5p. As a matter of fact the new surcharge took the form of two bars so arranged that they obliterated the "25 Cents" portion of the original overprint. These stamps were eventually placed on sale in November.

Check List.

1924. Stamp of 1921 overprinted with new value in black. No wmk. Perf. 14, 14½.

1p on 1p50c blue and orange

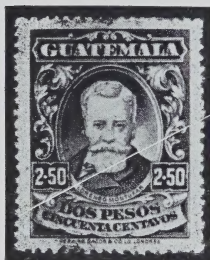
Stamp of 1924 overprinted with new value in black. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1p25c on 5p orange

1p on 5p orange ("25 Cents" cancelled with bars).

XXXVI.—The Perkins Bacon Stamps of 1924.

Some time during 1924 it was evidently decided to give the printing contract to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. of London and the following denominations and quantities were ordered:—



6c	500,000
25c	1,500,000
50c	3,000,000
1p	3,000,000
1p25c	1,000,000
2p	200,000
2p50c	500,000
3p	150,000
15p	150,000

The stamps of the denominations of 1p25c and 2p50c were in entirely new designs. On the 1p25c a portrait of Justo Rufino Barrios appears while on the 2p50c is an effigy of Lorenzo Mortupar. Both show the name "GUATEMALA" at top and the value in words and numerals at the bottom but the frames themselves are quite different. Every stamp on the sheet has the manufacturer's imprint, "PERKINS BACON & CO. LTD, LONDRES" in tiny capitals below the bottom frame line.

The other stamps of the series were of similar design to the corresponding values which had previously been produced by Waterlow and Sons. All are printed in single colors and while there are many minute differences in detail they are really very close copies of the original designs. They may be readily distinguished from the fact that the manufacturer's imprint appears below each stamp as in the case of the 1p25c and 2p50c denominations.

These stamps sometimes show portions of large double bold letters as a watermark—evidently parts of the paper-makers trade-mark. What the complete

watermark is I cannot say but Mr. Langstroth tells me he can clearly make out "Linen C A Bond". The letters are all about half an inch high.

Supplies of all these stamps were apparently received in the republic during December, 1924, and immediately placed in circulation.

Check List.

Dec. 1924 Engraved and printed by Perkins Bacon & Co. Ltd. London. No wmk. Perf. 14.

6c bistre
25c brown
50c red
1p orange brown
1.25c ultramarine
2p orange
2p50c dark violet
3p deep green
15p black

With these stamps we can write "finis" to the tale of Guatemala's regular postal issues to date. May it be a long while before there is need of more provisionals or, indeed, changes of any sort.

XXXVII.—The Official Stamps of 1902.

In 1902 a set of five stamps for official use was issued. The design is type-set containing within a frame of trefoil ornaments "Franqueo Oficial—Guatemala" in two lines, then the date "1902", and finally the value "2—CENTAVOS" etc. in two lines. Bars appear above and below the date, these extending the full width of the labels.

The stamps were printed on white wove paper and perforated 12.

Check List.

1902. Printed locally. Type-set design. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c green
2c carmine
5c ultramarine
10c brown violet
25c orange

XXXVIII.—The Current Official Stamps.

The modest looking labels described in the last chapter were evidently not in use for long when they were superseded by the stamps then current perforated through with the word "OFICIEL" in fairly large letters. All values of the 1902 series so exist and presumably most, if not all, of the regular stamps issued from that date until a year or so ago.

I must confess I have no list of these varieties but they should certainly find a place in every moderately specialized collection of Guatemalan stamps.

In "Stamp Collecting" for March 29th, 1924, is a paragraph vouching for the issue of nine denominations of various issues overprinted with the word "OFICIAL". The issuance of these varieties seems to have occasioned no comment or interest in contemporary stamp publications but in the addenda of the latest

(1926) Scott catalogue I find a lengthy list of these varieties recorded under the general date of 1923-25". The stamps are overprinted "OFICIAL" in Roman capitals in dull blue or red and I give the list as it appears in the catalogue:—

On stamps of 1902-24

12½c green (R)
 25c brown (B1)
 50c rose (B1)
 75c gray lilac and black (B1)
 90c red brown and black (B1)
 1p brown and black
 1p dark green

On surcharged stamps of 1924

1p on 1.50p blue and orange (B1)
 1p on 5p orange (No. 218) (B1)
 1.25p on 5p orange

On stamps of 1924

6c bistre (B1)
 25c brown (R)
 50c red (B1)
 1p orange brown (B1)
 1.25p ultramarine (R)
 2p orange (B1)
 2.50p dark violet (R)
 3p deep green (R)
 15p black (R)

It will be noted the color of the surcharge on the two 1 peso stamps of 1902-24 is not given.

In addition to the varieties given in the above list "Stamp Collecting" records the 10c and 2 pesos of 1902 and the 3 pesos of 1919 with this "OFICIAL" overprint.

Note.—Since the above was written in 1926 it has been proved that the overprint "OFICIAL" referred to above is merely a control mark. I understand it was used only in Guatemala city in order to prevent the theft of stamps by employees in the local Post Office. While the varieties are of interest to the specialist, especially when on original covers, care should be exercised in their purchase for counterfeits of the overprint are more than plentiful.—B. W. H. P.

THE END





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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS

THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN



THE TORONTO CONVENTION will long be remembered as one of the most pleasant of the annual gatherings of the Society. With the exception of one day the weather was perfect and the entertainment provided by the Canadian collectors was as ideal in character as was the friendly spirit in which it was given. On more than one occasion did the conventionites show their enthusiastic appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Davenport and the entertainment committee and all marveled at the smoothness and precision with which every feature was handled. The attendance was in point of numbers a bit below expectations, there being but 160 members present, but due to the fact that most brought their wives the total registration amounted to 265 and this large representation of the womenfolk had no little to do with the brilliance and charm of this meeting.

THE BUSINESS SESSIONS were well attended and though this was an off year in the election of officers and no very important legislation was presented the members showed a serious disposition for constructive work. At the opening session the Mayor of Toronto, Hon. Samuel McBride, extended a formal welcome that included a "freedom of the city" in unlimited terms and relieved the minds of the many motorists of any possible violation of traffic laws. The Mayor said

that anything short of murder would be overlooked but fortunately, as would be expected of stamp collectors, no occasion arose in which his official generosity was required. The Postmaster, Hon. W. E. Lemon, also addressed the Convention body and explained some of the features of the Canadian Air Mails and detailed to the air mail specialists how they could secure all of the 47 varieties of cancells to be used in connection with the "Golden Jubilee" flights that took place as a feature of the Canadian National Exhibition.

PRESIDENT WILHELM, following the official welcoming speeches, opened the 43rd. Convention with the annual report of the President. This report, together with the reports of the other officers of the Society, will be found in the Convention Record which accompanies this number of the magazine and should be read in detail by every member.



THE BUSINESS SESSIONS were as usual held each morning of the Convention and the afternoon and evening given up to stamp trading and fun, mostly fun, as everyone seemed more on vacation bent than an gathering stamps. The ladies of course had the whole day in which to amuse themselves and the raids made on the department stores and fur shops probably accounted in part to the limited sale of stamps. As becomes the President's wife, Mrs. Wilhelm, whose picture we show here with her popular husband, was a leader in the affairs of the women and also, in keeping a weather eye open for the Big Boss, proved herself a charming good fellow in the male gatherings that she visited and where she permitted her husband to relax from the cares of his office a wee bit after the midnight hour.

THESE NIGHTLY GATHERINGS found all the big dealers and collectors in festive mood and humorously discussing the pitfalls of philately as experienced by both dealer and collector. The Grand Prize for tough luck went to John Kleemann who was called upon to detail on more than one occasion the weird and tangled web surrounding the story of the famous Scharfenburg collection. John is one of those rare good fellows that can laugh at his own misfortune and his varied experiences in the stamp business would, if presented in book form, make a philatelic best seller.

THE NEW YORK CITY representation numbered about fifteen and naturally included the leaders in the stamp trade. Smiling "Hughey" Clark, the man that writes the catalogue and his brilliant wife, who as one of the executives of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., has the philatelic cognomen of "Mrs. Scott," had to stand a lot of good natured spoofing after someone discovered that Toronto has a number of stores labeled "Scott's Fish Co." These were alleged to be Canadian branches of the New York stamp business as it is claimed that Scott's have the longest list of fish in the trade. A New York dealer has to have a good set of nerves and a sweet disposition to brave an A. P. S. Convention!



and Don Bennett. A lively crowd that had a good time every minute of the Convention.

DETROIT probably had the largest representation of any city though the count was rather even with Chicago, Cleveland and Milwaukee. The Detroit group shown here includes a past President and Treasurer of the A. P. S. and is headed by the veteran collector of that city, John Kay, the others to the left are H. F. Hartwell, C. F. Heyerman, Dr. H. P. Hoskins, C. F. Sharpe (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Scott, Mrs. Don Bennett, N. R. Hendershott



HERE IS ANOTHER New Yorker, a collector, philatelic writer, cynic, jester, entertainer, in fact a genius of a thousand accomplishments. He is renowned for the sparkle in his eye, his ability to start fights and his inimitable style of paddling a canoe. None other than "Harry" Konwiser, who in this picture is posing as a "Thorn between two Roses." The good looking part of the picture is Mrs. G. M. Mosler at the left and Mrs. A. D. Fennel at the right.

MEMBERS THAT CAME from a long distance included Nat Brophy from St. Petersburg, Florida, Will Morgan from New Orleans, William Van from Winnipeg, Canada, J. Eustace Guest from Dallas, Texas, Dr. Davis from Denver, Colorado, and President Wilhelm from San Francisco.



SPRINGFIELD, MASS., was represented by H. P. Atherton of "Black Jack" fame, "Billy Stone" and the A. P. S. Treasurer, H. E. Elliott, who lives nearby. Herbie Atherton was snooping around for cute cancells on his favorite stamp and had the luck to come across a cover from "Black Jack, La.", which is now the prize item of his collection.

"Billy Stone," the little chap on the illustration, was the former Editor of The American Philatelist and the only man that sympathizes with the troubles of the present Editor who is shown with him. No Convention would be complete without "Uncle Billy" and this convention was the thirty-third that he had attended. There are always many good reasons to attend an A. P. S. Convention but none better than to have a chat again with this good old-timer and to hear him, sincerely and sadly, say

at the close of each Convention, "I move, Mr. President, that we adjourn, sine die."



WE WISH WE COULD have given you more illustrations of the jolly crowd that made up the 43rd. A. P. S. convention and if we can retain the same "Staff Photographer" we will publish more snap shots next year. The pictures we have shown were taken by Karl Koslowski of Detroit who is here snapped by a friend with H. F. Hartwell on his left and N. R. Hendershott on his right. Karl took a lot of pictures but specialized on Detroiters and scenery en route so we had only a few to choose from. Next year he promises to take all the celebrities.

NEXT YEAR, due to the oratory of "Vic" Rotnem, the Convention will meet at Minneapolis-St. Paul and if the promises come true, and we are sure they will, the 1929 meet will be the biggest and best of them all. The A. P. S. is growing, the hobby is now of national importance and each year should see a constantly growing attendance and those of you who have never attended a Convention better begin planning to start with 1929. You will have a barrel of fun and more philatelic education in three days than you can get anywhere else in three years.

REVIEWS.

SPECIAL CATALOGUE OF JUGO-SLAVIA (Published by Haim Levi, Terazije N. 7, Belgrad, Jugo Slavia, Price, 50 dinar).

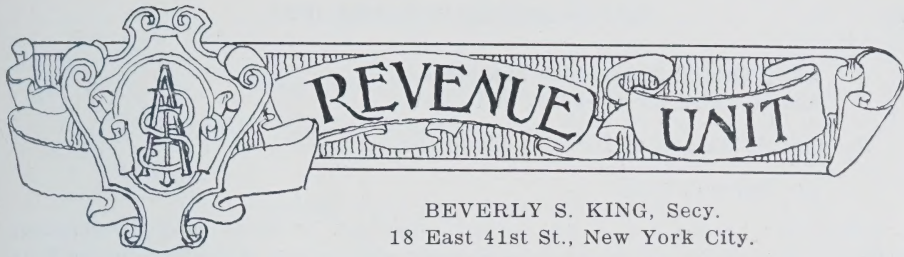
This 250 page specialized catalogue of the issues of Jugo Slavia fills a much needed want in philatelic literature as the issues covered have never been adequately or correctly listed in the major catalogues. The listing is in three divisions, first, the stamps of the countries out of which Jugo Slavia was formed, second, the military and occupation stamps and third, the stamps of Jugo Slavia itself. Though not illustrated the German text will be followed rather easily as the stamps are numbered both after Yvert and Michel. The pricing is in Jugo Slavian currency.

WHO'S WHO IN PHILATELY (Published by The Philatelic Magazine, 112 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England, Price 3sh. 6d. net.)

The ninth edition, starting out as usual with the list of royal collectors, follows with a much enlarged list of the high lights of the hobby. As none of the entries are paid for the list does fairly represent who's who in stamp collecting and provides a handy reference for both dealers and collectors.

TITLES OF COUNTRIES (Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. 391 Strand, London, England. Price 1sh. net. Postage 2d. extra).

A set of 864 names of countries for the stamp collector printed on gummed paper and suitable for heading the pages of any blank album. Put up in booklet form with numerous duplicate names for the larger countries.



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

JOIN OUR REVENUE UNIT.

We have received several letters from A. P. S. members inquiring how they may join this Unit. It is a simple matter.

Send us your name and A. P. S. number, together with a dollar for one years dues, and you will be registered at once. No proposer is necessary, your membership in the A. P. S. is sufficient guarantee. We are a part of the A. P. S., but a very small part at the present time. Our membership numbers only thirty-four, but an interest in Revenue Stamps is shown by these members, and others who have not yet affiliated with our Unit, that is really quite encouraging. Hardly a day passes but this Column receives one or more letters giving data or asking a question on some interesting point. Many of these letters require a personal answer, and that is what the dollar dues were voted for,—overhead.

We recently sent a "Questionnaire" to the Unit members, covering their collecting activities and specialties, and asking advice and help along certain lines. The response was most prompt and we hope to print for distribution to the Unit a tabulation of the returns. This will put us in a closer touch with each other and will give us all first hand information that will be a decided benefit in Unit trading or what not.

According to our By-Laws as granted by the Governors of the A. P. S., the Revenue Unit may have an Exchange Department and this was a point in our "Questionnaire" that received the unanimous vote of the membership. We have had some correspondence with President Wilhelm on this subject and hope to get such a Department started this fall.

Mr. Ackerman has suggested that we issue occasionally, printed handbooks on various Revenue items or issues. One member, Mr. O. E. Moses, made a suggestion that we bring the "Boston Revenue Book" up to date. This is entirely feasible and with the proper co-operation can be done.

The greater our membership the easier we can get results of every kind.

If you are interested in any way in Revenue Stamps and can spare one dollar a year to further a good cause,—send in your name,—and do it now.

STITCH WATERMARKS.

Our notes on the above in the July issue have uncovered several additional items.

Mr. Robert P. Chambers of Providence sent in the following from his collection,—

- 2c Express—blue
- 2c Proprietary—blue
- 2c Bank Check—orange
- \$3.00 Charter Party—green

\$3.00 Second Issue—blue and black
 \$10.00 Third Issue—green and black

Mr. Don R. Bennett of Detroit adds to the list a,—

25c Entry of Goods

He writes that he has a very fine imperforated pair of these, with a horizontal watermark across the centre of both stamps; the date is not given, other than the month, "December."

This is certainly a most interesting example of a stitch watermark, and the first we have heard of showing on a pair.

Mr. Casper J. Dorer of Cleveland writes us that in his collection he has a copy of the,—

25c Insurance

Mr. Wm. C. Polk of Los Angeles adds six from his collection as follows,—

1c Proprietary
 2c Proprietary
 \$2.50 Inland Exchange
 \$3.00 Manifest
 \$5.00 Conveyance (imperforated)

1889 Issue

1c Documentary—blue

Now, starting with the one stitch watermark listed in the 1928 Catalogue, the—

60c Inland Exchange

plus the seventeen items in our list as it appeared in the July issue, plus about forty-four covered by Mr. Chappell's check list, plus the fourteen examples noted above, gives us a total of about seventy-two known varieties of U. S. Revenue Stamps with the stitch watermark.

A number of these have been brought to the attention of Mr. Nicklin and Mr. Clark of the Scott Co., and will be listed in the 1929 edition of their Specialized Catalogue.

REVENUES WITH STRAIGHT EDGES.

Mr. L. Richard Harney advises us that in his collection he has the following straight edge copies of the early perforated stamps,—

2c Bank Check—orange
 15c Foreign Exchange
 25c Certificate
 \$1.00 Conveyance
 \$1.00 Lease

He also has the

50c Second Issue #3915

with straight edge and states that it is the only copy of the Second Issue that he has ever seen in this condition.

These give us to date seventeen varieties of this type. They are not common.

Stampless Covers Unit.

DEL F NORONA, Secretary, Beckley, W. Va.

AFTER THE FIRST THOUSAND.

When a stampless cover enthusiast once gets onto the sources of supply it will not take so very long to fill a section of a vertical filing cabinet with stampless covers, so that after the first thousand varieties, more or less, have been acquired the collector will feel it time to confine his activities to some definite phase of the hobby. Some suggestions are given below for what they may be worth towards this end:

State Postmarks: A very popular form of limitation is to collect the town postmarks used in some one or more states. This course is recommended as an excellent recruiting medium for Philately, as historical societies and collectors of Americana will readily appreciate and value a collection of this sort. A collection of your State's early postal markings may be made in such a manner as to trace the growth and increase of towns and cities from the formation of the United States down to a short time before the Civil War. Obtain a list of post offices in existence at various periods of a State's history, and then start on your quest. The larger cities and towns are soon gotten, but when it comes to some of the smaller towns and villages each new acquisition will give the collector a big kick. Many of the post offices did not have postmarking stamps, and manuscript town markings certainly have a place in a collection of state post towns.

This may be further limited to the postmarks of some one section of a state or carried down to the post towns of a single county or a single city; and again instead of confining one's activities to the stampless cover era, the postmarks of a state may be collected down to 1880, 1900, or even kept up to date, and made to include precancelled stamps, metered mail, air mail and everything. Such a postmark collection should show and prove by means of year dated letters when various styles of postmarks were introduced and discontinued, and also the periods of use when certain colored postmarks were used in those towns.

City Postmarks: The postmarks of a dozen, fifty or a hundred of the largest early cities and towns may be collected in the manner just mentioned, taking cities from all over the country instead of from just one state or group of states. A compilation has been made from the census records showing a list of cities with populations of 5,000 and over by decades from 1820 to 1850. Such a list, by showing the sizes of cities, is an excellent guide to the relative scarcity of town postmarks, and will at some future time be published in these columns.

Colored postmarks: Red, blue and black, of course, predominate, but just see how frequently a real brown or orange-yellow will be encountered. Green postmarks are attractive and not particularly rare, so they could be nicely made the subject of specialization. Covers from towns which used one color for the town postmark and another for other markings on the cover are also worth noting. Baltimore, Md., for example, at one time used a blue town-mark and red PAID or numeral, towns will be found using a red town mark and black for some other marking on the letter, and so on; one city is believed to have used a red town and green PAID.

Numerals are always interesting, especially where they show various postal rates. We have noted the following: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 6¼, 7, 9 (?), 10, 12, 12½,

18¾, 20, 24, 25, 30, 34, 40, 48 and 80, all apparently applied in the United States. Many varieties of the various numerals will be found, large and small, plain and fancy, fat and thin, Arabic and Roman, and black and white. The last is not meant as a joker, but refers to a colorless, and therefore white, numeral found within a colored border or frame.

Postal rates, shown on stampless covers, either manuscript or postmarked, is an important branch of stampless covers collecting. Read up on postal rates, noting when old rates were discontinued and new ones went into effect. One may then keep a sharp look-out for covers used as close as possible after a new rate went into effect. Domestic postal rates are fairly well known, but, a lot of work yet remains to be done on foreign rates, that is, rates between the U. S. and foreign countries.

Marines—or markings applied on letters carried by a water route—have their devotees. The various Marine sub-divisions include SHIP, STEAM, STEAMSHIP, STEAMBOAT, STEAMER, PACKET, and others. Letters either sent abroad or mailed into the United States may be found literally plastered over with markings from the point of origin to the place of receipt, while again they may contain but a single postmark. Great Britain, as usual, was the pioneer in postal reforms, and letters to and from Britain and her colonies nearly always contain interesting postmarks. This brings us to—

Colonial and Foreign postmark collecting. Two, three or more representative stampless covers of each country across the seas and from the various provinces of our neighborly sister to the north are worth securing. They show the various styles of postal markings used outside of the United States, many totally different from our conventional styles of markings.

Railroad postmarks have been very much to the fore in recent years and so have **Confederate** stampless covers, so they are merely mentioned here in passing.

Paid: How many styles of Pairs are there? Plenty. The word PAID in plain letters and in a great many different fancy forms, within a scroll, PAID 3, PAID 1, combined with a town postmark, and so on.

Straight line postmarks may be considered the classics of American Philately, as they are the earliest form of postal markings used. A check list of early straight line postmarks has been published in the Stampless Covers Bulletin. (10 cents for a sample copy, plus 4 cents postage.)

Free postmarks and early covers franked by prominent personages, presidents and others, form an entertaining and historic collection. Washington, D. C., FREE postmarks predominate, but FREE letters will be found used from practically all towns. Postmasters made a frequent practice of sending personal letters under the official frank of their office, as will be noted from perusing the contents of many FREE letters.

Local and Private Posts bear much the same relation to general stampless covers collecting as do their adhesive labels to postage stamp collecting. Some are quite common, others scarce. BLOODS, HALE, AMERICAN MAIL CO., HARN-DEN'S, SWART'S, HUSSEY'S, BOYD'S, and NEWBOULD may be mentioned among others.

Odd shaped postmarks have been listed and classified. They have been divided into four main Designs, Circles, Ovals, Rectangles and Arcs. Each Design has been further subdivided into various Classes. The Plain Circle (Type CP) is

the commonest by far, many others are quite scarce, though not necessarily of particular money value.

Miscellaneous postal markings, such as **Advertised, Missent, Drop, Way, Express Mail, Forwarded, Gridirons, Post Bills**, as well as **Pictorials** conclude the list of collectible postal markings.

I WANT TO KNOW—

Numerous questions have been asked since the organization of the Stampless Covers Unit was announced in the August issue. Without attempting to start a Question and Answer column, a few typical inquiries, likely to be of interest to readers generally are answered below:

1. Question: "What is this worth?" This and similar questions are the most frequent, and asked generally, though it is pleasing to say not always, by persons interested in Selling for Profit rather than in Buying for Collections. The same general questions may be asked, "What is a cancelled postage stamps worth?"

Answer: Anywhere from nothing up. Some dealers and near-dealers ask ridiculously high prices, and some misguided collectors seem ready to pay these senselessly high prices, for items which can be easily obtained for a tenth of such prices. \$50 is the highest price we have heard of a stampless cover being sold at, identically the same item being obtainable for around \$5 or \$10. Auction reviews are an excellent guide to values and have been given in the Stampless Covers Bulletin.

2. Question: "Is there any value in covers that have postmarks—the only means of determining the dates of which is by the letter inside?"

Answer: Certainly. Practically ALL United States stampless covers have nothing about the postmark to show the year of use, and it is only the date of the letter, in the case of a letter sheet, or a manuscript notation on the cover made usually by the recipient, in the case of an envelope, which will prove the year of use. Many discriminating collectors refuse to take stampless covers unless the year of use is shown in this manner, and we have seen many an interesting stampless cover ruined by the tearing away of the letter portion which contained the date. Tallahassee, Florida, is the only early town postmark with a year date, 1837 and 1839 having been noted. Possibly others exist. From 1851 to the end of 1856 the following year-dated postmarks have been recorded: 1851, 2; 1852, 3; 1853, 1; 1854, 1; 1855, 16; 1856, 58.

3. Question: "How can a Postmaster Provisional be distinguished from ordinary stampless covers?"

Answer: Read the first article in the August, 1928, issue of this magazine very carefully. By doing so, one will soon catch onto the thing.

4. Question: "I have stampless covers bearing an 18¾ cent rate. Do you know why this rate existed?"

Answer: The Act of 1825 established that rate for distances from 150 to 400 miles, and it was in effect for twenty years. Manuscript 18¾ rates are very common, handstamped the 18¾ has been noted used at Brooklyn, N. Y., Smyrna, N. Y., East Greenwich, R. I., Schenectady, N. Y., and White Sulphur Springs, Va. The "shilling" or eighth of a dollar, was 12½ cents, and a shilling and a half is 18¾. Will some coin collector tell us if an eighth of a dollar or "shilling" existed between 1825 and 1845, and if there was a coin equal to 6¼ cents or half a shilling?

5. Question: "I enclose some stampless covers (metered mail permits.) I can get thousands of these for you, and will take in exchange good U. S. stamps. What will you offer me?"

Answer: Name and address will be furnished to anybody ready to exchange fine early United States for metered mail permits.

Dues and Organization of the Stampless Covers Unit: Dues have been fixed at \$1.20 a year and all A. P. S. members interested in United States generally should join. A set of by-laws for the Unit has been drawn up and will probably be published in the A. P. S. Annual Convention Proceedings. The auctions started by the Stampless Covers Society will in all likelihood be continued by the Unit; and Mr. Guest has a plan whereby stampless covers may be entered for sale in the A. P. S. Sales Department. Further announcements later.

EXPERT'S REPORT

EUGENE KLEIN, 200 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well," said a wise man.

The expert's service can be made better, and in his opinion of considerable use, by giving frequent reports, being of general interest, may become helpful to the membership at large.

A collector sends a nice unused 1847 10c. A magnifying glass of not too great power discloses a black dot in the curl on the right side of the face. This, therefore, is the reprint.

India and Kuwait inverted and double surcharges. This is the second lot submitted in the last few months. The surcharges differ from accepted originals and it is my belief that the entire lot is bad.

Trinidad and Tobago No. 163 1d War Tax with double overprint. This is a very scarce variety. The copy submitted to me has one genuine overprint. The second one is a poor imitation, the letters entirely different, narrow and incomplete serifs.

Transvaal 1892 £5 Scott's No. 135. This is a very common stamp unused as large remainders were disposed of by printers in Holland. It is suspected that the stamp was reprinted after it ceased to be good for postage, being made by the same printers with the same material. It is probably not possible to distinguish the reprints, if any.

During the month of August opinion was given on 257 stamps submitted by 17 members of the American Philatelic Society.

To facilitate the work of the expert members who expect prompt replies should **enclose stamped addressed envelope** in each sending and fee which is 10 cents for each stamp (minimum charge 25 cents). The fee may be paid in current mint postage stamps.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ALBANIA. Now that the president of this former republic is king, two recent provisionals ought to be of exceedingly short life. Type A25, overprinted with a wreath and letters "A. Z.", surcharged as follows: 1q. on 10q. rose red (B), 5q. on 25q. dark blue (R).

BERMUDA. The $\frac{1}{4}$ p. brown, type A11, has now been added to the current series on paper watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

CHILE. A new provisional airmail set has just been received consisting of eleven different values, the regular postage stamps overprinted in either in red, blue, or black with a conventionalized eagle at top and the word "CORREO" reading up at left and "AEREO" reading down at right. 20c orange red and black (B), type A39, 25c light blue and black (R), type A40, 30c bistre brown and black (B), type A41, 40c dark violet and black (R), type A55, 50c myrtle green and black (R), type A42, 1p. green and black (B1), type A43, 2p. permilion and black (B1), type A44, 3p. on 5c slate blue (R), type A52, 5p olive green and black (B1), type A45, 6p. on 10c blue and black (R), type A50, 10p. orange yellow and black (B1), type A46. As the 3p. and 6p. stamps were sucharged on stamps of a lower denomination they were almost immediately counterfeited in order to defraud the government. Therefore, both of these stamps were withdrawn from sale almost immediately and now command large premiums over their face value.

CURACAO. Three new very handsomely engraved stamps have just appeared, same portrait as on the jubilee series but with the frame somewhat altered, numerals of value in upper corners, "CENT" at top center and "CURACAO" reading down at left and right respectively, ocean liner and two smaller boats in panel at bottom, 20c slate, 25c dark purple and 30c blue green.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The high values of this country are now appearing on unwatermarked paper, 2K. ultramarine, type A16, 4K. red violet, type A18.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. A new airmail stamp has now been issued in the same shape as the Special Delivery stamp but a trifle larger, a monoplane at top center, with "CORREO," "AERO" at left and right respectively, and "REPUBLICA DOMINICANA" in curve beneath, numerals of value in lower corners, and "DIEZ CENTAVOS" at central bottom. The main design is a map of the West Indies from Cuba to Porto Rico with a dotted line indicating the airmail points. 10c deep ultramarine, unwatermarked, perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ESTONIA. A new change of color, namely, 10m gray, type A11, was issued recently in connection with the Philatelic Exhibition at Reval on July 6th.

FRANCE.—Offices in Morocco. The recent floods in this district caused severe hardships to many people, so a special set of charity airmail stamps was prepared and issued. The stamps sold at double their face value with this additional money going to the relief of the flood sufferers. The general appearance of the designs is similar to the regular set in issue with each stamp showing a different interesting native view: 5c blue, 25c brown orange, 50c red, 75c orange brown, 80c olive green, 1fr. orange, 1f.50 blue green, 2f. brown, 3f. violet, 5f. black brown. The stamps are narrow, horizontal oblongs and the design of the frame is a front view of a monoplane at top, inscribed "POSTES" at top left, and "AVION" at top right, ornamental tablets at left and right, numerals of value in lower corners, and "MAROC" at center bottom.

GERMANY. A new issue just this moment received is designed almost exactly like the Hindenburg commemorative issue, the only difference being that the numerals of value are in the lower corners and the words "DEUTSCHES" and "REICH" at left and right sides respectively. The portrait of former President Ebert is on seven stamps and the portrait of President Von Hindenburg on six stamps, making a complete set of thirteen values, 3P. bistre brown, 8P. dark green, 10P. scarlet, 20P. myrtle green, 30Pf. olive green, 40Pf. brown orange, 60Pf. red brown (portrait of Ebert), 5P. yellow green, 15P. carmine, 25P. blue, 40P. violet, 50P. brown, 80P. chocolate (Von Hindenburg), watermarked network, perf. 14.

HAWAII. The current 2c and 5c stamps of United States have been overprinted in black in two lines "HAWAII 1778-1928". These stamps were placed on sale on August 13th in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the islands by Capt. Cook. These two stamps are available for postage both in Hawaii and the United States.

HUNGARY. A new commemorative set of three values has now appeared in honor of the 890th anniversary of the death of the first king of Hungary, generally known as St. Stephen. The design is the usual small size, value in upper corners, inscribed at bottom, "MAGYARORSZAG", with the central design, the portrait of the venerable St. Stephen wearing his famous iron crown, watermarked double cross on pyramid, 8f yellow green, 16f orange red, 32f ultramarine.

JUGOSLAVIA. The issue of 1926 with surtaxes surcharged for the relief of flood sufferers evidently did not have very large sales because this set has now appeared with the various surtaxes obliterated by four "X's" and the stamps are now presumably available for postage at their regular face value. 1d, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15 and 30d, same colors as the regular 1926 issue.

LATVIA. Another value has been added to the current series with the Multiple Swastika watermark, 20 santimu lilac rose.

LIBERIA. After considerable effort a supply of the new Liberian stamps have finally arrived. 1c green, 2c dark violet, 3c bistre brown, large horizontal oblong, inscribed "LIBERIA POSTAGE" at top, numerals of value at left and right, and the values spelled out in words in straight line at bottom. Central design, three lonesome looking cocoanut palms. 5c lilac, large, upright, oblong, "LIBERIA POSTAGE" in straight line at top, numerals of value in lower left and right corners, and the value expressed in words at center bottom. Central design is a map of Africa showing the location of Liberia. 10c olive gray. This is an

ordinary sized stamp with presumably the portrait of the president of Liberia, inscribed "LIBERIA POSTAGE" in curve at top, numeral "10" at center bottom, with the words "TEN" and "CENTS" at left and right of the numeral respectively. These five values also come overprinted with "OFFICIAL SERVICE" in two lines in black on the 3c value and red on the other values.

NETHERLANDS. Another value has been added to the current set on paper watermarked circles, type A23, 9c orange red and black.

Through the kindness of Mr. B. J. Bouricius we are able to chronicle the new airmail stamps which are supposed to be used on letters going from Netherlands to the Dutch India Islands. As usual the designs are more or less futuristic and show an aviator's face in the cockpit of an aeroplane. They are inscribed at top "NEDERLAND" and at bottom with the value and word "LUCHTPOST". 40c vermilion, 75c green, watermarked circles, perforated 12.

NEW ZEALAND. The 1d postage due, type D2, has now been issued perforated 14 all around, watermarked single lined N. Z. and Star close together and the colors changed to yellow green and pink.

NIUE. The 2sh. blue, admiral type of New Zealand overprinted "NIUE" in red has just been received, printed on Cowan paper and in a much lighter shade of blue.

PARAGUAY. Another additional value of the current series, type A47, 70c pale ultramarine.

PENRHYN. The 1d pictorial type A11 has just arrived on paper watermarked small star and N. Z.

POLAND. The two stamps comprising the Philatelic Exhibition sheet have now been issued separately in full sheet form, 50gr. slate unwatermarked, perforated 14x12½ (Pilsudski), 1 Zlot, black on cream laid paper, perforated 11x12½ (Moscicki). An entirely new stamp has been issued bearing the portrait of Gen. Jozef Bem with the dates "1794-1831," "1848-1850" at left and right lower corners respectively, inscribed at top "POCZTA POLSKA" with the value just beneath, 25gr. rose red, unwatermarked, perforated 12½.

POLAND.—Offices in Danzig. The 25g. yellow brown, type A44 has now been issued, overprinted in large black, block letters "PORT GDANSK".

SOUTH WEST AFRICA. Just to keep up interest in this country two additional postage due stamps have been added to those already in use, 3d. ultramarine and black, 6d gray and black, type D2 of Union of South Africa overprinted in black "S. W. A."

SUDAN. Another value of the postage due series, type D1, now appears on paper watermarked Multiple S. G., 10m violet and blue green.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Another new postage due stamp, 6d gray and black; unwatermarked, perforated 14.

URUGUAY. A special commemorative series was issued to commemorate the Olympic games held in Amsterdam, 2c dull purple, 5c red, 8c ultramarine. The central design is the rising sun beneath a rustic arch, inscribed at top "REPÚBLICA O del URUGUAY 1924" and "1928" at left and right respectively, values in lower corners, and inscribed at bottom "COLOMBES JUEGOS OLIMPICOS AMSTERDAM", unwatermarked, perforated 12½.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.

A new service has been opened from Barranquilla along the Gulf of Uraba to Buenaventura. The colour of the 2 Pesos Stamp of the S. C. A. D. T. A. services has recently been changed from orange-red to scarlet-vermilion.

CURACAO.

The first air mail was flown March 17th, 1927. 50 letters were carried on this experimental S. C. A. D. T. A. flight to Colombia, which bore the 15c stamp of Curacao and the 30c stamp of the company and both franked with ordinary postmarks. The receiving date postmark at Barranquilla was April 2nd.

ESTONIA.

The 45 marks air mail which has been obsolete for some time has now been reissued in exactly the same colour and design, printed on paper which is very much thinner than the first issue.

In consequence of a new currency in crowns and cents in this country, it is possible that a new issue of air stamps will result when the spring services are reopened.

JAPAN.

The Imperial Aviation Co. proposes to establish a trans-Pacific Service during the coming spring.

It appears that mails have already been flown from Corea to Mukden. The Aero Field reports a cover bearing the special violet aeroplane obliteration dated "26 9 2." on the tail of which is a different descriptive character from that of the Dairen service.

RHODESIA.

The Rhodesian Aviation Co. is in process of formation for the development of aeronautics in that country, including mail and passenger services, to form a branch line to connect with the Empire Airship service to South Africa.

(Above five items from Aero Field.)

MADAGASCAR.

The following is an account of the first flight on the recently inaugurated Tananariva-Majunga line:—

On the 27th. November 1927. M. Hannebicque, with mail leaving Majunga at 6.35 a. m. flew over Ambato-Boeni at 7.34 a. m. and landed at Andriba at 8.40 a. m. The aviator left Andriba again at 10.38 a. m. but owing to engine trouble had to return to Andriba, but finally reached Tananarivo in the evening; the mail being distributed on the 28th. November.

It is not known whether any special air cachet distinguished this mail.

(Champion's Bulletin.)

TIMELY TOPICS, NO. 10.**A PHILATELIC HOLIDAY.**

It matters not how great an interest one may have in either a business or a hobby, a pursuit or a pleasure, the fact remains that a rest is oftentimes both helpful and necessary. One may pursue the even tenor of his way month after month, "chasing the elusive dollar or the bubble, reputation," with the eagerness of a blood-hound, the speed of a whippet, the tenacity of a bull-dog, and the strength of an ox.

BUT, to blow away the accumulated mental murkiness of the past years' strenuous endeavors, for I'm not one of those geniuses who can create readable stuff out "of the air" like a parlor magician pulling rabbits from an empty hat,—I need the brisk, bracing ozone of the pine woods, the free-flowing, water-washed air of the lake-winds, the smoke of the camp-fire in place of the city's scot, the shine of the harvest-moon instead of the glaring electrics, the sleepy droning of the country crickets, replacing the blatant horns, and clamors of the rushing traffic.

So, when I should have been preparing for this month's issue, I was enjoying, for an all-too short time, these blessings. Now, back at what is both a task and a pleasure, I will, with the co-operation of many willing helpers, make what amends I may for this temporary, shall I say, back-sliding.

NOTE: Consistency, at least, has been shown as you have had here, so far, a "holiday" from Air Mail. But—from now on!!

G. H. C.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y., AIRPORT.

On Sunday, August 19th, 1928, Rockville Centre's new Airport was officially dedicated. Assemblyman Edward W. Wallace acted as master of the ceremonies, assisted by Mayor Charles Richmond and Trustees Fred Doelle and Charles Martin.

The field covers eighty acres, is 15 minutes nearer to New York City than any other airport, and it is thought very likely that in the near future the mail planes to and from New York City will arrive and take off at Rockville Centre, thus making the village a real centre of national importance.

To publicly announce the dedication about 200 letters were sent by airmail, the envelopes bearing a large triangular cachet. These went all over the United States and to many foreign countries. They could not be started on their way until Monday, August 20th, as the village Post Office is closed all day on Sunday.

HOW THE OCEAN FLIERS DIED.

What are the last moments of an unsuccessful ocean flight like? What is the nature of the final tragedy in mid-ocean darkness?

A lot of us have tried to picture it, since the disappearance of Nungesser and Coli and the others who were lost at sea. Now comes Commander Richard E. Byrd's book, "Skyward," to tell us.

Byrd's plane, you remember, came down in the water off the French coast. If it had not been close to land Byrd and his three companions undoubtedly would have drowned. Byrd gives a graphic description of the crash.

The plane hit the water with terrific force. He was dazed by the blow; a moment later he found himself swimming around in the water. Novile he discovered climbing out of a window of the sinking plane; Acosta and Balchen appeared a moment later, swimming near the wreckage.

Fortunately, they were able to get ashore. But that account of the wreck gives us an understanding of what the last moments of other less fortunate aviators must have been like.

THE WHY AND THE WHEREFOR.

There has been a great deal of speculation and guess work as to why the new Air Mail rate was doubled after the charge of 5c for the first ounce. Our readers will be very glad to know the official explanation for the new rates.

Mr. W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General of the U. S., has been kind enough to take time from his busy round of duties and has furnished the following information. I feel sure that we will all appreciate the interest he has shown in furnishing what follows:

"May I offer you the following explanation concerning just why the Department found it necessary to charge more for the additional ounces after the first ounce?

"The Postmaster General, of course, has the right to establish the Air Mail rate at five cents an ounce. Should he have adopted the minimum rate of five cents an ounce, which would be eighty cents a pound, it would have immediately created an Air Mail Parcels Post Rate. Eighty cents a pound for a package to go from Boston to San Francisco in 36 hours would have been a rate that almost anyone could have afforded to use when desiring to send packages.

"The Department found, upon investigation, that large importing hat concerns in New York were already preparing to ship boxes of hats with postage thereon of about four dollars, and one shipment of such a commodity as this would have made it necessary for the contracting company operating between New York and Chicago to have a special plane to carry same.

"Upon a very thorough investigation, the Department found that it would be deluged with parcels and the operators would be without ships large enough to take care of the business; consequently, the rate was agreed upon at five cents for the first ounce to take care of all of (what we term) the ordinary first-class letter mail and ten cents an ounce thereafter to take care of the heavier letters.

"It was necessary, not only for the protection of the interests of the Department but the great interests of the operators who would have found it impossible to take care of the business handed to them by the Post Office Department.

"Some day, there will be aerial parcels post when the development of ships has reached the point where they will be able to carry from three to five thousand pounds—that day is not far off."

Now then, all you members, if one of the busiest men in the United States can take time to assist this Department, surely you, no matter who you may be, or what position you occupy, can "go and do likewise."

AS AIRPORTS MULTIPLY.

During the first six months of 1928 there were 557 airports established in the United States.

New York is constructing a municipal airport at Barren Island, where the city owns 850 acres of land. Sand is being pumped from Rockaway Inlet to form the first unit of the field; an earth surface will follow, and this will be seeded with grass. The port will be available to seaplanes, as there is a water approach on three sides at all tides.

Newark's new airport, adjoining the municipal docks at Port Newark, will be ready for formal dedication in October. The first unit is to be 150 acres, costing \$1,000,000; this will be doubled in spring and the ultimate aim is a 500-acre field where there was formerly a marsh.

Atlantic City is awake to the importance of aviation. Its council has appropriated \$100,000 to improve the civic airport. Private concerns are also busy with forward-looking plans. Roosevelt Field, on Long Island, will be extensively improved. A tract of 600 acres at West Hampton, Long Island, has been acquired as an airport by another concern.

It is all part of the great development in aviation which, when seen in perspective, will mark the late "twenties" as the beginning of a new era in transportation. There are some who still regard the whole thing as an experiment, who point out that accidents are many and who argue that results do not justify the expenditure of life and money. But they are wrong. In ten years the United States air mail has travelled nearly 14,000,000 miles with 300,000,000 letters and there have been only 32 fatal crashes.

Commercial aviation has come, and come to stay. It has not only come to stay, it has come to increase. The cities, which make provision for airports are the cities which will get the air business.

CANADA & U. S. LINKED BY AIR MAIL.

Early inauguration of air mail service on a wide scale between various important Canadian cities and on international routes tying in with the United States air mail, was forecast by Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General of Canada.

"The nucleus of our service," said the postmaster-general, "will be a daily one between Montreal and Toronto, nor is it my intention to stop there. Toronto and Windsor, via Hamilton and London, may also enjoy in the not too distant future, a similar service. A service may also be inaugurated between Toronto and Buffalo should it be possible for my officials to reach some satisfactory reciprocal arrangements with the United States' officials at Washington. This, of course, would be an international service, linking up with the American system and apropos of this contemplated service. I might say that on or about the 15th of next month the service already arranged between Montreal and Albany likely will be inaugurated."

"So far this year over 75,000 miles have been travelled by aeroplanes conveying mails in Canada, carrying about 150,000 pounds of mail."

"Dependable air transport is here to-day, not to-morrow. On the 19 routes between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico and between the Atlantic and the Pacific, air mail planes will to-day fly over 25,700 miles, a distance greater than the circumference of the globe. They will carry seven tons of mail."

"The most important aeroplane services now in effect in Canada are those between Rimouski and Montreal, Montreal and Ottawa, and Montreal and Toronto, all in connection with the incoming and outgoing transatlantic steamers.

"Prosperity in this country, as in the United States, is traceable not only to our natural resources, but to our speedier methods of doing business. This greater speed is produced by practical psychology which appreciates the fact that whatever saves time saves money. Time-saving devices in the field of transportation have progressed from the canoe and dog team to the pony express, the train, the automobile and finally the aeroplane.

"Air transportation, however, is not a substitute for ground transportation. It is its complement. Ground transportation would appear to have reached its speed limit, commercially speaking, while air transportation has only begun its commercial development."

"NUBBINS OF NEWS."

The mail carried on the Ile de France in time will form a little collection by itself. At present there are three varieties of these ship-to-shore covers.

1. First westward flight. Quantity carried 1606 pieces.
 2. First eastward flight. Quantity carried 2400 pieces.
 3. Second westward. Has 10 Franc. stamp.—Figures not available.
-

Detroit has the only U. S. P. O. afloat. The name of the ship is the C. F. Bielman, Jr., a mail boat which serves passing lake freighters on the Detroit River. It has assorting cases and everything else that a postoffice has. The service is continued day and night from the opening of navigation, April 15th to December 15th. The population is 28,000 people afloat on the lake. Schooners lower a pail in which the mail is put. Any going ashore is sent down via the improvised elevator.

Airport Newark opening date has been set for October 1st. At this time 3 of the big mail contractors will switch from Hadley Field to the newest and best equipped air field in the U. S. While the P. O. Dept. has not given any authority as yet for special cachet, the chances are they will.

A record was recently made by the Reo Motor Car Company of Lansing, Mich. It was the largest mailing of air letters ever made and required 19 Airplanes. Cost the Reo Company \$17,500 just for the postage.

FEMININE:—Miss Thea Rasche is being backed by some New York business men to the extent of \$50,000 in her hop from New York to Germany. She is not

doing this as a stunt flight, but in the interest of aviation and to prove that women can run planes as easily as men. The present indications are that she will carry 100 letters from stamp Collectors. These should be interesting at least to the great number of ladies who specialize in air covers. (Phil. News. Bureau.)

URUGUAY.

The following are authentic details of the new Uruguayan Air Mail set issued on the 27th of June last:—(Type same as 1926 set but perforated.)

Value	No. Printed
10c.....	30,000
20c.....	30,000
30c.....	20,000
38c.....	30,000
40c.....	20,000
50c.....	10,000
76c.....	30,000
\$1.00.....	10,000
\$1.14.....	20,000
\$1.52.....	20,000
\$1.90.....	10,000
\$3.80.....	10,000

GLOBE-GIRDLING RECORDS.

	Year	Time (Days)
Mears-Collyer	1928	23
Evans-Wells	1926	28
Mears	1913	35
Jaeger-Schmidt	1911	39
Campbell	1907	40
Frederick	1903	54
Fitzmorris	1901	60
Stiegler	1900	63
Nellie Bly	1889	72

These appreciated items are from A. C. R. Reossler.

INDIA.

During the last eight months, the Indian Postal Authorities have had in use a small rouletted label inscribed AIR MAIL, in white on a blue background. This label is not available to the public; and is fixed to all mail bags containing correspondence for transmission by Basra-Cairo route.

The February bulletin states that information has been received that Allahabad covers (1911) are being manufactured at Bombay and that collectors should exercise great care when purchasing these. (Aero Phila. Club, India.)

..BRITISH COLONIALS..

Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated.
Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

According to the "Official Gazette", published in the Leeward Is. Stamps Order (S. R. & O., 1928, Uo. 15), and the rates of Postage Rules (S. R. & O., 1928 No. 10.)

The Stamp Order revokes all former orders for the issuance of postage stamps, and also includes a schedule of values retained.

The stamps authorized by the order are:

Leeward Is. $\frac{1}{4}$ d, $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 6d, 1sh, 2sh, 5sh, and two new values, i. e. 10sh and 20sh.

A uniform list for all presidential stamps (viz. Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis and Virgin Is.) as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 6d, 1sh, 2sh6d and 5sh, all being included in present issues.

The Order provides for such other values previously authorized being sold until existing stocks are exhausted.

It would appear that about twenty-five varieties are soon (if not already in some cases) slated to be added to the obsolete list, as follows:

Leeward Is. (Federal), 4d, 5d, 2sh6d, 3sh, 4sh.

Antigua, 4d, 2sh, 3sh, 4sh, 20sh.

St. Kitts-Nevis, 2sh, 10sh, 20sh.

Dominica, 4d, 2sh, 3sh, 4sh, 20sh.

Montserrat, $\frac{1}{4}$ d, 4d, 5d, 2sh, 3sh, 4sh.

Virgin Is. 5d.

This drastic new order of things brings the Br. West Indies to the foreground of philatelic interest with 20th century collectors, and without doubt several scarce items will develop shortly.

The 1929 advance sheets are being released, and among the many price adjustments are noted the advance of Ascension Is. #7 to \$6.00 and #8 to \$9.00. These are the two scarce values, and the new prices indicate an ever growing demand for this popular set.

The Cayman Is. surcharges are up all along the line, and the rise is justified. I know of no class in any Colony that better deserves an advance in price at this time. Demand has outstripped supply. England appreciates this demand more than we do on this side of the pond, but rest assured the demand for Cayman Is. is worldwide.

The French Colonials as a class show a much larger percentage of increase than the British. The Palm sets of Dahomey, Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, etc. are way up again. Also the French Offices. Here is another group that demand runs away from supply.

I understand that the Scott Co. have a record number of orders for the new cat. which indicates not only a growing interest, but a healthy condition. It looks like a good season.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

As to seekers after precancel favors and imports: what kills the skunk is the publicity he gives himself. What a skunk must do to live, is to keep snug under the barn—in the daytime, when men are around with shotguns. Think it over.

Just how well is the precancel fraternity coming on with its campaign against favors and imports? No law is stronger than the public sentiment where it is to be enforced. The same is true of our efforts to minimize these evils of our hobby. The thing we are trying to do is to create a healthy sentiment against these abuses, which will keep the skunks under the barn so long that they will finally suffocate themselves with their own perfume. I am not a Pollyanna, thank God, and I am not pollyanalyzing this matter, but I do believe we have most of the skunks under the barn at present. Their favorite field, commemorative precancels, is so dead, such a drug on the market, that we have good reason to feel that their perfume is acting upon them. Let's keep them under the outbuildings indefinitely!

This is the October number, opening another season. The vacation wad has been blown, the lawn mover put in cold storage, the garden hose coiled up, the bathing suit stored in moth balls, the bank balance begins to show signs of new life—we're all set for another round of chat and collecting. Not a darned commemorative on the horizon, all's right with the world. Let's go! Boost the hobby, make this the very best precancel season yet.

Within the past six months three of the best known collections of city type coils have been dispersed—those of Al Jones, Anthony, and Gunesch. The editor took over intact the first one, Anthony's is being sold by the Hoovers, the last named is being sold by its owner. Items from these two latter collections have been fetching fancy prices, bearing out earlier predictions as to their desirability. I know of but one coil specialist at present, W. G. Bateman. Here is the time and place for someone to enroll himself as a coil collector. Ordinarily I am against specialization, but here is one case where we might well have another specialist, to keep the rest of us fully informed as to what is going on.

Bismarck, N. D. has at last exhausted its supply of the old 1c. I have just recently acquired my new series 1c perf 11 from there. I think this city just

about holds the record for size of its stock of the old 1c. So far as I know, it still carries a stock of the old 12c. Recently I saw a piece of cover, postally cancelled, from a small South Carolina town, bearing a current 5c perf 11, an old 30c perf 11, and a 12c perf 10.

Collectors have recently been quite intrigued with the Jackson, Mich. office's using its old type I on current stamps. This was resurrection with a vengeance. In all the following stamps were overprinted: 1½c normal and inverted, 3c normal, 8c inverted, 10c inverted. I have definite information that the small printing has been exhausted and that the old U-2 is back in use, so these five stamps ought to give some of the collectors something to hunt for. The old plate has now been destroyed.

Complete your sets! No matter how prolific the office from which it comes, every set contains something good. What a satisfied feeling one has when he looks at the results of his efforts, and can see mounted before him every dog-goned value in the set. About that time some one writes in and reports a double or an invert to spoil it all. But complete 'em anyway.

I have recently been endeavoring to find out just how many of the current set was precancelled with type V of St. Louis. The catalog lists 30 varieties, which appears highly inaccurate. Extended research reveals the existence of just four—the 2c, 5c, 10c and 25c down, every one worth several times the listed price. Look thru your type V St. Louis and let me know if you can add anything to these four. But be very sure that it IS type V and NOT type VI.

Collectors have long been aware of the shifted LOUIS in type V, but recently I was guided to another shift on this plate. In July Dr. Brooks of Golden City, Missouri, stopped in and showed me a vertical strip of three of the old 50c in type V, the middle stamp of which showed the U of MISSOURI shifted appreciably to the right of the S above. He said he had never seen it on other values. On looking thru my duplicates, I found three examples of this shift, a block of the old 10c, one of the old 20c, and a single copy of the old \$1. On measuring, I found MISSOURI on these items to be 13mm long instead of 12mm on the other stamps. Now the question is, has this error been in existence ever since the plate first came into use, or is it due to possible damage to the plate after considerable use? I'd be glad to hear of other examples, look over your large pieces and singles, and let me know if you hit upon any. You can't miss it, and you don't need calipers to measure either.

In the current type Sedalia, Mo. the position of the M in relation to the D above varies three ways, look at your specimens and see if you can find them all. Or look at the position of the period in relation to the I above.

I don't know how familiar readers of this magazine are with the activities of one Will Hall or Hale. This crook, forger, faker, blackleg, sneak, et al., has

been altogether too active in nefarious ways for some years, jails have been cheated of his presence by means hard for us to understand. Not so long ago he was in Charleston, S. C., where, by the display of his Masonic pin and a \$5 bill, he secured the precancelling of several sheets of Hales. My last news of him was down in Arkansas, where he was posing as a small town postmaster, seeking exchange. Be very wary of this crook, he'll cheat the shirt off your back if you give him half a chance. Just how the Masonic fraternity allows him to befoul its ranks I can't see. I know that if he belonged to my Lodge he'd be in awfully bad.

Dr. Glines says that the sole permit holder in San Juan, P. R., is the Porto Rico Express Company, but that at Xmas time precancels are used on all outgoing parcels.

On your Macon, Ga. type U-1 you may find GA with no period, this occurs twice per 100. Paterson, N. J. is now using its old type I, if you look over your examples you may find no period after J, once per 100. Owensboro, Ky. U-10 has a damaged plate, no lower bar and KY missing. This office has been using blue ink o flate. On the new San Francisco plate there is a shift, look at the position of the last I in both words, they exist in three different positions. I am told that the current Worcester, Mass. type comes without period after Mass, but have never seen one. I know it comes without lower bars and MASS missing, but very rarely seen. There is a pronounced shift on the coils in the new Bureau type, look at your Cleavelands and East Pittsburghs for examples.

As a specialist in Rochester, N. Y., I'd like someone to step forward and vouch for numbers 245-50. In the Stamp Collectors Magazine lately I ventured the opinion that they don't exist, and so far no one has attempted to call me. If they don't exist, and I am confident they do not, why not delete them from the catalog, and be done with it? The same thing is true of Ashland, Ohio 3-37, not an old-time collector that I know of has ever seen a single one. Who has? Both these types appear to be like 26 out of the listed 30 new issue varieties listed under St. Louis type V—the result of some one's imagination.

I am not always equipped with a fork when it rains duck soup. When I first heard about the MIK error on the tiny type Milwaukee Bureau 8c, I was skeptical, didn't believe it existed. Then common sense got the better hand, and I looked thru my duplicates, and the first stamp I turned over had IT. Boy, what a grand and glorious feeling!

There is no question but that hindsight has foresight beaten by several miles. If we had only known two years ago what the term stop-gap means! Think of the pairs, now irrevocably torn asunder, that we would have saved! I can spot at least seven singles in my collection that once formed happy stop-gap couples. My only consoling thot is, that mine was not the guilty hand that severed them.

I have noticed quite a few instances the past two years, where seasoned regular postage collectors have said frankly that they simply dared not have any-

thing to do with precancels, even to the extent of saving them for selling and trading purposes, because they were afraid of the deadly virus of the precancel germ. This speaks volumes for our hobby. It is increasing, both in quantity and quality, all the time. Fifteen years is not a long time as time goes, but as our hobby goes, it's equivalent to a century. Fifteen years ago precancel collectors were classified with those who collected cigarbands, their most ambitious catalog was the 95 page unpriced checklist issued by F. L. Smith. And now look us over if you don't mind! If any precancel collector 15 years ago had foretold a 700 page catalog, a 500 member Society, and an enthusiastic annual convention and exhibition within 15 years, his pitying neighbors would at once have rung for the wagon. I recently undertook a forecast in the Stamp Collectors Magazine, but mark my words, ten years from now that will prove to be the veriest milk and water dose ever concocted. No one now, as 15 years ago, has an imagination sufficiently wide and capable to foresee what the hobby will be like. For this reason, if for no other, I hope for a long life and a merry one!

BUREAU PRECANCEL NOTES.

By DR. W. I. MITCHELL,

1644 Visalia Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

Owing to the change in rates on printed matter the Bureau orders for the last two months show many re-orders for the 1 cent denomination and many new cities ordering 1 cent ordinaries and coils. The list of orders for July contains the following new stamps: New Cities: Lima, O. 1c coil; Manitowoc, Wis. 1c coil; Portland, Indiana, 1c and 2c coils; Racine, Wis. 1c coil; Westfield, N. J., 1c coil. New denominations: Baltimore 1c coil, Bridgeport, 1c coil, Cincinnati 10c coil, Columbia, S. C. 1c coil, Decatur, 1c coil, Denver, 9c ordinary, LaCrosse 1c coil, Lancaster, 1c coil, Lincoln, 1c coil, North Tonawanda 1c ordinary, Oakland 1c coil, Port Washington 1c coil, Providence 1c coil, Richmond 1c ordinary, Springfield, Mass. 1c coil, Toledo 1c and 2c coils, Tonawanda 1c coil, Wichita 1c ordinary, Wilmington 1c and 2c coils.

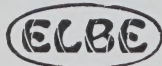
The first real Bureau errors have made their appearance from Milwaukee, two stamps out of each sheet of 100 in the new Standard type reading "MIKWAUKEE" instead of "MILWAUKEE". As far as known this error occurred only on the 1½c and 8c denominations. The Bureau made a new plate and destroyed the old one as soon as their attention was called to the errors.

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No. 1.

September 1, 1928.

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 Fowle, Chas. H.
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 Diem, Herbert
 Gerbeaux, Henry P.
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 Gribble, Willard M.
 Lewis, Philip P.
 Tsai, David

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 oir A.

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 10002 Spiteri, C. M., 62 St. George's Square, Axiak, Malta.
 10003 Twichell, Earl, 592 Main St., Glen Ellyn, Ill.
 10004 Voigt, Walther, 122 Mt. Herman Way, Ocean Grove, N. J.

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- 4296 Brophy, Truman W. Jr., 1300 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 8504 Callery, Jos. S., 1955 Cottage Grove Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
 4763 Ewing, Howard, 1919 4th Ave. W., Seattle, Wash.

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- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
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| 9512 Barnes, N. H. | 6538 Dorn, P. A. | 5982 Tanner, W. N. Jr. |
| 6144 Bennett, Samuel | 9692 Gourley, Geo. | 6041 Voigt, Chas. R. |
| 8246 Brown, W. W. | 7421 Holtz, C. W. | 3195 Wilms, J. H. |
| 6517 Brook, H. J. | 8615 Johnson, S. F. | 6171 Witty, J. W. |
| 7959 Buzby, Stockton | 2359 Kendel, C. E. | 9035 York, Holcomb |
| 7887 Campbell, Dr. J. L. | 8119 Paris, H. C. | |

Resignations Received.

- 6621 Bachenheimer, L. J., 252 W. 76th St., New York City.
 9419 Bayntun, Robt. S., 3341 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 5507 Brown, F. G., 1148 Santee St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8251 Connolly, Maj. M. W. K., The Lock House, Deepcut, Surry, England.
 8508 Dickson, R. R., Westinghouse Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 201 Gadsden, C. R., 6144 Ingleside Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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 8801 McCarthy, Chas. B., 469 Walnut St., Lexington, Ky.
 8223 Michaels, Morris, 230 12th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 9767 Montgomery, W. W., 1120 Broadway, Sulphur, Okla.
 5644 Noll, G. A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 5228 Rasmussen, Alfred, 580 S. 9th St., San Jose, Calif.
 9598 Rathbun, Padeu W., 473 Church St., Portland, Ore.
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- 9237 Brown, Jno. McC., San Bernardino, Calif.
 6203 Cook, Walter, Athol, Mass.
 9011 Parsons, Geo. K., New York City.
 9326 Schneider, Dr. Frederick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Deceased.

- 1536 Hetrich, Dr. George, Birdsboro, Pa. August 10, 1928.
 547 Hinton, T. H., 26 Cromford Rd., S. W. 18, London, England. July 27, 1928.

Applications Returned.

- MacNab, Robt. B., Florence Hotel, Missoula, Mont.
 Sage, Max, 300 Laurell St., Pottsville, Pa.

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- 6499 Paulson, N. B., Chicago, Ill.
 6845 Rackliffe, Walter C., Springfield, Mass.
 7921 Rogers, John H., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
 9224 Wallrafe, George, New York City.

Resignation Withdrawn.

- 6808 Wiener, H., 301 Butler Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Membership Summary.

Membership August 1, 1928	4105	
New Members	16	
Reinstated	3	
		4124
Resignations accepted	4	
Deceased	2	
Expelled by the Council	4	10
Total Membership September 1, 1928		4114

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DUES PAYABLE.

Dues of \$3.00 are payable to the Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass. on Sep. 1st by all members except life members. A notice was sent you with your proxy blank and convention call on June 22nd. Please remit promptly to the Treasurer. Art. I, Sec. 6: If such members dues shall remain unpaid at the expiration of 30 days, (Oct. 1st, 1928) his privilege of membership shall be suspended, and if at the expiration of a further 30 days, (Nov. 1, 1928) such dues are still unpaid, he shall cease to be a member. (Will be dropped for non-payment of dues). But no member shall be dropped while charges are pending against him.

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A. P. S. members interested in any of the specialties may take membership in any of these Units now being organized.

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Air Mail Stamp Unit. Write John Hartwig, 4630 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

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Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 5.

Whole No. 53.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Enroute to Toronto. We were entertained at Detroit at a banquet given by the four philatelic clubs of that city and vicinity. President and Mrs. Wilhelm as well as Secretary Davis were in Detroit at the time and all enjoyed the Detroit hospitality. On our return trip we were, along with President Wilhelm, given a banquet and reception at Cleveland. Both were very enjoyable occasions.

Congratulations Mr. Davenport. Cleveland has its MacLaren, who successfully directed the activities of the Midwest Exhibition, and every other local club has at least one leader. To this list we can gratefully add Mr. L. A. Davenport of Toronto, who was the leader of the local philatelists in entertainment of the A. P. S. To one who had attended many conventions it seemed as if the Toronto one was one of the most successful conventions ever held.

The Toronto Meeting was a success, not only in attendance but in harmony. All matters coming up for discussion were constructural, and were fairly debated. Those who were unable to attend missed a good time. Next year we meet in Minneapolis and it's not too early to commence laying your plans to attend.

Retirement of books. As a general rule we plan to retire sales books from the circuits when 50% or more is sold, or at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of the stamps sold from a book. This result cannot always be accomplished even in a year, due to the class of stamps offered, their condition, and your pricing. There is no set time in which books may be retired. A member can have them when he wants them, that is as soon after his request is received that the books come in off circuits. Many members mark the cover of their books to retire by certain date regardless of sales. This plan is good for it keeps the matter right before our eyes every time we handle the book. Some member cannot understand why their stamps do not sell in 30 or 60 days. We say that usual books should make six circuits in 6 months, and if a book does not show some sales after that it surely is proof of the fact that the stamps do not appeal to our buyers. Now, buyers are more or less temperamental in their buying. Sometimes they buy heavy, while the next circuit they are busy or away or short of funds and pass up the stamps. But we

do believe that after a book has made six circuits that the results accomplished are evidence as to whether or not the stamps are saleable.

Surplus books on hand. Yes, we have at most times a surplus of books in the department, sometimes, in the middle of the winter season this gets low, but there is always a surplus. These books of which we have so many are general books, miscellaneous countries with a total net value of under \$10.00. We have hardly ever refused to circulate a book sent in, although at times we feel that the stamps are of such a common packet nature that there will be little or no sale at the prices offered. We have once or twice tried to explain to members that their prices were out of line with the market but have in most cases met with a stiff rebuke indicating that we wanted the stamps priced lower so we could scalp the books. Now it would be to our advantage to circulate practically full books only for a nice full book appeals to the buyers, but instead of doing this we keep the older books, also going out in turn, and although we have to pay all postage ourselves we feel that everyone should have a chance to sell their stamps. It is hard sometimes to sell enough stamps from some of the books to pay the insurance and return cost but nevertheless we keep sending them out again and again, increasing our postage expense, in an effort to make even sufficient sales to retire them. We think that the way in which some books are mounted retards their sales. If members will group their countries, or sections, rather than running their books from A to Z, they will find that sales will be much more quickly accomplished. The medium of the sales department is to serve. It was originally planned to be a medium thru which members might sell their duplicates for cash and buy for cash. Not to enter stamps from which to make a profit for when you sell to make a profit you are competing with the dealers of the country and the purpose of your effort is defeated. It is true that some dealers put their surplus stock in the department, well and good, but that is also one of the best reasons that the member selling his duplicates should make his net prices fairly attractive for he is competing with the dealers, as well as with other collector members who are using the department to dispose of lower valued duplicate stamps for which there is hardly any outlet.

And about mounting. The main kick we have is the manner in which stamps are hinged, the hinge is placed near the center of the stamp and pasted down tight and in handling the books these stamps pop out, and also many mint stamps are damaged. Use the hinge as a hinge so the stamp may be raised and it will increase the sales. Also if you enter other than perfection specimens, make proper notation as well as adjustment in your net prices.



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PHILATELIST

AMERICAN
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Vol. 42.

NOVEMBER, 1928.

No. 2.

GREAT



BRITAIN

The Stamps of Great Britain Used in Cyprus.

By DR. E. A. WHITEHEAD.

(Illustrated from the Writer's Collection.)

Eighteen hundred and seventy-seven found Turkey beaten to her knees by her more powerful neighbor, Russia, and then in the following year leading statesmen of Europe sat around a table in Berlin portioning out much territory which had belonged to the prostrate country. Beaconsfield was undoubtedly the most picturesque figure at the Conference, and the Cleves Jew went home to England with what he thought to be a fat prize in his pocket and a phrase "Peace with honour" upon his lips. Windsor feted him, bestowing upon him much-coveted distinctions and many gracious words. In London and the provinces he was acclaimed as one worthy to rank with the great Empire builders.

What was this prize of his, this great addition to the British Empire? A Mediterranean island, with a rock-bound coast for the most part, possessing one or two undeveloped posts, many and large barren areas and a sparse and primitive population; an island suffering from the dry rot of centuries of Turkish rule, and fever haunted. Such was Cyprus in 1878.

From its peculiar geographical position, Cyprus commanded the eastern portion of the Mediterranean. The harbour of Famagusta was only a few hours sail to Asia Minor, while the bays of Larnaca and Limasol were roadsteads with a safe anchorage, and Baffo (the ancient Paphos) was a convenient harbour upon the south-western part of the island, capable of giving port to a small fleet. As a strategical point, Cyprus has an admittedly formidable position, as it formed a convenient center within easy reach of the Dardanelles, Alexandria and the coasts of Syria and Asia Minor.

Here, then, is the explanation of the series of struggles for possession to which the island has been exposed throughout the centuries. Tombs of the past

are there, revealing the secrets of the dead; and in the relics of Phoenicians, Persians, Assyrians, Egyptians, and the long list of foreign victors, we discover proofs of its history, until we tread upon pre-historic vestiges, and become lost in a labyrinth of legends.

Nevertheless no country has been more completely excluded from the beaten paths of British travellers than the island of Cyprus, and England was startled by the sudden revelation that it was to become a strategical point for a British military occupation. At once plans were made for the administration of its affairs by Great Britain, and in July, 1878, an army of occupation, with a wake of officials, red tape and other insignia of bureaucracy, disembarked at Larnaca, the chief port of the island.

Now began a scene of commercial bustle and activity. Larnaca had never enjoyed a big trade; that was not to be expected under Turkish rule. At the first intelligence of a British occupation, however, strong in expectation of a golden harvest, a large number of traders rushed to Cyprus, and it was to Larnaca that they were drawn. A large military camp needs considerable supplies, and very soon a thriving trade was being done. This was short-lived, however, as the British found that a serious blunder had been made in encamping at Larnaca. It was destitute of shade-trees, and the surrounding country had a most miserable aspect, acting in a depressing way upon the newly-landed officers and men. In the extreme heat of the Cyprian summer months the army began to suffer severely, and it was not long before the main body was moved to Limasol. At the latter place there was agreeable country with shady trees, almost to the beach, in sufficient numbers, to have sheltered a far larger body of men than was required for the purposes of occupation.

The sudden withdrawal of the large military force was a serious blow to Larnaca, however, and very soon it exhibited a true picture of financial misery. Its streets were full of sellers, but denuded of buyers. As the "Times" said (Jan. 1, 1879), "The people of Larnaca will suffer through the transfer of trade and interest which must result from this arrangement (the withdrawal of the army), and one cannot help feeling a regret that the active and ambitious little port which was the early centre of attraction in the island, and which has striven its best to rise befittingly in the scale of dignity, cleanliness, and comfort, should be stripped of any part of the brighter and fine robes in which it was commencing to clothe itself."

The English had by this time energetically undertaken the administration of the whole island, and a web of intercourse between the different cities had already been formed. It might be remarked here, that this would largely be of an official nature. From the first moment of occupation, I believe, British stamps were used. The stamps were without overprint until February, 1880, when the varieties overprinted CYPRUS were issued. I shall not deal with the overprinted and later issues in this article.

The British stamps without overprint are known used at various posts, camps and inland cities. I will now give brief notes on these locations and the postmarks used there. For a complete list of varieties, the reader is referred to Gibbons' catalogue.

LARNACA. In 1878, the town presented a sea-front of about a mile. The quay formed a street, the sea upon one side faced by a row of houses. As with all Turkish possessions, decay had stamped the town.

Nevertheless, enormous improvements took place during the early days of the English occupation. The houses along the quay were for the most part stores, warehouses, and liquor-shops. Among these the Custom House, the Club, Post Office and Chief Commissioner's were prominent as superior buildings.



III. 1. A View of Larnaca From An Old Print.

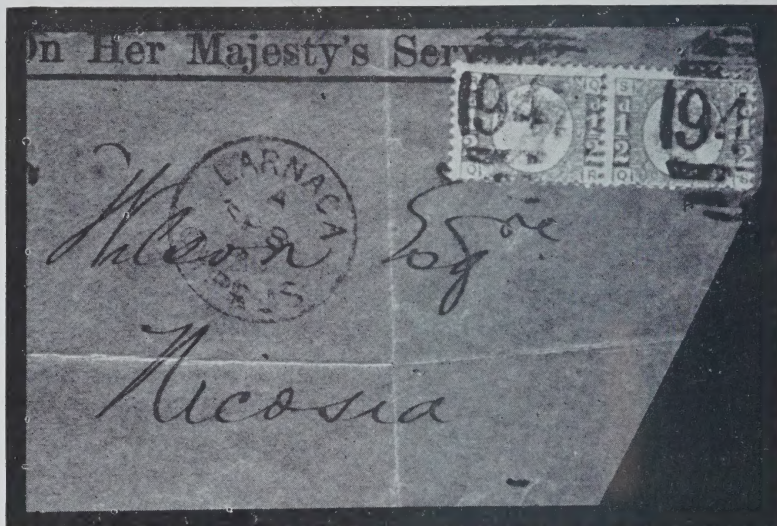
A good roadstead and safe anchorage offer great advantages, but in these early days Larnaca could afford no facilities for the landing of boats in bad weather, a very necessary qualification for a port. The cancellation used was 942 (see illustration 2), and during Larnaca's short-lived prosperity many British stamps were doubtless used here. The 2½d. and higher values, would be for external mail; the lower values were mostly used on mail for the interior.



III. 2. Block of 2½ Used in Larnaca.

The British Philatelist (iv, 2) makes one of the few mistakes of its history, when speaking of British stamps used in Cyprus. Pointing out that these stamps were used for internal postage in Cyprus, as well as for franking external mail, the statement is made that this is the only instance in the history of British stamps

used abroad when this is the case. Certainly stamps of Great Britain were used in Cyprus for inland mail; but they were also used for inland mail in Jamaica (1858-1860) and in South Africa during the Boer War (1899-1902). My next illustration is an example of the internal use in Cyprus of British stamps. Incidentally it clears up another point on which the authority alluded to above had some doubt—the fact that a date stamp (never found with the obliterator in “duplex” fashion) was used on letters other than registered letters. In passing, I may say that covers showing these stamps used in Cyprus are now of the utmost rarity. I shall be glad indeed if collectors who possess such covers will communicate with me as I am anxious to secure information regarding these varieties which can be gleaned only from covers or large pieces.



III. 3. A Pair of ½d. on Piece, Used From Larnaca to Nicosia. A Fine Example of Use of British Stamps for Inland Mail.

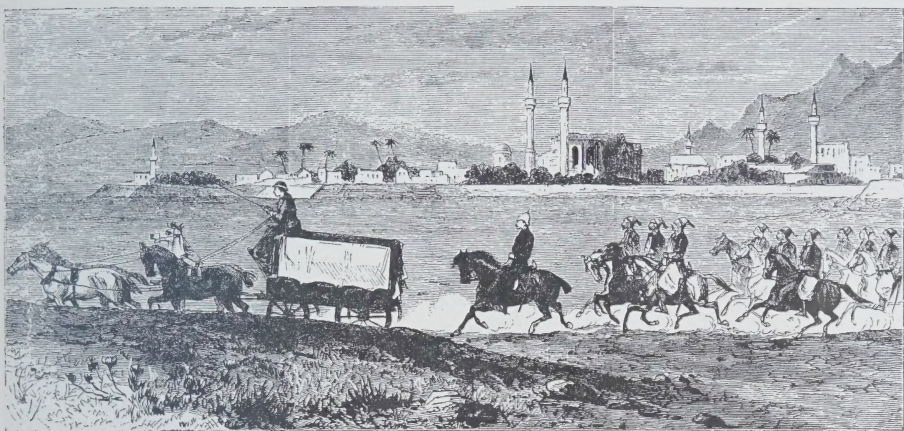
THE LARNACA-NICOSIA MAIL COACH. I am in the happy position of being able to give a picture of the very mail-cart which, in all probability, carried the above piece of correspondence; and more, a description of it by a celebrated English traveller, Sir Samuel Baker.

He says: “The newly-established mail-coach passed us, with four horses and a solitary passenger. We met it again on the following day with only one unit; and it appeared that on many occasions the four horses had no other weight behind them than the driver and the letters. With this instance of inertia before their eyes, certain lunatics (or wise contractors) suggested the necessity of a railway for the twenty-eight miles connecting the two towns! The mail had an ephemereal existence, and after running fruitlessly to and from for a few months, it withdrew altogether.”

There are three prizes to be secured among British stamps used in Larnaca—1d, pl. 255; 2½d, pl. 17 (rosy-mauve) and 8d orange. The two former are sufficiently rare used in England, while the 8d used in Larnaca, has, I think, been reported only once.

NICOSIA. Capital of Cyprus and the residence of the High Commissioner of the early days of British rule, Sir Garnet, later Lord, Wolseley.

Baker says: “The only possible object in originally selecting a central posi-



III. 4. The Larnaca-Nicosia Mail Coach With Military Escort.

tion for the capital of Cyprus was a regard for safety from any sudden attack. The capital should be Limasol, which could become the Liverpool of Cyprus. Nicosia is completely out of the commercial route; it is valueless as a military position, and it offers no climatic advantage."

The census of Nicosia, Jan. 31, 1879, gives the following information:

Number of houses	2,463
Number of English residents	28
Number of Catholics	121
Number of Armenians	166
Number of Jews	3
Number of Greek Church adherents	5,251
Number of Mohammedans	5,628
Total Population	11,197

A cursory glance at the above will explain the very great rarity of British stamps used at Nicosai during 1878-79. The cancellation number was 969—same type as that used for Larnaca.

BAFFO. "A little insignificant harbour with a few small craft. A diminutive fort and a British flag; also the ruins of ancient Paphos; but there was nothing (1879) to denote progress or commercial activity.

The cancellation number was 974, and the stamps are all but unknown to-day.

LIMASOL: "The town is about a mile and a half in length and faces the sea much as does Larnaca. Although not so extensive as the latter, Limasol is more compact and has a superior appearance. It will eventually become the commercial centre of the island"—Baker, 1879.

Next to Larnaca, Limasol used the most British stamps. In all probability this would be during the period which saw the army of occupation at this place. The stamps are very rare to-day, however; the best of all being plate 225 of the 1864 Penny—a very desirable piece! Another very rare stamp, used at Limasol, is the 1½d. line-engraved, which I illustrate here. Note that the cancellation number is 975.

FAMAGUSTA. "A once powerful fortress and large city. In 1879 the only modern buildings were the residences of the Chief Commissioner and his staff.



III. 5. The East Gate, Nicosia.

Except for these, Famagusta presented the same appearance as it must have immediately after the sack and utter destruction by the Turks in 1571. Competent experts have said that a fair outlay would convert this into a first-class port, which would, as an impregnable coaling station, complete the links of the chain of British fortresses which are the guardians of the Mediterranean. The approach to Egypt could be commanded, and the communications with the Suez Canal—the all important new route to India—kept open.”—Baker, 1879.

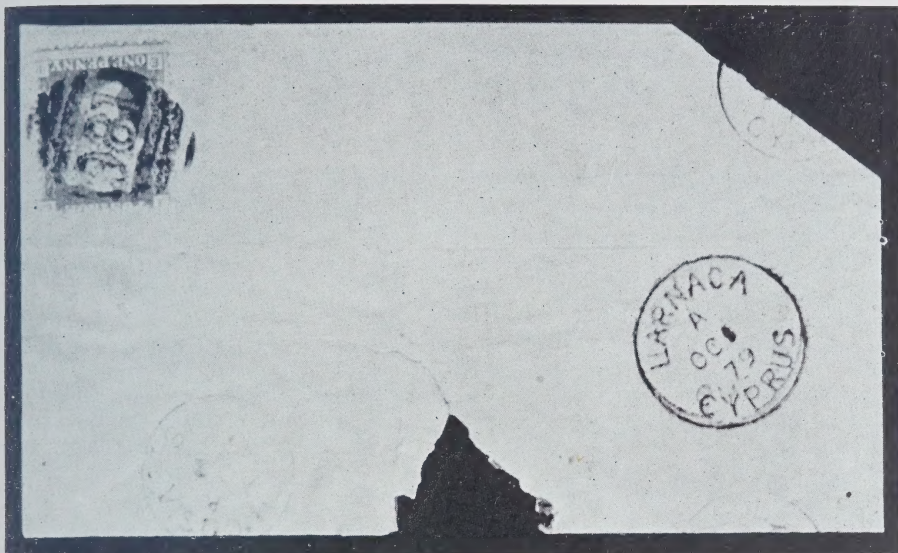
Very few British stamps were used here.

The cancellation number is 981. It is worth while to point out that this number is almost the same in appearance as 186 inverted. Quite recently a prominent London dealer, who though he is not an expert in British stamps, ought to know better, sent me a page full of early British, with the familiar Dublin cancellations—186 in a diamond shaped frame, different types. These he described as being used in Famagusta and had priced accordingly!



III. 6. One and One-Half Penny Used at Limasol. Cancelled 975.

I can add to Gibbons' list of the 1d. rose-red used at Famagusta. I have plated 196 and 213. The former is seen on the fragment illustrated here. It is not a pretty piece, but as it tells a story about the almost impassable Cyprian roads of that date (probably the same condition exists to-day) I give it here. It commenced its journeying at Famagusta, enroute for Nicosia, I fancy, judging from the fact that the Nicosia postmark bears the latest date. But it went via Larnaca, and an intriguing snippet of a postmark at the top left leads to the supposition that it may even have touched Limasol!



III. 7. 1d Used on Piece From Famagusta, Cancelled 981. Destination was Probably Nicosia via Larnaca.

KYRENIA. A very small town and port on the northern coast, 16 miles above Nicosia. There was very little trade done, and the stamps are rarely seen. The cancellation number is 982.

POLYMEDIA. The cancellation number was D 47. It is very necessary to warn collectors that the type of postmark should be that shown on page 49 of Gibbons' catalogue. These should be three bars above the number. An earlier British cancellation **with the same number** has **four** bars above the number and was never used at Polymedia. This earlier type (with four bars above the number) was used somewhere in Great Britain, it is not known exactly where, but it is believed that it was in connection with the railroad postoffice. I have seen plate 9, 2d, with the 4 bar type of cancellation, and a keen student of these stamps has pointed out to me that in all probability Gibbons' catalogue is wrong in listing plates 85, 109 and 118, all early plates, of the 1d, rose-red, as having been used at Polymedia.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS CAMP. The cancellation was D 48, and the above remarks apply with equal force to this cancellation. That will mean that it is extremely unlikely that such early plates of the penny stamps as 95, 102, 105, 115, 118 and 123 should be listed as having been used here.

Another point of uncertainty is the location of the Camp. The British Philatelist gives Limasol as the locale; but all the contemporary references that I have come across leave one with the impression that it was at Nicosia, the capital of the island, the residence of the High Commissioner, and, at this period at all events, the seat of administration. However, the term may have been used in connection with the main body of the army of occupation, which, as we have seen was first located at Larnaca, and afterwards removed to Limasol.

It would be interesting to have this problem solved, which might be done if covers are available. Another matter which a study of covers would throw light upon is the date of the opening of the offices. The sequence of the numbers allotted to the various offices suggest that Larnaca (942) was the first to be opened for use of British stamps—this would be in July, 1878, in all probability; and

that a longer or shorter period elapsed before British postal authorities got busy at Nicosia (969). The remaining offices were opened in pairs, seemingly, with short lapses of time between each pair; 974 and 975, Baffo and Limasol; 981 and 982, Famagusta and Kyrenia; and D 47 and D 48, Polymedia and Army Head Quarters' Camp.



III. S. Army Camp Headquarters at Nicosia.

AUGUST ROTERBERG

Probably the saddest words I have been called upon to write are these announcing the death of my good friend, A. Roterberg, who passed away at his home in Pasadena, Calif., on Sunday, September 23rd, 1928.

Mr. Roterberg was well known in philatelic circles as a dealer specialist in the stamps of Latin America, of which he held one of the finest stocks ever assembled. Collectors and dealers everywhere will lament his passing, for Mr. Roterberg had devoted a number of years of his life to the study of his field, and he performed a valuable work in gathering data on a group of countries woefully neglected by philatelic writers. A modest man, much of his work was passed on to collectors through the pens of others.

His passing leaves a break in Philately that none can fill. He was a kindly man, of understanding of his fellows; a square dealer to all, who put in practice principles above personal gain.

Mr. Roterberg's passing followed an illness of several month's duration, and came unfortunately at a time when it seemed as though he was about to overcome the ills he had suffered for years, and to enjoy a life of semi-retirement in California, where he moved from Chicago a year ago.

He is survived by his wife, a son, Fred Roterberg, a daughter, Mrs. Harriet R. Parker, and four grand-children.

BILL BLOSS.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

A Little of Everything.

WEST INDIES USED It was our privilege recently to inspect the beautiful collection of postally used Leeward Islands stamps, the property of Major James A. Harris Jr. The Major's collection is so nearly complete that it is almost a city.

When asked how he happened to choose used stamps in preference to unused, since the majority of advanced collectors confine their attention to the mint of the species, Major Harris said he chose used because they were "hardest to find."

Certainly the collector of used West Indies has a job ahead of him. Some of these small islands are so tiny, and their population so limited, one imagines they have little use for stamps at all. Certainly they do not need all the denominations used. Yet the stamps are issued, and a few are used, so the collector must recognize them.

Scott and the other catalog makers list the used at no higher price than unused, in a majority of cases, not because the used are as easily obtainable as the unused, but lest a high premium on the used might tempt the counterfeiter of cancellations, and also because the unused are in more demand.

But the true dyed-in-the-wool collector who appreciates the sport of tracking down the elusive genus philatelicus will find plenty of material in the West Indies to keep him busy. Of some values, the entire quantity sold, unused and used combined, is less than a thousand. Figure out your chances of finding a good used. Many others do not run over five or ten thousand, while just enough are reasonably plentiful to make the collection interesting.

* * * * *

UNUSED OR USED One of the questions that no philatelic writer has ever been able to answer, though most have been called upon to take a shot at it, is —Which is best to collect, unused or used? We have read reams of arguments on both sides, and both sides have plenty of adherents ready to dash up with good reasons why their choice is best.

The unused stamp enthusiast proclaims that a stamp loses its actual worth as soon as it is used on a letter, and cancelled. The used booster claims that a postage stamp is not a postage stamp unless it has performed its stampic duties by carrying a letter somewhere.

Certainly in most cases the unused man has a little the better of the argument. His unused stamp generally has face value and hence, an actual value until it meets the cancellation mark which renders it null and void for any use

except to grace a philatelist's album. Also the unused stamp is, in most cases, more of a thing of beauty than the used.

On the other hand, the used stamp is often times the rarest and hardest to find, since unused can be bought in quantities and used must generally be gathered piece-meal. A lightly cancelled used stamp can still be a thing of beauty.

Go roll your own hoops. You don't get me to express any preference here, and bring the house down on me. I like them both ways and any way.

* * * * *

THE BOY It takes the small boy collector to hit the nail on the head in
CALLS IT most cases. To-day I was approached by a beginner of about twelve years, who sought the difference between perforated and imperforate stamps. When I explained, he came back like a shot with—"Oh, the imperforates have no pimples around the edges." Not such a dusty explanation!

* * * * *

THE REAL Every once in so often, one of the good friends I make thru the
SPORT paper tells me I don't know anything about the real sport of collecting until I collect precancels, or plate numbers, or gum labels, or used Liberians or what not.

Now, having taken a post-graduate course in collecting almost everything but the gum labels (I once gathered 5,000 varieties of cigar bands and 750 kinds of cigarette boxes) I get a terrific thrill out of their enthusiastic letters, for I know they are enjoying the real sport.

The real sport of philately lies not in precancel gathering, or beer stamps on original cover, but in collecting just what you want to, and the very versatility of philately makes it a king of hobbies. I know of no other collectable field that offers as much chance of personal expression and individuality as stamp collecting. No two collections are alike, hence all are interesting.

* * * * *

PRECANCELS I have drawn considerable fire on my head by stating from
VS. STAMPS time to time that I am not a precancel collector. I never stated that precancels are not collectable, and I imagine they are great fun, only they are out of my line. I leave them to others, just as I leave first flight air mail covers, and specialized early U. S.

But I can't get a thrill out of giving up a good general stamp collection to take up precancels. I have seen that ruin a number of good collectors, so I am "agin" it. I am sold on the idea of every fellow having a general collection, and playing the side lines as much as he sees fit—but always keeping the general collection around to take care of any good things that come his way, and good things in the stamp line come everybody's way.

My experience with precancels has caused me to believe that, while they are good fun and hot stuff for exchange, very little actual money changes hands for them, as compared with other stamps. I know of one man who sold a fine British Colonial collection for \$750, and bought precancels and later tired of them and wished to sell, to take up something else. He found no buyer, even though his collection was a fine one. Ultimately he disposed of the collection, but it caused him to lose most of his faith in philately as an investment.

Just to forestall a wave of criticism from the precan fans, I'll say that precancel collections probably have been sold for money. I have never seen one sold for real money, but have seen plenty offered. It is quite possible that the day may come when precancels will have a real cash value in the "big time," but

I do not believe that they will ever exceed the good old U. S. regulars, or good foreign, as my correspondent does. There are too many buyers abroad for good stamps who do not know what a U. S. precancel is.

And all this does not imply that precancels are not a good side line. They make a nice field for the man of moderate means, for he can get quite a bunch through natural sources and exchange, without spending much.

Just to show the precan boys I am openminded, I'll say here that I collect the $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 13c and 14c current issues, have quite a few, and like many of the good precancel boys I know, I never bought a one of them.

* * * * *

WHO SETS

STANDARDS? My good precancel friend writes that "after a year's activity, he had nothing to show for what he could secure by his own efforts, judging by the philatelic standards which have been set up by the dealers," referring to his general collection.

Now, the funny part of this is, the dealers do not and never have set up any standards. As one of the breed, who has grabbed his cheese and jam from the nefarious practice of barter in postage stamps for two decades, I rise to remark that it is the collector, and not the dealer, who sets the standard in collecting. The dealer, like any other merchant, must give his customers what they want, not what he wants to give them. He can't make them buy. He can tease them and tempt them, but after all, they have the say as to whether he eats his bread plain or with butter on it. The dealer sets his buying standard as the collectors set theirs, and he buys what he believes he can re-sell.

* * * * *

FORUM

It is not the purpose of this department to knock any phase of philately or to get into arguments with the readers. But I do like the kind of letter that friend Carroll wrote me about the precancels, for it gives me a chance to talk things over with the readers, even if I don't always agree with the writers. Filling this department is plenty work. I have spent seventeen years in stamp writing, and like my ancient car, I run out of gas sometimes. A good letter like the one Mr. Carroll wrote me is usually good for several type-written pages of guff from me. If any of you folks have some pet theories on philately, let's have them.

Unfortunately space is so limited it is often not possible to reproduce letters, so we are left to the discussion of the salient points.

* * * * *

KIND

One of the benefits of philately is friendship. Among my **THOUGHTS** friends made through the hobby, I can count hundreds of men I have never met and probably never will meet, personally. Mr. Whitehouse, of Hawaii, kindly sent me specimens of the new Hawaii surcharges on first day covers. It was a kindly act, and appreciated.

Every once in a while I get some nice cover, or first flight, from somebody who knows me through my writing. It makes me feel that there are real fellows in this world. Philately is full of them.

* * * * *

FREAK

Thurston W. Taylor of Los Angeles, on a recent trip to Tia Juana, Mexico, bought a 20c Special Delivery stamp, on which a triangular piece of paper had fallen at time of printing, in such a way as to receive a portion of both the black center and red frame. Oddity.



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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

THE CELEBRATION OF THE 1000th. MEETING of the Chicago Philatelic Society on October fourth had a greater significance to philatelists than ordinarily attaches the coming of another milestone on the road of Time. This gala event, so fittingly observed by Chicago collectors and their friends gave to collectors the thought of a background, stability and a history for their hobby. Very few collectors had realized that any local Society had held continuous meetings since 1885 and the Chicago celebration of a thousand and one gatherings forcibly demonstrated that stamp collecting is no new and ephemeral avocation.

THE SEVERAL HUNDRED CHICAGO collectors and their friends that gathered at Germania Hall on October fourth spent the afternoon and evening enjoying the crowded program of philatelic treats arranged by Dr. W. C. Hennan and the Exhibition Committee. First there was a reception at which the old timers chinned and got acquainted with the new comers and this was followed by a stamp exhibition, a lively auction sale and a stamp Bourse. The Exhibition was small but extremely fine and included a showing of the magnificent special-

ized Swiss collection of Alfred Lichtenstein of New York and thirteen pages of Arthur Hinds beautiful collection of Nevis. In addition Mr. Hind showed some of his greatest rarities, among them the 1 & 2d. P. O. Mauritius on cover, the same stamps unused and a block of four, unused of the 1848 Mauritius penny orange, a pair of the 1sh. Nova Scotia with a 6d on cover, and two copies of the 2c Hawaiian Missionaries. This small lot of marvelous items was valued at over \$250,000.00.

THE CEREMONIAL OF THE CELEBRATION was featured by the reading of the Minutes of the First Meeting by P. M. Wolsieffer, the reading of the Minutes of the 500th. Meeting by C. E. Severn and the Roll Call of the 1000th. Meeting by James Zalud. This was followed by the Banquet during which the Master of Ceremonies, Dr. Clarence Hennan, called upon all of the distinguished guests for speeches. The first member of the C. P. S., Philately's Number One in everything good, "P. M." Wolsieffer, was presented with a gold Medal by Member No. 2, Charlie Severn of Chicago in a touching speech and then, not to be outdone, Mr. Wolsieffer presented a similar medal to Mr. Severn. Mr. C. J. Phillips of New York gave an interesting account of his stamp dealings with noted collectors and the Royalty of Europe and Mr. Alfred Lichtenstein gave an enthusiastic talk on the future of the hobby.

THE FIRST NOMINATION of a candidate for the Presidency of The American Philatelic Society (1929-1931) was made by Mr. Lichtenstein and though this came in the nature of a surprize the name of the nominee was greeted with wild cheering and on the stirring seconding speech of Louis Hanford of Cleveland, Ohio, the A. P. S. members present, formally and unanimously, placed in nomination for President of the A. P. S.—Mr. Gustav M. Mosler of Cincinnati, Ohio—a business candidate, one who has shown his executive ability in philatelic matters by his service on the Board of Vice Presidents and who will carry on the program of service and growth inaugurated by President Wilhelm.

AS A FURTHER SURPRIZE then arose Victor Rotnem of Minneapolis and nominated, with his usual oratorical skill, a Board of Vice Presidents for the A. P. S. consisting of three members of the Chicago Philatelic Society, Dr. W. C. Hennan, A. F. Boehm and C. F. Mann, all of Chicago. Needless to say that these three popular collectors were unanimously endorsed and A. P. S. members will be glad to know that the customary doubt and uncertainty in the selection of new officers has been so early and pleasantly dispelled in the presentation of such a high grade and businesslike group of men.

TO RETAIN in as great a degree as possible the valuable advice and whole-souled interest of President Wilhelm to the Council of The American Philatelic Society the Chicago collectors placed his name in nomination for the office of Director at large and though it is known that President Wilhelm would like to be relieved of the pressing work of Society matters it is not likely that he will be able to resist the appeal of a large body of the membership to accept this office.

THE CHICAGO MEETING again demonstrated that collector groups do love to look at fine stamps and the call for more stamp exhibitions is too strong to be denied. The Cleveland collectors have proven that a local group, even though it be outside of New York, can put on a successful show on a large scale and at Chicago and other gatherings it has also been demonstrated that a small show arouses intense and pleasurable interest among both collectors and the public. At Cincinnati, during a recent municipal Exhibition, local collectors put on display sixteen frames of stamps and this small display attracted more public attention than any other of numerous exhibits. Philately is waking up and if collectors and dealers continue to co-operate as they are now doing we predict that before long a large sized exhibition will be prepared for a showing in connection with local exhibits in every large city in the country.

THE NEXT SHOW will be put on by The St. Petersburg Stamp Club at The Binyo Park Hotel, St. Petersburg Florida. The date now set is January 16th.-19th. and the plans are for considerably more than a purely local show. Further particulars will be given next month.

THE CANAL ZONE now has two attractive new stamps, a one cent green with profile of General W. C. Gorgas and a 2c carmine with full faced portrait of General Goethals. The 2c was placed on sale October first and the 1c on October third, the latter date being the 74th. anniversary of Gen. Gorgas' birth. First day covers were kindly mailed us by both A. W. French and Emil Rall of Ancon.

GORDON H. CROUCH, the indefatigable editor of the Air Mail section of The A. P. advises us that he has secured for publication, beginning this month, four signed articles by Hon. Harry S. New, Postmaster general, Hon. Herbert Hoover, Presidential candidate, Major M. M. Patrick, Chief of the Army Air Service and Commander E. E. Wilson of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. These articles were secured for the A. P. through the courtesy and aid of the Hon. E. Glover, Asst. Postmaster General. Another "scoop" for the A. P.!

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for October carries a complete translation of the Kohl Handbook's section of early France. This may well be termed a "handbook" on the subject and is beautifully illustrated. The publication of this work in a single number of the C. C. P. was made possible by the generosity of L. Meinertzhagen of London, a famous authority of the stamps of France, and Alfred Lichtenstein of New York City who is always ready to forward any enterprise for the improvement of Philately. The C. C. P. also contains a well prepared study, finely illustrated, by Harry Konwiser on "The Free Mail of the United States." We congratulate our contemporary on this remarkable issue!

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GT. BRITAIN has prepared a series of lantern slides and lectures on several stamp topics that are available to A. P. S. Chapters under very reasonable conditions. The subjects are:—

Mails & Mail Coaches
Plate & Type Varieties
Postage Stamps with Stories
Shakespeare and Stamps
Eighty Years of Collecting
Politics and Philately
The Romance of Postage Stamps

Further details may be secured of The Permanent Executive Committee, Phil. Congress of Great Britain, No. 1, Sutherland Road, London, W. 1, England.

A NEW RECRUITING CAMPAIGN has been inaugurated by Donald W. Martin, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee, and if real results are to be obtained he must have your assistance. Don't you know of a prospect for membership? Send names of non-members living in your community that you believe will make good members to Mr. Martin! He will help you get the member and you will receive the credit! Write Mr. Martin at 310 Union Mortgage Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE CARTON of "Walt and Skeezix" of Gasoline Alley fame showing a travel through Europe via the pictures on postage stamps has attracted a great deal of public attention to stamp collecting and particularly with the juniors. We have been favored with clippings of these cartoons by members in all parts of the country. We wonder if some of our member artists couldn't follow out the idea for us more extensively?

GEORGE T. BUSH of Bellefonte, Pa. was appointed Chairman of a Committee at the last convention to formulate a plan to eliminate the annual large loss of A. P. S. members through a failure to pay dues. Mr. Bush is now calling for volunteer helpers from every A. P. S. Branch and as his plans require very little work or time we hope a goodly number will take this opportunity of building up the organization.

MR. BUSH IS ALSO THE PROPOSER of a scheme for a delightful pre-convention trip next summer that will certainly appeal to a large number of those intending to come to Minneapolis. The plan is to secure as large a crowd as possible to take a steamer from Windsor, Canada to Duluth for a three day pre-convention meeting with picnics and shore parties en route. The journey is one of the most delightful of the Great Lakes trips and is cheaper than rail. If the party is large enough special accommodations can be secured and perhaps a special steamer may be chartered. How many would like to take this trip? It would be a wonderful vacation, inexpensive and unique in the annals of Philately. Communicate with Mr. Bush at once for details!

"OF ALL THE RICHES that we hug, of all the pleasures we enjoy, we can carry no more out of this world than of out a dream". W. B. Schlosser of Paxton, Illinois, who is devoting his time to helping the unfortunate "Shut Ins"

through stamp collecting pleasures, sends you this thought and asks that you share your stamp joys with those not so fortunate as you are. Donations are acknowledged with thanks from H. R. Storrs, A. P. S. 9215, who has sent in a bundle of stamp literature, A. A. Wasserschied, A. P. S. 5851, for several stamp donations and W. E. Edwards, A. P. S. 8890, who sent in a lot of stamps and also some current U. S. for mailing purposes. Christmas time will soon be here! Can't you help Mr. Schlosser accumulate a fund for the Xmas season? An old catalogue, an old album or a few stamps? Address Mr. Schlosser, A. P. S. Shut-In Dept., Paxton, Illinois.

COUNTERFEITS OF "Ile de France" airmail covers are reported by Henry C. DeWitt, Jr., of Summit, New Jersey. Photographs have been submitted by Mr. De Witt of the counterfeit cachet which aims to copy the first trip stamp and which differs in several points, the most prominent of which is a misspelling of the pilots name, "Demougeut" instead of "Demougeot." Henry Villar, Purser of the "Ile de France," states that only one rubber stamp was used on the first trip, Aug. 8th.—23rd. and that this was destroyed at sea on the 23rd. Caution is advised in buying any of these covers without comparison with known genuine ones.

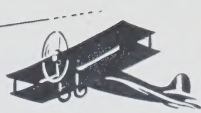
THE GRAF ZEPPELIN, super dirigible, that successfully completed the transoceanic flight from Berlin to New York, brought with it an enormous batch of purely philatelic mail and though the trip was to demonstrate the feasibility of passenger traffic via the air the press reports Commander Eckner as saying that the mail carried brought in more revenue than the passenger tickets. That the weight of the philatelic pocket book is recognized by commerce these days was shown by the enterprise of the various U. S. telegraph companies that solicited in almost every city the patronage of stamp collectors in forwarding to Berlin by cable the names and addresses of collectors desiring letters forwarded by the big air ship. The charge was, including postage, \$3.50 per letter, and not a few American collectors availed themselves of this enterprising service. The return trip promises to be so heavily burdened with mail that the promoters of the flight have stated that some of the mail will probably be sent by one of the transatlantic liners. Of course it will be properly stamped and not to be distinguished from the mail actually carried by the Zeppelin! Proceedings of this kind will surely affect the popularity and permanence of air mail covers.

THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK Memorial commission has purchased a painting by Frederick C. Yohn, noted illustrator, formerly of Indianapolis but now residing at Boston, Mass., that depicts a scene of the surrender of Fort Sackville and which will be used on a 2c commemorative stamp that will be issued for the celebration at Vincennes, Indiana on February 29th, 1929.

THE NEW PHILIPPINE ISLANDS postage dues were placed on sale at the Washington Philatelic Agency on July 10th, but it was not until August 21st that they were available at Manilla. Naturally the Philippine Is. collectors were disgruntled at this favoritism which throws an unfavorable sidelight on the conduct of the philatelic agency. Stamps are or rather, should be, primarily intended for postal use and the government should shun any appearance of going into the business of selling stamps for collections.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS, NO. 11.

A Philatelic Feast!

AIR PIONEERING IN AMERICA!

The United States Government's Contribution to the Future of Commercial Aviation.

A Series of Four Contributed Articles by Honorable Harry S. New, Postmaster-General; Honorable Herbert Hoover, Ex-Secretary of Commerce; Major-General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, U. S. Army; Commander E. E. Wilson, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy.

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PART 1.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

HONORABLE HARRY S. NEW, POSTMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

Now that the air-mail service of the United States is an established institution, operating on regular schedules, both by day and by night, during all sorts of weather conditions and over all kinds of country, and in doing so, is carrying on without government subsidy or outside aid, it may not be considered unseemly to boast a little about the pioneer part the Post Office Department has played in thus blazing the way for commercial aviation.

During the war, when planes were being produced in this country faster than they could be shipped to the battle zone, the department began its experiments in expediting the mail by air, using surplus planes borrowed from the War Department.

Experimental routes were opened and disbanded, others were inaugurated and extended, until within four years the Post Office Department was operating, with its own equipment, a transcontinental service between New York and San Francisco, with planes flying in daylight hours and turning over their burdens to the railroads for transport at night.

Subsidies have never been popular in this country and with this realization

it has been the aim from the first, in encouraging commercial aviation, to permit it to stand upon its own feet.

To attain this end it was necessary to do considerable pioneering and research work and with that aim the government sought diligently for ways to improve its infant flying industry. The airplanes could beat the railroad train so long as daylight held out. But when darkness descended, so did the plane and the railroad tortoise plowed on through the night overcoming the advantage in distance gained by the hare of the air.

Undaunted by this obstacle, the Post Office Department built across the plains section of the West, from Chicago to Cheyenne, a lighted airway 1,000 miles long and in August, 1923, gave night flying to the world—the greatest stride made by aviation since the Wright Brothers conquered the air.

With American commercial aviation still backward, the department continued its work of advancing the utility and practicability of its air-mail service. New York and San Francisco were brought within 30 hours of each other by the institution of a through service, operating with unexpected efficiency night and day. Then another overnight service was established between New York and Chicago.

Early in 1926, when commercial promoters began showing signs of interest in the new industry, the department, under authority of Congress, awarded contracts to private flying companies for carrying mail by air on lateral routes connecting with the government transcontinental line and, later, additional routes having no such connection.

Since that time the transcontinental route has been turned over to private contractors, while the country is interlaced with 13 other routes, operating under contract, with a daily mileage in excess of 20,000.

According to statistics from European countries which at first outstripped the United States in the progress of commercial aviation, the heavily subsidized lines are not doing so well as those of slower but sturdier growth here.

Seven air-mail routes operating from Bourget Field, Paris, carried a total of less than 800 pounds of mail during the month of March of this year and less than 1,300 pounds during April.

In contrast to this, each of nine contract routes in the United States in June carried in excess of 1,000 pounds or more, leaving only one contractor failing to reach that figure.

TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR MAIL.

Expansion and acceleration of the air-mail service are going on at such a rate that it is not easy to keep up with the progress made. Only those who regularly use it have a due conception of its growing volume, efficiency and cheapness. There is nothing like it elsewhere in the world. To feel pride in the performance is well, but only with public support can the service be made to pay and to warrant extension to every part of the United States, says the "New York Times."

Delivery of air mail at either New York or San Francisco in twenty-four hours is now the plan of the department, a reduction in time of a little more than seven hours. This can be accomplished by using faster planes and starting

them from the terminals early each morning. The Eastern terminal will be the Newark municipal airport instead of Hadley Field, New Brunswick. The Airplanes now doing the work have a maximum speed of about 125 miles an hour. They are to be exchanged for machines that can make 146 miles. As soon as the airway between Salt Lake City and San Francisco is lighted the new twenty-four-hour service can be scheduled. It will then be practicable to have a letter posted in New York early in the morning delivered in San Francisco during business hours of the following day.

When delivery along a transcontinental air line is speeded, all the cities on auxiliary routes should get their mail earlier. It is now more than ten years since the first service between New York and Washington was opened (May 15, 1918). The War Department provided planes and aviators. In a few months the Post Office took over the route. It established a transcontinental line in Sept. 1920. But not until July 1, 1924, did the department inaugurate a continuous seven-day service between New York and San Francisco. On August 1, of this year air-mail postage was cut from ten cents to five cents for the first ounce. In six weeks volume of business had doubled, and is still increasing. It has been calculated that United States mail planes will fly 8,000,000 miles this year and 10,000,000 in 1929. At the present time miles covered are almost 25,000 every day. A great expansion in commercial aviation also is assured.

TORONTO IS ON THE AIR MAIL ROUTE.

Loving Cups and Teddy Bears as Exchange Greetings from Mayors.

Two heavily laden airplanes soared above the Leaside Landing Field outside Toronto and opened a new era in the annals of transportation in the Dominion. In Montreal formal ceremonies marked the occasion, but Toronto took the inaugural of the air mail service as a matter of course. A group of officials of the Post Office and the Canadian Pacific Express Company were on hand to give a send-off to Pilot Wallace and his plane, which sprang into the sky at 9.45 A. M., Montreal-bound. A smaller group welcomed the Montreal plane as it landed at Leaside at 3.10 P. M., having accomplished a trip through fog and cloud in three hours and twenty-five minutes.

The plane which left Toronto early in the morning carried, among its other express packages, a loving cup from Mayor McBride to Mayor Walker of New York, thereby adding the international note necessary to still further enhance the importance of the occasion. With Montreal as the stopping place, the daily air mail service was also successfully opened, and the great metropolis of the United States was linked with the two Canadian cities by yet another bond of commercial contact forged by modern science.

Formal Opening at Montreal.

Late editions of New York morning newspapers were in the hands of Montreal readers at noon with the ink scarcely dry on the paper when Montreal, Toronto and New York were linked up for the first time with an air mail service that will henceforth be conducted on a regular schedule. The formal opening of the new service was staged at the St. Hubert airport, accompanied by one of the most elaborate aerial exhibitions ever witnessed in Canada.

Over fifteen thousand people were on the spacious grounds of the flying field to see the arrival and departure of the mail planes, while high dignitaries of the United States and Canadian Governments participated in the ceremonies.

The international air service became an accomplished fact when there swept

into the flying field in all the glory of the brilliant sunshine, an airplane from Albany, N. Y., laden with mails for Montreal and Toronto. The machine whirled to its resting place at 11.20, only five minutes after it was due to arrive, and five minutes later another plane swung quickly and gracefully into the air and sped away for Toronto, and Canada's two great cities were linked together by air. Shortly after the mail plane from Rimouski arrived, carrying transatlantic mails.

Later the City of Montreal tendered a luncheon to the invited guests and among those present were: Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada; W. I. Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General of the U. S.; Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, Lieutenant Governor of the Province; Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General of Canada. Hon. Mr. Phillips said that Canada and the United States had been lagging behind in the matter of commercial aerial navigation as compared with European Countries, and he was glad to see the present step taken. "I predict for your country a new era of air-mindedness," said Mr. Glover. "People are going to take to the air. The Post Office is the pulse of the nation, and your Post Office is leading the way in commercial aviation. The people will follow."

Hon. Mr. Veniot called attention to the fact that Canada had been providing postal service for far spots during last Winter and intended to continue. Mr. Veniot talked of the warm sentiments which existed between Canadians and Americans, and said the new international service would work further in that direction. He said that in a few days Canada would also be linked up in a postal way with Mexico since the United States and Mexico were arranging for airplane postal service.

Mayor Houde, speaking of the advance of science, said that it meant that the limitations of human ability were being broken down. Victor Gaudet called attention to the fact that those present were witnessing the first regular international aerial mail service on the continent.

Extension to Windsor.

WINDSOR: Permanent daily air mail service between the Walker airport here and Toronto probably will be started before the end of October. The contract for the new service, which will link in with the regular Toronto-Montreal and Montreal-New York lines instituted this morning, has been or is about to be awarded to International Airways, Limited, of Hamilton.

This company, which last week absorbed Canadian Airways and Canadian Air Express, and is endeavoring to effect a merger of all commercial Air Transport Companies now operating in Canada. The planes will carry both mail and passengers.

"THE LONE EAGLES" EARNS \$204,000 IN SIX MONTHS.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh earned more than \$204,000 during the last half of 1927, according to a reliable report as to his income tax payment to the Government. This information places his Federal tax payment this year at slightly more than \$30,000. Joseph McCoy, treasury actuary, figured that Lindbergh's minimum earning must have been \$204,000.

Which recalls to mind that Lindbergh landed in Paris with his entire savings invested in the airplane which carried him over the Atlantic. Considering the actual cash did not start to multiply as the result of his Paris flight until the middle of the year, Lindbergh's greatest earnings for 1927 came during the last six months.

Lindbergh's sources of income have been varied. The Orteig prize for the first flight between New York and Paris paid him a flat \$25,000. His tour of every state in the union for the Guggenheim Foundation is said to have brought him \$300 a day. This tour was made in the interest of aviation and has created a more favorable reaction, than anything in aviation history.

Royalties on his book "We" have run into the thousands of dollars. The actual figures are a secret between Lindbergh and the publishers. His syndicated newspaper articles on his Paris flight and on his good-will tour of Latin America are said to have netted him a goodly sum. As he was paid more for them perhaps than any writer before him. Incidentally, Lindbergh wrote most of the articles himself; some of them while he was actually flying over Central American jungle-land.

According to the most accurate information, Lindbergh was not paid for his good-will flight to Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. His expenses, of course, were all cared for but there was no actual outlay of cash by any person or organization for the trip.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

SWEDEN TO LONDON.—Uno Soderberg, of Stockholm, has sent two covers on the fourth trial flight over this route. The most noticeable feature is a large circular cachet, containing the design of an airplane, surrounded with a large circular inscription. There is also a four-line notice reading "Air Post Office,—Stockholm London,—Overnight Service,—29-30 August 1928." Then in addition the "par Avion" label is affixed, and to make it more interesting, the special cancellation of the Swedish Philatelic Agency is on the postage stamps.

ALBANY AIRCRAFT EXHIBITION.—On October 3-4-5-6 the Albany Air Meet Aircraft Exposition was held at the newly completed Albany Airport. The promoters of this show were Barnett and Maynard. The Colonial Wester Airways, Inc., through the courtesy of Mr. H. F. Wood, and the promoters used a special cachet on all airmail letters mailed on these dates from the Exposition. The cachet was applied in a different color on each date. The contractors had a special booth at this exposition, where letters were mailed through them by air mail.

FIRST NON-STOP PICK-UP.—Mr. H. K. Frederick enclosed a letter, reading as follows,—"The envelope in which this is enclosed goes into a mail bag which is to be picked up from the ground by a plane in full flight. The inventor of the device is to pilot a plane from Brookfield, Mo., on a non-stop flight to St. Joseph, Mo., picking up the mail bag at Chillicothe. I understand that the Chillicothe Chamber of Commerce who are sponsoring the flight are applying a special cancellation to all mail sent them." The special cancellation was applied on the envelope used. Mr. W. C. Black of Kansas City also reported this event. He says that there was very little publicity given. I notice that one of the film news exchanges show the experiment as being successfully accomplished.

SAN DIEGO AIRFIELD DEDICATION.—A few details of this ceremony may be of interest. Mr. Carter Jones informs me that over 1000 covers were posted

by the local Chamber of Commerce, the cachet being applied in either black or bright blue. 325 Planes of the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Services took part in the proceedings. The two immense aircraft carriers, the "Lexington" and the "Saratoga," were anchored for inspection. In addition, there were a number of other events scheduled, covering over 12 hours.

AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITION.—This time with the 1928 National Air Races. Mr. Donald G. White sends a special pamphlet in a special envelope, with a special cachet from Los Angeles. Listen to "California Calling", as given on one page of the booklet! "A New era has dawned. The age of aviation has arrived. Flight, man's ancient dream, is now a daily commonplace. Here, in California, we have striven to take every advantage of this new, fast agency of commerce. First in per capita air mail and express usage; first to prove the economics of air transportation; home of the world's Model Passenger Airway operated by Western Air Express, Inc., with super-tri-motored Fokker monoplanes furnished under equipment trust by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of Aeronautics—California leads the world in air transport development."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

There is reason to believe that a reissue of the South African Air Mail stamps may be made for use on the service that is about to be instituted under contract with the Union Government by the Alan Cobham Aviation Company, between Durban and Johannesburg. (Thurton's Bulletin.)

NEW SOCIETY.

We are informed that an Aero Philatelic Society, to be called the Aero Philatelic Union of France is shortly to be formed at Paris. The objects of this new society is to bring collectors together, to facilitate exchange, and give publicity to the study of aerial posts. The society is to meet bi-monthly, on the first and third Fridays of each month. The organ of publication of the society will be the "Revue Philatelique de France." All correspondence with respect to membership etc: should be addressed to the Headquarters of the Society at No. 18, Rue Laffitte, Paris, 9 e. (Aero. Phil. Soc. London).

HONORABLE MENTION FOR THIS MONTH!

Messrs. W. Irving Glover, 2nd Asst. Postmaster-General, U. S. A., A. H. Davis, R. P. Brook, A. C. Roessler, F. M. Schmidt, W. C. McAllister, R. V. Bahr, A. Andreasson, Mr. Frank Aretz, Toronto, Canada; Uno Soderberg, Stockholm, Sweden; Mr. Kurt Maier, Berlin, Germany; B. Jarembowski, New York City; Chas. G. Riess, Albany, N. Y.; W. C. Black, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. K. H. Frederick, New Orleans; Carter Jones, San Diego, Calif.; Mr. Donald G. White, Pasadena, Calif. "A goodly band," indeed!

Stampless Covers Unit.

DEL F NORONA, Secretary, Beckley, W. Va.

Items and notes concerning stampless covers will be greatly appreciated. Address Delf Norona, 95 Granville Ave., Beckley, W. Va.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC POSTAL RATES (1792-1855).

(By the Secretary.)

For the sake of facility in reference only the various postal rates between points within the United States and applying to first class letters are given in this article. Rates of postage pertaining to way letters, express mail, circulars, and what are known as Marines will be taken up some time in the future under their respective classes.

The first postal act of the newly formed Congress of the United States which definitely fixed a set of postal rates was passed February 20, 1792.

Act of February 20, 1792 (effective June 1, 1792.)

Not exceeding 30 miles	6	cents
Over 30, not exceeding 60 miles	8	cents
Over 60, not exceeding 100 miles	10	cents
Over 100, not exceeding 150 miles	12 ½	cents
Over 150, not exceeding 200 miles	15	cents
Over 200, not exceeding 250 miles	17	cents
Over 250, not exceeding 350 miles	20	cents
Over 350, not exceeding 450 miles	22	cents
More than 450 miles	25	cents

The above rates applied, "For the postage of every single letter to or from any place by land." Double letters were required to pay double the single letter rates, triple letters triple, "packets" weighing one ounce "to pay at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, and in that proportion, for any greater weight."

Rating the Letters.

How were the postmasters able to distinguish a double from a single or triple letter—a double letter being one with two sheets, a triple with three sheets, and so on? A single large sheet when folded and sealed might very easily be heavier and bulkier than three single sheets, and the first postmasters certainly had to depend on a lot of guess work in rating the letters passing through their hands. An official reference to this is found in a set of Regulations to be Observed by the Deputy Postmasters in the United States, issued January 1, 1798:

"Sec. 12. To rate them (the letters) accurately, demands care. It may sometimes be difficult to distinguish a double from a single, and a triple from a double letter. But experience will generally enable you to decide. And it is to be observed, that every single piece of paper, whether large or small, sealed or unsealed, is to be rated as a single letter; and if one piece of paper, however small (a bank note, for instance) be enclosed, the letter is double; but if two or more papers be enclosed, it can be rated only as a triple letter, unless it weighs one ounce, or more."

The set of nine different rates of postage, fixed according to distance, was unquestionably a source of considerable annoyance and confusion, and after being in effect for seven years, were reduced to six by the

Act of March 2, 1799 (effective ?).

Not exceeding 40 miles	8	cents
Over 40, and not exceeding 90 miles	10	cents
Over 90, and not exceeding 150 miles	12½	cents
Over 150, and not exceeding 300 miles	17	cents
Over 300, and not exceeding 500 miles	20	cents
Over 500 miles	25	cents

The same provisions as before about double and triple letters, etc., were applicable to the above rates.

WAR OF 1812 COVERS.

The following statement is made here for the first time probably, in a philatelic magazine:

The War of 1812 left its impress on the early philatelic history of our country, by the

Act of December 23, 1814 (effective February 1, 1815).

"* * * there shall be added to the rates of postage, as at present established by law, a sum equal to fifty per centum upon the amount of such rates respectively, for the use of the United States."

This Act was repealed by an Act of February 1, 1816, (effective March 31, 1816.)

Thus stampless covers used for this period of fourteen months showing a fifty per cent. increase over the 1799 rates may be considered War of 1812 Covers. It is interesting to match two covers used between the same cities, one before February 1, 1815, showing the normal rates, and one after that date with the fifty per cent. increase, as proof of War use. If the contents of such a letter (as the writer possesses) contains some reference to the War, it is of course all the more desirable.

The old 1799 rates, re-established on March 31st by the repeal of the fifty per cent. war tax were in use for but a month and a day, for the set of six rates was reduced to five by an

Act of April 9, 1816 (effective May 1, 1816).

Not exceeding 30 miles	6	cents
Over 30, and not exceeding 80 miles	10	cents
Over 80, and not exceeding 150 miles	12½	cents
Over 150, and not exceeding 400 miles	18½	cents
Over 400 miles	25	cents

The same provisions applying as before to double letters, etc.

Just how or when the error first occurred is not known, but numerous guides and histories of the post office, some even of a semi-official nature, (one probably just copying the mistake of the other) give the 150 to 400 mile rate under this Act as 18¾ cents. (See Stampless Covers Bulletin, p. 93.) This is positively an error, proven not only by an examination of the original Act itself but by noting the rate "18½" marked on letter-sheets used during this period. The 18½ cent rate was changed, however, to 18¾ by the

Act of March 3, 1825 (effective ?)

This Act reenacted the other rates, but merely changed the 18½ to 18¼.

It is also stated that this Act provided for a drop or local rate of 1 cent on letters not to be transmitted through the mails but left at and to be called for at the local post office. This has not been checked by the writer, and requires confirmation before it is accepted as a fact.

These rates remained in effect for twenty years, in spite of consideration agitation for a reduction in rates, but to cut a long story short the revision took place by the

Act of March 3, 1845 (effective July 1, 1845).

Any distance under 300 miles	5 cents
Any distance over 300 miles	10 cents
Drop letters	2 cents

The above applied to single letters. Under the terms of this Act a single letter was construed to mean any letter not over one-half ounce in weight; and "every additional weight of one-half ounce shall be charged with an additional single postage." From now on postmasters were able to stop guess-work in rating the mail.

WESTERN POSTAL RATES.

A special rate to the Pacific coast was provided by the

Act of March 3, 1847 (effective?).

"Letters to or from Astoria, or any place on the Pacific coast within the territory of the United States, shall pay 40 cents postage."

and modified by the

Act of August 14, 1848 (effective ?).

"Sec. 3. That all letters conveyed to or from the above mentioned places (San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco) and such other places on the coast of the Pacific, in California, within the territory of the United States, from or to any place on the Atlantic coast, shall be charged with 40 cents postage; that all letters conveyed from one to any other of the said places on the Pacific shall pay 12½ cents postage."

And the above section was extended to Utah and New Mexico by the

Act of September 27, 1850 (effective ?).

"That the 3rd section of the Act of August 14, 1848, be extended to the territories of Utah and New Mexico, and that the Postmaster-General be authorized to establish such rates of postage in said territories as to him may seem proper, not exceeding those authorized in said act."

REDUCTION FOR PREPAID LETTERS.

Heretofore the same rates applied whether a letter was prepaid or the postage paid by the recipient. A reduction was made in favor of prepaid mail by the

Act of March 3, 1851 (effective June 30, 1851).

Not exceeding 3,000 miles:

When prepaid	3 cents
Not prepaid	5 cents
Any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, double the above rates.	
Drop letters	1cent

The above being the single letter rates of one-half ounce, and the same provision applied as to heavier letters, as before.

It is said that the idea of prepaying letters even at a lower rate, was not favorably looked upon at first as the feeling was that the recipient—in the case of a sweetheart for example—should be so wrought up and happy over the prospect of receiving a letter that it would be an act of discourtesy not to be ready to pay the postal charges.

COMPULSORY PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

Since the public was not ready to take advantage of the reduced three cent prepayment rate, the unfeeling Government made prepayment compulsory by the

Act of March 3, 1855 (effective ?).

“And upon all letters * * * the postages shall be prepaid.”

This Act also amended the postal rates as follows:

Not exceeding 3,000 miles	3 cents
Any distance exceeding 3,000 miles	10 cents
Drop letters	1 cent

These all being the single letter rate of one-half ounce.

The Postmaster-General was authorized by this act to make the use of postage stamps compulsory, by a provision that, “from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which stamps may not have been placed by the writers.”

This provision was not strictly enforced, and domestic stampless covers may be found used after January 1, 1856, though in steadily diminishing numbers, and that date is therefore fixed as the ending of the period proper for United States domestic stampless covers.

Why all this bother over the exact dates when new rates were effective and why record the changes in rates anyway, since they are usually written on the face of the cover in manuscript? The hap-hazard collector will not worry, as he is interested just in something unusual or odd-looking. A most interesting collection, however, may be made of Domestic Postal Rates. Try to get covers used as close as possible to the date when the new act became effective and showing the various rates as provided by that act. When mounted and attractively written up a fine showing may be made and will appeal to almost any collector who would otherwise say there is too much of a sameness about stampless covers to interest him.

Should one be fortunate enough to capture a first-day cover, a far bigger kick will be had than getting dozens of modern first day covers or first day air mail flights—all trifling made to order stuff for the philatelic novice.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AFGHANISTAN. A new series has recently been issued of which the following, we believe, are the low values: 10p gray green, 25p carmine, 40p ultramarine and 50p red, inscribed "POSTES AFGHANES" at either bottom or sides with the rest of the design in ornamental scroll work, etc.

A new newspaper stamp has also been issued in a large sized horizontal oblong inscribed "POSTES"—"AFGHAN" at left and right respectively, with the main design in the usual ornamental work, 2p dull blue.

ARGENTINE. Through the courtesy of Mr. A. H. Davis we are able to describe the new commemorative issue, large, horizontal oblong, inscribed in curve at top "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" with the dates "1828"—"1928" in upper left and right corners respectively, numerals of value in lower corners, the arms of Brazil and Argentine in slanting ovals in the center and inscribed at bottom in three lines "27 DE AGOSTO CENTENARIO DE LA CONVENCION DE PAZ ARGENTINO—BRAZILENA", 5c red, watermarked Multiple R A in Sun, perforated 12½. There is also a 12c blue of the same design.

BELGIUM. In order to raise funds for the restoration of Orval Abbey a new set of stamps has been issued with a surtax attached. The first two values are surface printed and the balance of the set is engraved and there are four different designs used. The first seven values are large upright oblongs and the remaining two values are horizontal oblongs. All values are inscribed "ORVAL BELGIQUE—BELGIE" and the value plus the surtax, 5c+5c red, 25c+5c dark violet (futuristic cathedral design), 35c+10c green, 2f+40c purple (Monk, carving stone), 60c+15c red brown, f1.75+25c, f3+1f (evidently a royal queen feeding a fish), f5+f5 claret, f10+f10 black brown (apparently a view of the ruins of Orval Abbey and in the distance is what it should look like when rebuilt, farming scene in center).

BRAZIL. Mr. R. Roberts informs me that Brazil has issued three new stamps, namely, 300r red, 500r ultramarine, 10,000r claret. The first two are watermarked Casa de Moeda in large sans-serif capitals, perforated 13 and the latter stamp is watermarked Multiple Stars with the letters, Casa de Moeda between, perforated 11½.

CANADA. For the first time this country has just issued an airmail stamp. The size is about the same as their special delivery stamp and the central design shows the upper half of the globe with a map of Canada. Gracefully resting on

it are two female winged figures and between their clasped hands the word "AIR" is inscribed, a monoplane in flight above their heads, at the top center is the word "CANADA", at left "POSTES" and at right "POST", numerals of value in lower corners and "CENTS" at central bottom, 5c brown, unwatermarked, perforated 12.

CEYLON. The new design chronicled some time ago for the 1R has now been used for another high value which has just been issued, 5R dark violet and green, script watermark.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. A new set has just been issued in this country consisting of 2c, 5c and 12c values. As yet the low value is the only one that has arrived. It is large sized, horizontal oblong, inscribed "REPUBLICA DOMINICANA" at top and "DOS CENTAVOS" at bottom, numerals of value in both lower corners. Central design is a large castle or fortress with a high masonry wall surrounding it and inscribed at top "ALCAZAR DE COLON", 2 centavos red.

FRENCH COLONIES. A new crop of new values and changes of color has been issued for most of the colonies. The designs in each case are the same or similar to those now in use. Cameroons, f1.10 brown and red, Dahomey, f1.10 violet and yellow brown, French Guiana, 30c dark green on pale green, surfaced color paper, f1. blue on yellow green, surfaced color paper, f1.10 pale red, French Guinea, 30c gray green and green, f1.10 violet and brown, French Oceania, f1.10 violet and brown, French Soudan, 30c gray green and green, f1.10 blue violet and red violet, Gabon, 30c green, f1.10 dark green and red, Ivory Coast, f1.10 green and brown, Madagascar, 15c blue and rose, f1. red violet and green, f1.10 yellow brown and green, Martinique, f1.10 violet and brown, Mauritania, 30c green and yellow green, f1.10 violet and orange red, Middle Congo, f1.10 brown and red, Reunion f1.10 orange brown and violet, St. Pierre and Miquelon, f1.10 green and orange red, Somali Coast, f1.10 pale brown and blue, Ubangi, 75c red violet and brown, f1.190 yellow brown and blue, Wallis & Futuna, f1.10 red brown.

GERMANY. For the contemplated flight of the new Zeppelin from Germany to America expected to take place momentarily, two new stamps have been issued. The 2mk. value is for the prepayment of postage on post cards carried on this flight and the 4mk. for letters. The stamps are large, horizontal oblongs, inscribed at top, "DEUTSCHE LUFTPOST", at left, "AMERIKA", at right, "EUROPA", and at bottom "REICHSMARK" with the numerals of value in the lower corners. The central design shows a Zeppelin in flight across the top of the world, 2mk. bright ultramarine and 4mk. black brown, watermarked network, perforated 14.

HUNGARY. The forerunners of the postage due stamps to appear on the new watermarked paper are 8f. rose red and 16f. rose red, watermarked double cross on pyramid, perforated 15.

ITALY. In the same design as the 7½c light brown, type A86 we now have the 50c bright violet, watermarked Crown, perforated 14.

For the exhibition at Turin a set of ten different varieties was issued commemorating the fourth centenary of the birth of Emmanuel Philibert, the duke of Savoy. There are three different sizes and three different designs as follows: Large, upright rectangle, inscribed at top "POSTE ITALIANE" and value, at left, "IV CENTENARIO DI", at right Emmanuel Philibert, at bottom "1528 TORINO 1928", central design, a knight in armor, 20c red brown and ultramarine, 25c red and green, 30c green and red brown, 5L bright violet and green, watermarked

Crown, perforated 11-14-14-11 respectively. Medium sized upright oblongs, similar inscription at top but at left "IV DI EMANUELLE FILIBERTO," at right, "E X ANNUALE DELLA VITTORIA", at bottom, "TORINO 1928 a," central de-

vi

sign, a mounted knight in armor with foot soldier and the dates "1528, 1918", 50c yellow brown and blue, 75c carmine, L1.75c green, L10 greenish black and pink, watermarked Crowns and all of them are perforated 14. Tall, narrow, upright oblongs, inscribed "POSTE ITALIANE" at top center with "LIRE" and value in upper left and right corners respectively, inscribed at central bottom in four lines, "IV CENTENARIO DI EMANUELE FILIBERTO 1528—TORINO—1928", central design, mounted knight in armor, L1.25 blue and black, L20 violet and greenish black, watermarked Crowns, perforated 14.

LATVIA. Through the courtesy of Mr. Jaeger of Riga we are able to chronicle two new values from this country on the Multiple Swastika watermark, type A10, 15 santimu violet on orange surface colored paper, 30 santimul blue.

MEXICO. Through the courtesy of Mr. Eduardo Aguirre we received a first flight cover from Mexico City to San Antonio, Texas, bearing a copy of the new Mexican airmail stamp, type AP1, 25c green and gray brown, watermarked Correos Mexico, perforated 12.

NEWFOUNDLAND. A new value has just been issued in the current series, medium sized, upright rectangle with the central design Cabot Tower, Signal Hill, St. Johns, first Trans-Atlantic Wireless Signal received 1901, numerals of value in upper corners with "FOURTEEN CENTS" at top center, "NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAGE" in two lines at bottom, 14c violet, unwatermarked, perforated 14.

NEW ZEALAND. In addition to the 1d postage due stamp chronicled last month we have since received the 3d yellow green and pink, watermarked single line N. Z. and Star close together, perforated 14.

NICARAGUA. In order to fill the gap between issues, three new provisional have appeared. The government has used a 5 centavos blue telegraph stamp surcharged in three lines in red, "CORREOS 1928 CALE 1 CENT", 2 CENT and 3 CENT respectively.

PARAGUAY. Another new value has been added to the current set, type A47, 10 centavos gray green, unwatermarked, perforated 12.

PERSIA. Another value has been added to the reengraved 1926 issue, type A40, 2ch. gray violet, unwatermarked, perforated 11.

PERU. The Tacna y Arica dispute has now been graced with a finely engraved stamp, central design similar to the large lithographs previously issued, numerals of value in all four corners and inscribed "DOS CENTAVOS PRO TACNA Y ARICA" in three lines at central bottom, 2 centavos dark violet, unwatermarked, perforated 12.

ROUMANIA. The low value of the King Michael set has just been issued on watermarked paper, type A72, 25b black, watermarked horizontal wavy lines, perforated 13½.

Type SP8, 25b black, watermarked horizontal wavy lines, perforated 13½.

A limited printing of an entirely new airmail set was issued in September and we are informed that they were only good for postage for one week. The stamps, as usual, were heavily speculated in and it was almost impossible to get

large supplies. The postal regulations forbade the clerks to put a complete set on an envelope and the sets are now selling wholesale for approximately twenty times their face value. The design is horizontal oblong with "ROMANIA" at top center and "POSTA AERIANA" at bottom center, the value in the lower left corner. The central design shows an aviation field with a bi-plane just "taking off". The fusilage is inscribed "C-RAIU" which we understand is in error for "CRAIU", 1 leu brown, 2 lei blue and 5 lei carmine rose, watermarked vertical wavy lines, perforated 13½.

SAAR. This country or district has now seen fit to issue two airmail stamps. The border design and top inscription is identical with type A32 but inscribed at top "LUFT", then numerals of value and the word "POST". The central design is a bi-plane in flight with an expanse of countryside beneath.

ST. VINCENT. One of the few remaining values has just appeared on script watermarked paper, type A16, £1 black and violet.

SAMOA. The Admiral type of New Zealand overprinted "SAMOA" in red now appear on Cowan paper, 2sh pale blue, 3sh light blue.

SIAM. Additional values have just arrived of the new 1928 issue, type A25, 2s red brown, 3s green, 15s blue, 25s black and orange, and 50s orange and lilac, unwatermarked, perforated 12½.

TRANSJORDANIA. To commemorate the granting of their constitution the entire set of 1927, types A2-A3 have been overprinted with the word "DASTOUR" in Arabic which means "Constitution". They were issued on September 1st and withdrawn from sale on the 30th. They are, therefore already obsolete and selling at a considerable premium.

TURKEY. For the 1928 Smyrna Industrial Exhibition the complete set of 1926, types A66 to A69 has been overprinted in either red or black. The first ten values, the 10p. to the 15g. has the overprint in three lines enclosed in an ornate single lined design and the four high values, 25g. to 200g. has the overprint in two lines of Turkish inscription and the date "928" at the bottom.

URUGUAY. Mr. A. H. Davis furnishes interesting information concerning a set of stamps issued to commemorate the centenary of General Garzon which I will quote in brief:

"I was only able to purchase twenty-four sets after hand to hand fighting as in war time. For two and one-half hours I stood in line in the midst of a crowd of unruly youths exhaling various disagreeable odors and perfumes who had been sent by philatelists to purchase sets for them. The stamps were sold in sheets of four, provided the exact equivalent, 60c was handed in. In the court yard of the G. P. O. sets were changing hands at double face. The issue consists of 30,000 sets less 1,000 reserved for Berne. Up to noon, 12,000 sets had been sold which means that 3,000 persons had presented themselves at the windows. To give you an idea of the scrimmage, the court yard of the G. P. O. would be packed to suffocation if only 200 people were in at one time."

Mr. R. Roberts also informs me that the above mentioned stamps were printed in small panes of four stamps each and consist of 2c red, 5c green and 8c blue, imperforated.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

NOTES.

Two more values of the Jackson, Mich. type I on current set have come to light, the 15c normal and 25c down. Since the old U-2 was put back into use sometime ago, these two have been out of stock for a long time, and it was only by accident that their existence was noted. The old type I plate is now out of existence.

The new ruling restoring 1c postage on certain classes of circulars is making the 1c Bureau in both forms much more common, and resulting in many more towns ordering it. The 1½c now becomes less common. According to Ward's recent note in Mekeel's, we may anticipate considerable use of Bureau precancelled 1c stamped envelopes, this new ruling making provision for them. Bureau collectors of course will have to provide space for them. Which lends added force to the remarks I made last month as to those who took up Bureaus because they would be easy to get and practically as easy to complete. How about those who prophesied a while back that the number of Bureau using towns was then about complete, and that we need anticipate but few more? I'm guessing that five years from now the Bureau collectors who stick it out will be among the busiest precancel collectors among us.

Do you think that the present craze for completion of Bureau sets in blocks and coils in three kinds of pairs will last? I question it, and I question its soundness and wisdom. Although I subscribe heartily to the dictum of every man to his own taste, I can't help believing that this block and pair business will break down of its own weight, and in so doing, dampen considerable Bureau collecting ardor. I hope not, but I fear so!

If you want to lay aside a couple good Bureau items for a little spec, take in all the nice copies of the old type Cleveland 3c and 4c coils that come your way. Many collections lack these in singles, especially the 4c, and my nice pairs of them have nearly always aroused favorable comment. Now don't raise your eyebrows because I collect coils in pairs, I believe all coils should be so collected, what I question the wisdom of, is trying to get them in three kinds of pairs.

Any collector of precancels, whether Bureaus or regular issues, who has occasion to be in Charleston, W. Va. at any time, should by all means endeavor to make an appointment to meet W. H. Field of that city, and to view some part of his great collection. Mr. Field is a travelling man, hence the necessity for an appointment. He has one of the most complete Bureau collections in existence, one of the two most complete coil collections, and the most comprehensive general collection in existence since Dr. Mitchell put his wonderful collection on the auction block. His address is 710½ State Street.

I saw a remarkable item among his perf. 10 Bureau when I was in Charleston recently—the 3c Pittsburgh ordinary, reading ITTSBURGH. I'm afraid you won't find its mate, though you might. By the way, how many Milwaukee errors have turned up since you learned of its existence?

The next edition of the Mitchell Bureau catalog should present many price changes, some up, some down. The downward changes are due chiefly on certain 1c and 1½c coils that have come on the market in quantities since the last edition. The upward revisions will appear chiefly on old types of the ordinaries perf. 11x10½. I am no authority on Bureaus, but Scranton 3c or 6c, Harrisburg 3c and the like, I'd take them to my bosom, for they are going to be ain't shortly.

My personal contacts with precancel collectors have to be made either at the annual convention or during the month of September each year, as I live far off the beaten path. The more of these contacts I make, and I think I make as many per year as anyone in the game, the more I note an increasing tendency toward general collecting. The specialization idea seems, properly, to my way of thinking, to be taking a back seat. Specialization in Commemoratives is as dead as a dodo, a goodly majority of the collectors raise their eyebrows at mention of 99% of this class of stuff. They will trade for them, but they will NOT spend money on them, except in rare and authenticated cases. Specialization of certain denominations is not increasing, hardly holding its own, for the same reason—too much dirty work by the favorseekers and importers. The man who rates very many precancel collectors as a bunch of suckers simply is all wet these days. Whatever they may have been in the past, they're not IT any longer. The ITS are those who still try to play the favor and import game. State specialization is still very much in vogue, but I note an increasing tendency toward the formation of a general collection along with the specialized state collection. Another tendency is toward groups of states, which gives a wider scope to the collector's activities.

The Precancel Gazette will be issued henceforth as the monthly official organ of the Precancel Stamp Society. This should be of great benefit to the hobby, an all precancel monthly magazine that really appears monthly and not once in a while, has been badly needed for a long time. The 15th of the month will be the date of its appearance, \$2 will be the price to non-members for 12 numbers. Dr. H. P. Hoskins, 716 Book Bldg., Detroit, will be its business manager, vice W. B. Hoover resigned. The editorship is continued by the writer.

SHARP SHOOTING.

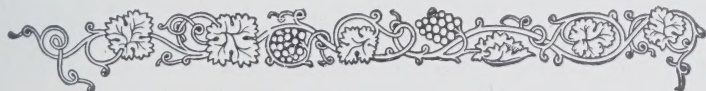
Under this heading I propose to point out peculiarities, errors, and the like that are known to exist on various electros and handstamps. The steel plates used at the various precancelling offices are made in five different cities: some at the Bureau in Washington (the new Birmingham plate, which so many thought a Bureau for so long, no doubt came from there), Chicago, Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland. The rubber handstamps are all the product of one factory at Waterloo, Iowa. All this work, except that done at the Bureau, is done under contract, and it may be that one or two of the cities named above are incorrect because of changes in contracts. If so, I would like to be corrected.

The latest error I have noted is Jeanette Pa U-10, no period after PA. This occurs more than once per sheet, as I have seen a block of four showing it twice on the right hand or straight edged side. Perhaps the whole outside row is thus. Ft Wayne U-10 lacks one period in 100 after IND. Macon Ga U-1 (the old plate, they're using a U-12 there now) lacks a period after GA twice per 100. Oshkosh Wis lacks a period after WIS a similar number of times per 100. DeForest Wisconsin's handstamp reads DEFOFEST on one item I've seen, I have no idea how often it shows (most of these rubber handstamp are 25 subject affairs). Aurora's obsolete ATRORA and AUROA on a U-75 handstamp are probably known to most of you. Youngstown Ohio U-10 lacks period after OHIO not more than twice per 100, maybe only once. I ought to lack it 100 times, whereas Great Falls Mont has no period at all. But what's a period between friends when a plate is being set up? Paterson NJ has recently resumed its type I, a multigraph, on one of each 100 of which a period is lacking after J. Of course any copy of the new type Milwaukee Bureau gets a second look at least, for there's a reason, and a good one too. Yet of the 1,000,000 of the two stamps printed, not 1% of the errors will be saved (200 copies of both errors). Is my estimate low? I'm glad I've got mine, anyway. Hereafter I'll bet all the new type Bureaus will get a little closer scrutiny, since we've learned that even the Bureau is fallible.

Shifts are by no means unknown. Ft Wayne II has a very noticeable shift in the position of IND. The current San Francisco type has a three way shift in its state name. Milwaukee's new large type plate used on the oblong stamps has a decided shift in WIS.

Typesets are very prone to shifts, misplaced letters, and varying fonts of type in the same plate. I'd like to see an impression of the whole Ardmore Penna plate, it would be an instructive and interesting sight. I have items from there showing both words plain letters, one serified, both serified, and no state name at all. All I need now to attain completion is to find one with state name only, then mount an unused stamp, and I'm all washed up on Ardmore! Carrollton Ohio is a town that, except for one briefly used handstamp, has always used typesets, and some of the most attractive precancels ever seen come from that little city, including quite an array of precancelled stamped envelopes. In the Field collection I saw a veritable beauty—the 2c red circular die, which set off the typeset overprint much more handsomely than does the green 1 cent.

I reckon I've used up about all the space I'm entitled to, next time we'll try a little more sharpshooting, if you like this sort of thing. If you can make any contributions from your collection, go to it, I'd be glad to have your help.—AFG.



..BRITISH COLONIALS.. *Notes of just now!*

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated.
Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The most interesting feature of the 1929 cat. to British Colonial collectors is the new arrangement of Irish Free State. Specialists will find a very accurate guide in this innovation. The necessary additions have caused a complete revision of numbers.

For the first time collectors of Irish will find the Dollards, Thoms, and Harrisons overprints listed with major and minor varieties, and to those not familiar with values some of the prices may seem high, but it's an indisputed fact that Ireland has furnished some of the rarest of 20th century stamps.

1-14 the Dollard o'prints remain unchanged both as to price and catalog numbers.

Most important of the additions are the three high values of the 2sh6d, 5 & 10sh Thom o'print, and numbered 36, 37, and 38. The 2sh6d is listed at \$35.00, the 5sh at \$20.00 and the rarest of all the 10sh at \$35.00. These stamps are about five times as scarce as the same values overprinted by Dollard, and will doubtless become much more valuable when their real scarcity is more generally appreciated by collectors.

The "Saorstat", are numbered # 44 to 58 incl. and with the minor varieties listed make an interesting group. Here are found the varieties with accent omitted, accent hand stamped etc. These are real rarities and even the cat. quotations will give little indication of the difficulty that is necessary to obtain these stamps.

56, 57 & 58 the wide setting on the 2sh6d, 5sh & 10sh include the varieties with accent omitted also, and I advise collectors to look carefully through their collections and see if they can discover any of these scarce varieties.

The 10d Thom is now # 34 and is listed at \$7.50 both with the blue back and dull black o'prints. Here again the dull blacks are listed and their respective scarcity is well illustrated by the cat. quotations.

I made a prophesy in this volumn a few months ago that Rhodesia would have to be revised in the 1929 cat. as the then prevailing prices were out of line with Gibbons, and that the increasing demand for this Colony would tax existing stocks. This has been verified by the 1929 prices, and I am willing to go on record that the growing demand will force another and even larger increase before long. Also there is an increasing demand for a revision of varieties listed by Scott. Specialists want the perf. and die varieties listed. It's a case of Ireland all over again.

The rare error in color in the pound value of the double head Scotts # 141 has been increased to \$200.00, a jump of \$75.00, but still far under the English price. It's a modern 20th century rarity.

Of the stamps recently withdrawn by the Leeward Is. Council several duties may turn out to prove quite scarce.

To date the 20th St. Kitts pound # 36 seems to be the most elusive. Already this item is reported to have changed hands at double face and more in London. The 2sh script is also hard to locate.

Among the Dominica items that may bear watching are the 4sh, and the 3sh script. This last item may turn out better than the 3sh on MCA paper.

Antigua. The 2sh script should not be overlooked.

It is reported that the 3sh Tanganyika will be withdrawn along with the 25 & 75c mandated territory design, after existing stocks have been exhausted.

Sierra Leone is also to withdraw several values, and I believe that this is the beginning of the movement to limit the African group. There are too many useless duties, and it will be a great relief to have them discontinued.

Expert's Report

EUGENE KLEIN,

200 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Somebody has been busy reproducing the surcharges on Greece 1923 provisionals, Syria 1920 Arab Government issues and Turkey 1917 P. T. T. surcharges (catalog Nos. 446 on.) The chief characteristic is the poor uneven impression. A close comparison with undoubted originals discloses a decided variation in the shapes of the characters.

Probably from another source come genuine Syria stamps to which red rosettes were fraudulently added producing catalog numbers 66 and 67. The fraudulent rosettes are blotchy and do not show the characteristic regular dots in the design.

Portuguese Colonies crown type. Several of these from Macau and St. Thomas were received. A dangerous forgery exists in which the letter R of Reis has a thin strongly curved tail also the pearls surrounding the crown are irregular in shape.

Occasionally a Franklin Carrier reprint comes in sometimes beautifully postmarked. Please bear in mind that the first reprint was made on a deep rose paper from the original plate. The color of the reprint is a deep blue and the print is blotchy.

I just received a binocular microscope from the German Lietz firm. This is the latest work in mechanical perfection. It shows undistorted sharp pictures of unbelievable magnification. Anyone interested to secure one please communicate with me.

During the month of September opinion was given on 132 stamps sent in by eighteen members of the American Philatelic Society.

To facilitate the work of the Expert, members who expect prompt replies should **enclose stamped addressed envelope** in each sending and fee which is 10 cents for each stamp (minimum charge 25 cents). The fee may be paid in current mint postage stamps.

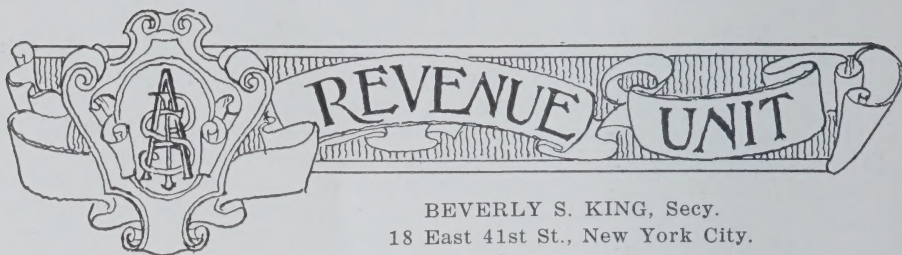
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Election of Officers.

The annual election for officers of the Revenue Unit occurs in September of each year. During August we received the following nomination,

For Chairman, 1928-29:—

Mr. Robert F. Chambers, Providence, R. I.
Mr. W. M. Stone, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. W. G. Saxton, Canton, Ohio.
Mr. E. R. Vanderhoof, Denver, Colo.
Judge R. S. Emerson, Providence, R. I.
Mr. J. D. Bartlett, El Paso, Texas.

For Secretary-Treasurer:—

Mr. Beverly S. King, New York, N. Y.

These names were submitted to the membership by mail. Mr. Saxton and Judge Emerson both requested that owing to their inability to give proper time to the Unit during the coming year, their names be withdrawn. After checking the very close vote among the four remaining candidates, it was found that Mr. Robert F. Chambers, of Providence, R. I., had been elected Chairman, to serve until October 1st, 1929, and that your overworked Secretary-Treasurer, running alone, naturally had been elected.

More Shifts.

Mr. Frederick H. Leggett, a member from Scarsdale, New York, advises us that after reading the Column for September on "Shifts" he immediately looked over his 2c Bank Check duplicates and found one copy of the major transfer that we illustrated,—the decided shift in "Bank Check" in the lower label. One interesting point in connection with this stamp is that in regular conditions it is catalogued at 2c but the "shift" gives it a value of \$5.00. Better get out your glass and study your stamps.

Dr. Clifford D. Harvey of Boston, who has made a study of the 2 cent stamps has submitted several of his Bank Checks for inspection. The first is the complete re-duplication of the words "BANK CHECK" which has already been illustrated.

- (2) a shift in the words "BANK CHECK" to the left which is less distinct.
- (3) either a scratch across NTS or a crack in the plate.
- (4) a diagonal crack or scratch in the right lower numeral "2".
- (5) a crack or scratch extending from the space between E and C of CHECK and running upward and crossing the N and T of CENTS.

- (6) a crack or scratch across U and 2 at upper left corner.
- (7) a crack or scratch across "TWO".

These look to us more like scratches than plate cracks, though it is hard to tell. Of course, the only way to determine anything definite about them is to find another stamp with a duplication of the mark. The lines on the stamp are rather light and can be seen much more readily with a glass than the naked eye.

If any of you have 2c Bank Checks showing any of these lines will you kindly communicate with the Unit so that they may be properly established.

Dr. Harvey lists the following shifts he has found on the 2 cent Bank Checks and 2 cent Internal Revenues:—

Two cent, Bank Check, blue:—

1. Minor shift; showing in upper left hand corner in U. and S.
2. Very plain minor shift showing in CENTS and ECK of Check.
3. Very plain minor shift in CENTS.
4. Very plain minor shift in BANK CHECK.
5. Major shift showing complete re-duplication of BANK CHECK.

Two cent, Bank Check, orange:—

1. Minor shift in upper left corner.
2. Minor shift in top showing in U. S. INTER. REV.
3. Very plain shift in BANK CHECK.

Two cent, Internal Revenue, orange:—

1. Minor shift in upper left corner.
2. Minor shift in lower U. S. INTER. REV.

Other transfers, that we have seen at least two copies of, on the lower value stamps are as follows:—

A minor shift on the 3c Telegraph,—the top line of the upper label is slightly doubled.

The 3c Proprietary also shows a doubling of the upper label line "U. S." and ornament at top, this is quite distinct.

The 3c Foreign Exchange has a double frame line and ball at upper left, as also has the 4c Inland Exchange.

The 2c Bank Check has another shift. The border line of the right hand lower circular "2", the top of the label line immediately below, and the tops of letters "HECK" of check are doubled.

The 5c Inland Exchange has an excellent example of a double transfer in the lettering and lower line of the lower label. We would call it a major shift, although it is not as apparent as the 2c Bank Check, previously illustrated.

Another shift occurs on this stamp in the word "CENTS" in the right hand label.

The 5c Foreign Exchange has a minor doubling of the word "CENTS" in the right label.

The 5c Certificate has a fairly strong shift in the letters "CERTI" in the lower label and "REV" in the upper label. We have this in a single and also showing on one stamp of a block of four.

The 10c Contract shows a doubling of the outer line at top, at both the right and the left.

On the 15c Inland Exchange we find a minor transfer,—a doubling of the top guide line.

The 40c Inland Exchange shows a doubling of "UNITED STATES" in the upper label.

There are several shifts listed in the "Specialized" that we are not familiar with. If any of you have them or others that are not mentioned let's know about them.

Want any more about "shifts"? We don't want to bore you.

Our Dead.

(A tribute to the thirty-eight A. P. S. members who have passed. 1928).

The happiest hour must have its ending;
The noblest blade is prone to rust;
The moving song breaks, fades, is vanished;
We are creatures of the dust.

As the sun sinks in the red west,
One by one the stars ride high.
Life is sweet, but shining Comrades,
Life's bright day has passed you by.

May the coming of God's twilight
Bring a peace that will abide;
Comrades of the Happy Hours,
Rest you well at eventide.

—R. E. FARR.

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PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch No. 3, San Francisco, Calif.—A recapitulation of meetings held during the past few months by this Society will be of interest to old friends and out of town members who can no longer attend our regular monthly meetings which are held on the third Wednesday.

A series of competitive exhibits was started in February and continued through July. At the February meeting European Countries were exhibited and Mr. Louis Lazarus won first prize with a collection of France and German states that is one of the best in the West, being practically complete and containing fine copies only. Mr. Perry came second with a collection of Ireland.

The March exhibit of Great Britain and British Colonies was one of the most popular both from the standpoint of number of exhibitors and the attendance. Mr. Hackmeier's collection landed the first prize after strong competition which left the result in doubt for some time. This collection has taken many years to form and includes many large blocks and stamps on cover; the singles may be termed very fine almost without exception. Mr. Stromberg's collection of British Colonies is one of the finest on the Coast. It contains only mint copies, both singles and blocks being collected in every case, all 20th Century.

Our April meeting was of unusual interest consisting, as it did, of specialized collections. The first prize went to Mr. Henry C. Marcus for his Danish West Indies, due to his intensive study of this country over a period of many years; this collection is beyond doubt the finest of its kind in the West containing, as it does, many unique items. Mr. Julius Loeb's United States early issues came a close second and consisted of picked singles, pairs and stamps on cover. Mr. Daniel showed his Confederate States, a remarkably beautiful collection of stamps on and off cover, with typewritten descriptions of cancellations on each sheet, making the collection of unusual interest. Mr. Doscher showed his collection of Match & Medicine, but out of competition, this collection having few superiors in this country, being practically complete and consisting of nothing but perfection copies, a thing almost impossible to obtain.

United States 19th Century was on exhibit in May and Mr. Loeb carried off first prize. Mr. Loeb is not satisfied with one or two copies of a stamp, but collects them by shade, cancellation, on and off cover, in blocks and strips, etc. The condition is fine throughout and the collection created a great deal of favorable comment.

In June the Junior members had their opportunity to exhibit their favorite countries and Messrs. Wolfe, Burnett and Dunn displayed their United States 20th Century Mint Block Collections, while Mr. M. P. Dillingham showed his old Europeans. First prize went to Mr. Wolfe principally because of completeness, as all of the collections were remarkably well mounted and written up.

July saw distribution of the gold and silver medals won by contestants and at the August meeting Mr. Doscher exhibited his collection of various countries of the world, selected for perfection condition—a most remarkable little collection. At the August meeting Messrs. Blackmeier and Stromberg had several collections of British Colonies.

MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.



HOUSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Chapter No. 69.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Houston Philatelic Society, Chapter No. 69, the following officers were elected for 1928-1929:

Captain J. A. C. Wilson, President;
H. W. Rankin, Vice President;
G. D. McCormick, Secretary-Treasurer;
R. E. Cheek, Sales Manager.

After the business meeting Mr. Schumacher had his collection of Confederates on display and gave a very interesting talk on same. Mr. Schlunke had on display his collection of Bureau Pre-cancelled stamps, which collection is about 95 per cent. complete, and which proved most interesting.

The regular meetings are held the first Monday in each month at the Public Library at 8.00 P. M. All visiting collectors are welcome.

Mail address 919 Texas Avenue.

G. D. McCORMICK, Secy.-Treas.

LANSDOWNE STAMP CLUB.—The Lansdowne, Pa., Stamp Club, which now has a membership of more than 30, has completed arrangements for its third annual exhibition, which will be held in the offices of the Lansdowne Bank and Trust Company, Lansdowne, Pa., November 30 and December 1. Lansdowne is a suburb of Philadelphia.

The Lansdowne Club, originally organized by Mrs. Mary G. Cook, has grown rapidly in membership and influence and now aspires to take its place among the leading stamp clubs of the United States. It draws its members from Delaware County, Pa., and other parts of the widespread suburban section which surrounds the city of Philadelphia.

A unique feature of the Club's exhibition this year is the fact that every member of the Club will exhibit, and the classes have been so arranged that every collection will be entitled to consideration in the awards.

By urging that every member exhibit all or a part of his or her collection, the Club officers feel that a greater interest will be displayed in the exhibit and a greater feeling of co-operation will be encouraged among the members. It is also expected that many new members to the Club will be attracted by the display.

The exhibition plans comprehend a more elaborate showing this year than in any of the previous exhibits, and it is the belief of the Club officials that many interesting and valuable collections which the majority of its members are known to possess will be shown. A number of specially constructed glass frames similar to those used by the large metropolitan stamp clubs are being prepared by the Lansdowne Club for the exhibit.

The exhibition program is divided into the following classes: 1. United States and Possessions; 2. Great Britain and Colonies other than Class 3; 3. British North America; 4. Europe; 5. Asia; 6. Africa; 7. South America; 8. Central America; 9. Proofs; 10. Cancellations; 11. Specialties; 12. Covers; 13. Juniors; 14. Special for outside guests; 15. Grand prize for the best exhibit in the show; not open to guests.

Three prizes will be awarded to the winners in each class with the exception of class 15. These prizes are in the form of specially engraved certificates in different colors.

The officers of the Lansdowne Stamp Club include Dr. F. E. Locy, president; H. C. Hays, vice president; Robert H. Thomson, secretary and treasurer; Edward E. Meacham, exchange manager; A. B. Maris, Justus Sinexon, Jr., and C. W. Brazer, membership committee. Mr. Hays is chairman of the exhibition committee.

For the coming winter and spring the Lansdowne Club has mapped out an extensive program of business and entertainment. This program embraces a number of exhibitions and lectures by the owners of notable collections in Philadelphia and vicinity, together with several stamp auctions and Competition Nights open only to Club members.

The Lansdowne Club recently altered its constitution to provide for club meetings twice a month instead of once a month as originally arranged. This was found necessary to keep pace with the interest displayed in stamp collecting by its members and others affiliated with the Club.

Some of the more noteworthy exhibits that will be displayed at the Club's forthcoming third annual show embrace the extensive collection of United States proofs and essays belonging to Mr. Brazer, the collection of unused United States stamps owned by Mr. Hays, the collection of battleship cancellations and air mail covers belonging to Dr. Locy, the collection of United States cancellations on the bank note issues got together by George M. Emery, and many others.

Mint British Colonials

Trinidad, 4d Ser. 11c; Gold Coast (new set) ½d, 2c; 1d, 3c; 2d, 6c; 2½d, 7c; 3d, 8c; 6d, 15c; 1sh, 30c; 2sh, 60c. South West Africa, Pictorials surch. S. W. A. (prices for pairs), ½d, 3c; 1d, 6c; 2d, 12c; 3d, 15c; 4d, 22c; 6d, 30c; 1sh, 60c; 2sh6d, \$1.50; 5sh, \$3.00. Solomon Isl. Ser. 5d, 14c; 6d, 15c; 1sh, 2sh6d, 75c. Saravak wmk. 1c-25c (11 stamps), 80c; 30c, 20c; 50c, 35c; \$1, 70c.

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Announcement of the Secretarial Unit of the A. P. S.

Officers.

Harry Gray, President, Oakland, Calif.

C. S. Ernst, Secretary, Seattle, Wash.

Arthur K. Roberts, Treasurer, 1912 E. Blaine Street, Seattle, Wash.

Purpose.

To obtain information of all successful meetings, the idea, plan or stunt that made any meeting unusually attractive, to distribute this information for the benefit of all A. P. S. branch societies that become members of the Unit. All such information to be sent to the office of the Secretary at P. O. Box 624, Seattle.

This information to be compiled and mimeograph copies distributed to all member secretaries.

Dues.

Membership to be \$2.00 per year for each Branch Society. The second year of operation of this unit, presuming that most branches will then be members, should materially reduce the yearly dues of the unit.

Returns.

Through the channels of the Secretarial Unit you should have good meetings, because of new stunts and plans that were presented by the successful induction of ideas from your fellow members—

Chalk this one up to Happiness.

Every club sending in plans of their best meetings or any new stunt, will get due credit for suggestion—

Chalk this up to good publicity for your club.

The interchange of ideas is bound to create that good fellowship so desirable in any organization.

When you need assistance in any problem, write for it, if it is not available, we will thru our organization, dig it up for you.

Chalk this one up to co-operation.

Please remember this is not a selfish stunt for individual publicity. There is but one object, the maintenance to a high degree, of our local branches. For a slogan I would suggest

ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL.

All dues should accompany application for membership. Numbers for unit membership will be found in order received, in the American Philatelist.

Dr. H. A. Davis, Secretary of the A. P. S., has kindly consented to draw names of the first 10 applicants to the Secretarial Unit, to determine the number of each branch in the unit. The drawing to be in the form of a raffle. I know several clubs that would like to be #1. Get in early, maybe you will be #1. After 10 applicants names are sent to Dr. Davis, I will take the numbers and allocate them in the order received. Send all applications for membership in the Secretarial Unit to P. O. Box 624, Seattle, Wash.

Very truly yours,

CLEMENT S. ERNST.

REPORT of the**TREASURER**

October 1st, 1928.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$10226.66	
New Admissions	154.00	\$10380.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 9390.00	
New Memberships	240.00	\$ 9630.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$11741.56	
Receipts	334.82	
	\$12076.38	
Disbursements	\$ 44.97	\$12031.41

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Receipts		\$.95
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 158.29	
Dues paid in advance	29.25	
	\$ 187.54	
Disbursed by warrant	\$ 5.00	
Transfers	154.79	\$ 159.79
		\$ 27.75

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 432.32	
Receipts—Dues	2790.67	
Dues transferred from Suspense	115.79	
Reinstatements	12.00	
	\$ 3350.78	
Disbursements	\$ 1024.86	\$ 2325.92

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 1000.84	
Receipts—Subscriptions	2006.58	
Subscriptions transferred from Suspense	30.00	
	\$ 3046.42	
Disbursements	\$ 1422.11	\$ 1624.31
		\$36021.00
Cash	\$18365.35	
Bond Investments	\$17655.65	\$36021.00

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.



OFFICERS 1927-29

President, A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif.
V. Pres., Gustave Mosler, Recorder, Brighton Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati, O.
Secretary, Holland A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.
Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.
Intl. Secy., G. C. Cuenod, 1624 Ave. K, Galveston, Texas.
Sales Supt., J. E. Guest, Box 1042, Dallas, Texas.
Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 2nd Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Official Expert, Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Attorney, V. W. Rotnem, 1054 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 2.

October 1, 1928.

Applications Pending.

Barlow, Dr. H. S.
 Diem, Herbert
 Gerbeaux, Henry P.
 Geron, Samy
 Gribble, W. M.
 Lewis, Philip P.
 Rietdyk, J. K.
 Salkadhe, K. B.
 Tsai, David
 Adamil, Dr. Luis F.
 Bach, Walter M.
 Bird, John
 Biggs, Dr. Harold H.
 Braik, Peter

Brown, Aneita D.
 Elich, Robert
 Gow, Dr. George
 Hafer, Roy W.
 Hansen, K. A.
 Hartman, Wm. T.
 Haydon, R. P.
 Helmbright, A. F.
 Hetherington, Noble J.
 Holliday, Herbert
 Ioor, Miss Travilla
 Jackson, Daniel S.
 Kerr, Anna W.
 Kleckner, Robt. E.

Loth, Herbert C.
 Ripstra, J. Henri
 Seaman, E. M.
 Schooliack, Mihail F.
 Sluyter, Henry
 Small, Clarence B.
 Sonnenschein, H. G.
 Stempf, Richard
 Warner, Dr. H. H.
 Warren, R. H. Jr.

Reinstatement Pending.

3043 Hubbell, G. C.

Applications Posted.

Baldwin, Robert E., 448 W. 62 St., Chicago, Ill. 51; Occupation and ref. requested. By Dr. C. W. Hennen.
 Barri, Leon Jr., 505 N. Stanton St., El Paso, Tex. 29; Salesman; Fryer & Cunningham, El Paso, Tex. By J. Delano Bartlett.
 Bennett, Frank T., 36 Sun Bldg., Jackson, Mich. 46; Retired; M. R. Holliberger Co., Jackson, Mich. By Wm. T. Adams.
 Biberian, Gregoire, 122 Ave. California, Nice A. M., France. 42; V. S. Eram, 6 Rue Lallier, Paris, France. By J. E. Guest.
 Bockel, G. R., 858 Ferndale Ave., Johnstown, Pa. 28; Construction & Mining; C. S. Graham Co., Johnstown, Pa. By H. A. Davis.
 Boyd, F. W., Caixa Postal 1050, Sao Paulo, Brazil. 40; Sales Manager; A. J. Whyte, 1731 Seevers St., Dallas, Tex. By J. E. Guest.
 Cacciotore, Angelo D., 2104 Michigan Ave., Tampa, Fla. 23; Manager; Reina Bros., 9th Ave., Tampa, Fla. By J. E. Guest.

- Dahlke, Ben, 104 Carroll St., Buffalo, N. Y. 45; Stationery; Seaman Paper Co., Buffalo, N. Y. By C. F. Richards.
- De Lisle, A. B., 150 Harding Ave., San Jose, Calif. 36; Foreman; Ralph H. Martin, Box 323, Santa Clara, Calif. By J. E. Guest.
- Escoffier, Robert, Rue des Frois Mages 14, Marseilles, France. 24; V. Giraud, Refineries St. Charles, Marseilles, France. By J. E. Guest.
- Farrer, Hans, 5023 Grace St., Chicago, Ill. 27; Draftsman; Chicago Stamp & Coin Co., 8 S. Dearborn, Chicago. By Hans E. Pohl.
- Greenwood, John P. A., 739 21st St., Oakland, Calif. 33; Printer; Archie Thomas, care Zellerbach Paper Co., Oakland. By Harry E. Gray.
- Harrison, George S., 320 Fifth Ave., Denora, Pa. 48; Weighmaster; Edw. Jones, McKane Ave., Denora, Pa. By Edward Beringer.
- Johnson, Edwin P., Box 692, San Jose, Calif. 30; Undertaker; Geo. McCarthy, 270 W. San Carlos St., San Jose, Calif. By Everett C. Erle.
- Kelly, Geo. H., 5712½ Harold Way, Los Angeles, Calif. Legal; D. J. Charles, Butte, Mont. By Harry Fox.
- Lancsweert, William, 214 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 44; Manager; J. E. Scott, 4406 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich. By Frank E. Hadley.
- Lowe, Robert G., 355½ Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada. 26; Stamp Dealer; W. H. Martin, 225 Broadview Ave., Toronto. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Manting, Dr. George, 5724 Cabanne, St. Louis, Mo. 38; Physician; Jas. P. Fox, Am. Natl. Ass. Co., St. Louis. By Henry Lacks.
- McConnell, Robt. S., Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, Pa. 58; Mech. Engrn.; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa. By Jos. E. Davidson.
- McCullough, Floyd S., Alda, Neb. 24; Farmer; V. E. Rouse, Alda, Neb. By H. A. Davis.
- McClure, C. K., Gila Bend, Ariz. 36; Truckdriver; Fred C. Wilhelm Co., N. Central Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. By Forrest Shreeve.
- Miller, J. B., Apt. 12, 1946 Bloor St. W., Toronto 9, Ont., Canada. 66; L. A. Davenport, 198 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Canada. By D. W. Martin.
- More, Robert E., 1210 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo. 36; Lawyer; R. C. Adair, 1760 Champa St., Denver, Colo. By H. A. Davis.
- Nickles, Samuel H. Jr., 6222 Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa. 30; Clerk; H. J. Gordon, 2705 S. 18 St., Philadelphia, Pa. By Jos. E. Davidson.
- Oughtred, S. Norris, Box 242, Sta. H., Montreal, Que., Canada. 39; Stamp Dealer; Col. E. F. Wurtele, Box 67, Sta. B., Montreal. By H. A. Davis.
- Pearson, James, 1143 86th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16; Stamp Dealer; Guaranteed by Angel Pearson; G. Davis, 12-14 W. 32 St., New York. By H. A. Davis.
- Peery, Dr. L. T., West Berkeley Bank Bldg., Berkeley, Calif. 30; Physician; C. L. Holden, Shattuck at University, Berkeley, Calif. By Olin E. Douglas.
- Pelz, Paul R., 2 E. 23 St., New York City. 60; Merchant; Bartholdi Real Estate Co., 2 E. 23 St., New York. By J. M. Bartels.
- Reed, John H., 1604 Marlowe Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. 14; Student; Guaranteed by C. E. Reed, 414 Buckley Bldg., Cleveland, O.; H. H. Griffin, care American Multigraph Co., Cleveland, O. By M. J. Lloyd.
- Sandstrom, H. E., 2412 Noyes St., Evanston, Ill. 36; Auditor; J. T. Ingold, 179 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. By Dr. C. W. Hennan.
- Somerfield, Dr. H. A., Box 154, Hallock, Minn. 30; Physician; E. W. Nordine, Taft's Cafe, Hallock, Minn. By H. A. Davis.
- Van, William, 260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Canada. 39; Merchant; Dr. A. T. Douglas, Winnipeg, Man., Canada. By Chas. J. Phillips.
- Ward, John, 421 Halifax St., Raleigh, N. C. 68; Hon. B. R. Lacy, Raleigh, N. C. By J. D. Simpson.

- Wells, J. Harold, 125 E. Church St., Beverly, N. J. 26; Printer; Harry B. Van Sciver, Warren St., Beverly, N. J. By J. E. Guest.
 Wight, Royce A., Box 24, Andover, Mass. 15; Student; Guaranteed by Geo. R. Brown, A. P. S. 5427. By Percy G. Doane.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 1775 Chicago Chapter No. 1, Dr. C. W. Hennan, Pres.; Robt. E. Baldwin, Secy., 448 W. 62 St., Chicago, Ill.
 6848 Reynolds, Walter V., 218 E. 52 St., New York City. 47; Pres. Jas. Reynolds Co.; E. P. Davis, 52 Broadway, New York. By H. A. Davis.

New Members.

- 10005 Bessmer, Dr. W. G., 2506 Harrison St., Davenport, Ia.
 10006 Buell, Frank C., 510 W. 24 St., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 10007 Didisheim, Henri M., 78 Walworth Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y.
 10008 Dieter, Wm., 801 W. 30th St., Austin, Tex.
 10009 Dzaikis, Jean, Zaimi 48, Athens, Greece.
 10010 Fowle, Chas. W., Clifton Springs, N. Y.
 10011 Garland, C. P., care Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
 10012 Gosling, W. H., 93 Wherstead Road, Ipswich, England.
 10013 Grombacher, L. L., 713 Brompton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10014 Hayes, W. L., Hammondsport, N. Y.
 10015 Huber, Edw. G., Box 84, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
 10016 Jack, Eugenius A. Jr., Box 239, Arvida, Que., Canada.
 10017 Jones, Lee M., 7015 Chappel Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10018 King, Ronald A., 9 Seymour St., Lisburn, Northern Ireland.
 10019 La Rosa, Romeo V., 48b Victoria Ave., Hamrun, Malta.
 10020 Lowry, Milton W., 601 Clay Ave., Scranton, Pa.
 10021 MacLean, Rev. C. C., 3333 W. 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 10022 Nicolle, T. H., 105 Pitt St., Sydney, New South Wales.
 J10023 Penheiter, Donovan, Excelsior, Minn.
 10024 Percy, Carl, 450 4th Ave., New York City.
 10025 Rebuffat, Victor, 29 Place Pean Jaures, Marseilles, France.
 J10026 Reinheimer, John H., Hotchkiss, Colo.
 10027 Richardson, C. T., 607 Garden St., Bellingham, Wash.
 10028 Richert, Hans, Kungsholdsgatan No. 1, Gothenburg I, Sweden.
 10029 Richmond, Chas. W., 1929 Park Rd., Washington, D. C.
 10030 Rosenheim, Sidney T., 52 Wall St., New York City.
 10031 Salzer, Sammy, care Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., Constantinople, Turkey.
 10032 Savine, A., 1611 Cortelyou Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 10033 Scheurman, Mrs. G. F., 1742 Burlingame Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 10034 Swearingen, Lt. Com. R. W., 115 Kent Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.
 10035 Train, J. H., 1209 Merrick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 10036 Wates, Francis W., 70 Princess May Rd., London N. 16, England.
 10037 Wilkinson, Adderly E., Elsinore, Dalkey Co., Dublin, Irish Free State.
 10038 Winther, C. E., Flin Flon, Man., Canada.

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Reinstated.

8010 Marian-Khan, Anoir A., Box 28, Baghdad, Mesopotamia.

Resignations Pending.

6621 Bachenheimer, L. J.	8764 Hammerle, J. R.	9767 Montgomery, W. W.
9512 Bayntun, R. S.	8527 Hyde, Walter	5644 Noll, G. A.
5507 Brown, F. G.	9006 Jensen, Viggo	5228 Rasmussen, Alfred
8508 Dickson, R. R.	8801 McCarthy, C. B.	9598 Rathbun, P. W.
201 Gadsden, C. R.	8223 Michaels, Morris	2295 Suits, Mrs. May E.
8600 Gray, Miss A. S.		

Resignations Received.

8705 Bauer, Rev. J. T., St. Vincents Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.
 8987 Bridges, R. E., Box 306, Mooresboro, N. C.
 8723 Busack, Rev. M., 1097 W. 24th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 8892 Federal, H. S., 33 Pine St., Granville, N. Y.
 7852 Fry, R. B., 1224 W. 8th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 8617 Keene Philatelic Society, Chapter No. 75, Keene, N. H.
 9844 Knopp, Otto, Ivoryton, Conn.
 5056 Kuehne, Arnold F., 913 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
 7787 Malige, Marcel E., St. Leu la Foret, S. et O., France.
 5016 Millar, C. D., 2041 Valvin Cliff, Cincinnati, O.
 8653 Peacocke, F. W., Route 2 Box 74B, Tacoma, Wash.
 5743 Sherman, H. G., Laurelton, L. I., N. Y.
 7977 Sinise, Louis, Box 103, Altoona, Pa.
 6191 Squires, Grant, 299 Madison Ave., New York City.
 8557 Thalmann, Paul U., 611 Burt Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
 9462 Wildfong, R. D., Genesee, Mich.
 5324 Wiser, J. M., Manor, Pa.

Resignation Withdrawn.

Connolly, M. W. K., Naval & Mil. Hotel, Harrington Rd., London S. W. 7, Eng.

Resignations Accepted.

8700 Alexandri, M. D.	2918 Culver, C. M.	8082 Smyrek, John
8512 Barnes, N. H.	6538 Dorn, Paul A.	5982 Tanner, W. N. Jr.
6144 Bennett, Samuel	9692 Gourley, Geo.	6041 Voigt, Chas. R.
8246 Brown, W. W.	7421 Holtz, C. W.	3195 Wilms, Jno. H.
6517 Brook, Harry J.	8615 Johnson, S. F.	6171 Witty, J. W.
7959 Buzby, Stockton	2359 Kendel, C. E.	9035 York, Holcomb
7887 Campbell, Dr. J. L.	8119 Paris, H. C.	

Deceased.

9698 Kelly, L. A., 230 Denver St., Rochester, N. Y. June 20, 1928.
 412—8197 Ludin, Chas., 2515 Fairview Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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WANSTEAD, E. II., LONDON, ENG.

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Expelled by the Council.

6884 Jaeger, Geo. H., Box 963, Riga, Latvia.

6706 Meinhoff, Robert, 94 N. 16th St., Portland, Ore.

Membership Summary.

Membership September 1, 1928	4114	
New Members	34	
Reinstated	1	
	4149	
Resignations accepted	20	
Deceased	2	
Expelled	2	24
Total Membership October 1, 1928	4125	

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.**DUES PAYABLE.**

Dues of \$3.00 are payable to the Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass., September 1st. Art. I, Sec. 6: If members dues shall remain unpaid at the expiration of 30 days, (October 1, 1928) his privileges of membership shall be suspended, and if at the end of another 30 days, (Nov. 1, 1928) such dues are still unpaid, he shall cease to be a member. (Will be dropped for non-payment of dues. But no member shall be dropped while charges are pending against him.

UNITS.

A. P. S. members interested in any of the specialties may take membership in any of these Units now being organized.

No particulars are at present available, we simply wish to know if you care to join any of these Units as mentioned below. When a sufficient number have signified their intention to join, organization will take place, officers elected and rules formed by the members of such Units.

Exchange Unit—Write H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Plate Number Unit—Write H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Air Mail Stamp Unit—Write John Hartwig, 4630 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Postage Stamp Unit—No inquiries have been received, therefore this Unit will be discontinued.

Secretarial Unit—For the Chapter Secretaries. It is desired that all Chapter's request their Secretary to join this Unit, his dues to be paid preferably by the Chapter. See article elsewhere by C. S. Ernest relative to this Unit.

UNITS NOW ORGANIZED.

1. Revenue Stamp Unit—B. S. King, Secretary, 18 E. 41st St., New York City.
2. Precancelled Stamp Unit—Earl A. Holl, Mgr., Pesotum, Ill.
3. Stampless Cover Unit—Delf Norona, Secy., Beckley, W. Va.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 6.

Whole No. 54.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Serving the Units. We are going to make a special effort to offer the members of the various units the services of the Sales Department in the buying of stamps as well as selling their duplicates. Precancels of course are now in circulation in the department in quite a quantity, so members of that unit can be served efficiently. There is a demand for Bureaus and we solicit books of these from members who wish to sell. With probably \$20,000 net value in precancels in circulation we are prepared to take care of members who are interested in that phase of philately. One of our Jumbo circuits or precancels will help you fill the blank spaces. Try one.

Stampless Cover and Airmail Units. The managers of both of these units have inquired if we will serve their membership. So far we have heard from the managers only. We replied to both that we have very little material on hand in either class, and practically no inquiries. Now, members of these Units get busy and work of an interest in your particular phase by entering some of the covers and stamps in this department. We are working on a plan for entering covers, without being required to mount them in books. If interested let us hear from you.

This space now given. This space by the vote of the convention was granted the Sales Department free of charge. So it can be no longer considered an advertisement but part of the "A. P."

Prospects for the new year were never better. Business is starting off in fine shape, and we look for greater interest than ever before in the sales department. We are trying to give each year a more personal and direct service, by sending special lots of books direct to the buyer who in turn returns directly to us. These are our "Jumbo" circuits or special items. If you are a general collector it will pay you to try one of them, you can fill many blank spaces. We are also in a position to send these special lots in British Cols., Portuguese Cols: 20th Century, 19th Century, Precancels, and in fact anything but United States.

Needed for buyers: We have an unlimited demand at this time for 20th Century British Cols.; British North America, South and Central America, United States always, and most especially Match and Medicine Revenues. If you have some duplicates or accumulations in these lines send for some blank books and enter them. We do not mean that the common class of stamps such as is found in packets is needed but a medium to rarer class.

Pay your dues. You should remit your dues without further delay. Send in \$3.00 now and do not show up on the delinquent list for this year we have a delinquent committee headed by Mr. Bush and we would like to lighten his work as much as possible. You can do your part by remitting today. Members having books in the department can in most cases have their dues paid and debited to their account. If we can serve you let us know.

I'll bet you the postage. If you are a general collector or a collector of several countries or a group of countries, I will bet you that if you let me send you a special lot you will find something that will interest you. If you do not I will gladly stand return postage. Bear in mind that many of our members having over 20,000 varieties of stamps in their collection use these regular special "jumbo" lots every month and come back for more.

To the individual member. Maybe you do not know it but we send out each week a large number of our regular circuits. These go out on a list of several members, each one making his purchases and forwarding to the next member. Now there is no requirement as to whether one should buy anything each time or any certain amount. Your only obligation being to send the books along within the allotted time by registered first class mail. The average postage is 36c so for this small amount you can learn what a circuit is and how desirable a way this is to add to your collection. The books are easy to check with your collection because they are arranged by Scott's catalog, alphabetically by country and numerically by catalog. We would be pleased to receive your request for a trial regular circuit.

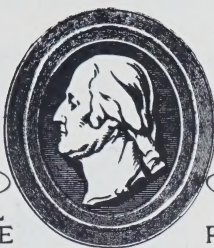
Silk Lined Stamps. Several months ago the following advt was inserted in the "AP" by one of our foreign members:

Beautiful silk-lined hand draughted pocket leather pocket case showing Egyptian Antiquity Monuments (Tut-Ankh-Amon, Cheops, Ramses, etc.), size 5 1/2x10

He received a number of replies among one which is amusing. This foreign member writes as follows: "A lawyer asked me to send him a few, stating he was good for the price. I sent him two and not receiving a reply after three months I wrote him a memo to which he replied 'that he thought it was stamps?' and that I should send him the postage and customs dues and he would send them back. Isn't this nonsense to think that I was describing postage stamps when I say 'it is silklined, leather and hand designed?'" Did you ever seen such a stamp? Amusing is it not?

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No. 3.



B I S E C T S

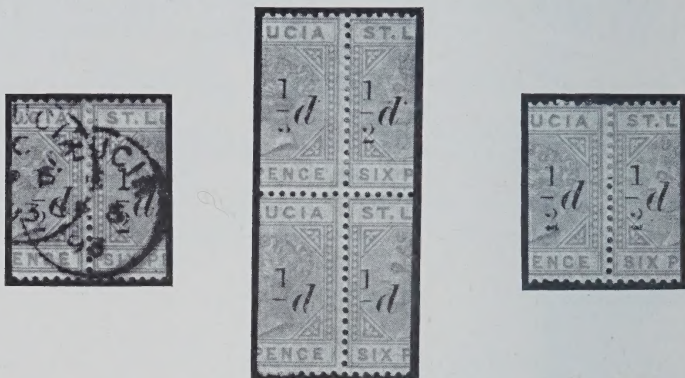
by Michael Miller

ST. LUCIA.

This British colony in the Leeward Islands, West Indies, has been issuing stamps since 1860. From time to time it has issued various provisionals and on few occasions has permitted the bisection of stamps, and whether or not officially authorized, there were as a matter of fact a number of fiscals bisected and used, but only in one instance was there an issue of surcharged bisected variety. Like many other postmasters of these islands, he would permit his stock of certain values of postage stamps to run low and by the time he gave an order for fresh supply an unusual demand for certain values arose and before he knew it, he was completely out of them. Early in 1892 he ran out completely of the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny postage stamps and therefore it was necessary for him, in order to meet the demand for stamps of such low denominations, to take the current six penny of which there was a large stock on hand, and have each stamp surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ d $\frac{1}{2}$ d and then had each of these stamps divided down the middle with a paper knife so that each portion was used as a $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp. The writer has not been able to determine whether these printings were distributed to the public in strips. So far all pairs and larger blocks must appear vertical and attached to one another at the perforated end (Illustration #1) shows block of four and in the J. Beeza collection sold by Scott there was a vertical strip of four and also another block of five, both being cancelled and used on pieces.

Due to the hurried manner in which these surcharges took place, it is natural that a number of errors resulted and the strange part about it is that some of these errors are listed in one catalog and then again omitted from another. First of all we have the errors in connection with the fractions and sometimes the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ appears above the bar, that is to say, the bar between the 1 and 2 is transposed below the 2, and then there are other copies where the bar of the fraction is entirely omitted. Then we have that with the 2 of the fraction en-

tirely omitted, merely showing the 1 with the dash underneath, but it seems that such error is because of the faulty printing. This is clearly shown in the block (see illustration). There is also a difference in the figure 1 of the fraction in

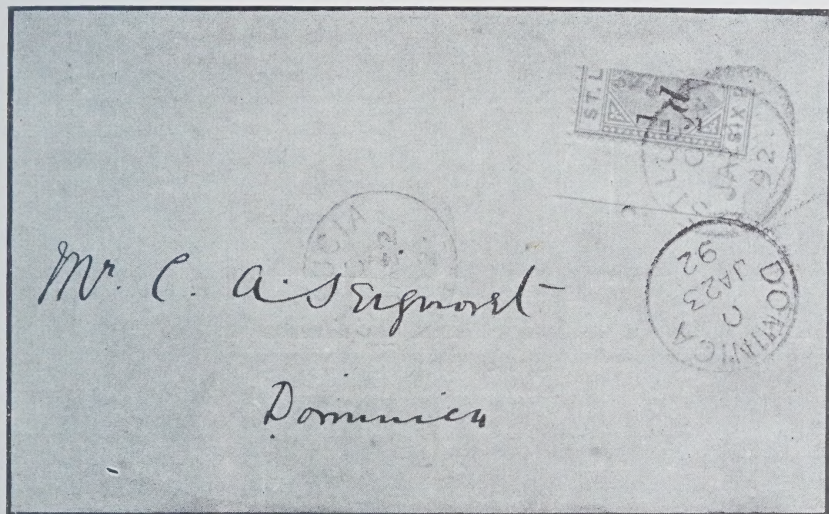


that instead of the straight serif, there is a slanting one as is shown on the photograph of the used pair (see illustration). Why Gibbons does not list the slanting serif or the variety with the fraction above the bar, although listed by Scott, is as yet unknown to the writer. Possibly it is because Gibbons does not think enough of this variety. On the other hand, Scott does not list the two other varieties which are listed by Gibbons, being the surcharged sideways and surcharged double. The writer has kept in close touch with the auction sales and so far has not been able to observe any such varieties offered. Neither has he had an opportunity of seeing any copies showing the surcharged sideways and surcharged double. Mr. J. B. Kremer, a specialist of St. Lucia, reports that in his collection he had a double surcharge and claims never to have seen any surcharged sideways. Major T. Charleton Henry, who has, perhaps, the finest collection of British West Indies, has advised the writer that in his collection he has a used block of four dated February 2, 1892 which indicates the double surcharge, but it is very faint and it may be nothing more than a slip of the printer and corrected before he applied any pressure. He writes further as to the sideways surcharge, that all he has seen have been forged, even the two in the Worthington and the one in the Duveen collections. His conclusion is that no authentic copies are known. Gibbons lists this variety, yet on the authority of these two eminent specialists and the research made by the writer, this variety will have to be eliminated from the list. As to the two types of letter d neither Scott nor Gibbons mentions them, although it is noted in Kohl's catalog, 10th edition. Type A has a longer stroke to the letter d than the other and possibly is not of sufficient importance to be listed by the two outstanding catalogers.

The cancellation of these bisects indicate that they were used early in February, 1892 and are seen on cancelled copies as late as 1894. There really could not have been very great need for such cancelled copies to be used so late because regular issues were shortly issued and were used in 1894. Perhaps these stamps being of a regular issue were permitted to be used and copies were either in the hands of collectors or may have been in use on Philatelic covers. The single copies of these bisections have been comparatively common as the prices on these have hardly moved at all in the catalogs, in fact, they seem to be bringing even less than one-half catalog in the auction sales.

In the Baeza sale conducted by Scott in 1926 quite a number of copies were sold. There was a vertical strip on piece of cover as well as block of five and it

even contained a single copy with a slanting serif which only brought \$2.50. Two copies used on a piece, one with the bar brought only \$4.10. In this collection there was also a number of pairs, used and unused, which also brought similar prices. There were also a number of pairs offered by Morgenthau in the Streett and Bister collections, as well as by P. G. Doane, and all prices were below half catalog. The writer has noted, however, that covers were rarely offered and the stamp would appear to be worth considerably more so used, particularly when



they were not Philatelically used. Pairs are worth about three times the value of singles while blocks of four are worth about eight times that of a single. This bisect is listed in Michel's catalog as No. 32, Yvert-Tellier as No. 38 and in Senf as No. 31 and in Kohl as No. 31. While not giving any minor numbers Kohl in his 10th edition mentions two types of the d, the variety with the no fraction bar, as well as the 2 of the fraction omitted. The bisects listed are:

B—1	Normal	S.40	G.54
B—2	Slanting Serif	S.40a	
B—3	Fraction Above Bar	S.40b	
B—4	No fraction bar	S.40c	G.54a
B—5	2 in fraction omitted	S.40d	G.54d
B—6	surcharged double		G.54c
B—7	larger stroke in d		

Some Wandering Thoughts.

By MAL GANSER.

There is a charm for us in the deep hours of night, when we and the world are for a few moments alone. The childrens' hour has long since passed, and all through this home not a creature is stirring. These are indeed witching hours to us, and while a half dozen books or so, aimlessly started, beckon us to come, our love for our stamps, and yours, too, impels us to indite these wandering

thoughts. Let this then be the genesis for that which may follow to claim a modicum of your interest.

Have you noticed the color of the 10c special delivery of late? As we passed through Wanamaker's a few days ago we noticed a woman with a special delivery in her hand. The color startled us. The glance was fleeting and we did not know just what we did see. However, we stepped up to the branch post office and soon possessed ourselves of a copy. Yes; it was like hers. Now we notice that the specialized lists this stamp as deep ultramarine. We are not much on colors and it is difficult for us to imagine gray violet, which is next listed in the catalogue, for what we bought was what we would call a pinkish purple. We tried various sub-stations in Philadelphia and found they were running all the same. The story continues to be repeated in suburban offices within a radius of forty miles. We checked up with a couple of specials we bought from the Philatelic Agency when this stamp was issued in 1922 and these are a handsome blue. The comparison between the two is really striking. We wonder now if we can get any more blues. These blondes make us think of the pink backs that turned up during war times. We suppose the explanation for these pinkish specials will be something in connection with aniline colors. Is that it?

Are you getting your share of the unique registry cancellations that are popping up at various remote points in the country. Those from Prescott, Ariz., are particularly striking. They have the brown derby, even if it is black, and the Smoki indian dancer with snakes a-dangling with the hope of ending a drought, and a vicious bucking broncho. We are getting our local postmaster interested, and as Norristown, Pa., is "The Gateway to Valley Forge," who knows but what we can show you soon Washington at prayer in shadowgraphy. It would be nice, too, to share this with Valley Forge post office. But, fellows, don't rush in and ask for them yet, for the idea is just a-borning. If it happens, you shall know promptly.

And while on this subject of Valley Forge, we think it would be a nice thing to have some of these stamps cancelled on cover from that post office on Feb. 22 next, the birthday of Washington. We have a suspicion that the postmaster there will have a fair supply of stamps on hand for that event, even though the entire issue of one hundred million has long since been distributed. In case you should think well of this idea next February be game and send a money order for the stamps that you would like to have used. You know the salary of these small offices depends on stamp sales. Furthermore, while it is somewhat a long way to 1932, remember that is the 200th anniversary of George's birth. There has already been considerable talk about the issue of a real classy set for that event. Keep a few prayer stamps by you, if you can, to go with them.

Aren't U. S. inverts nice things to have? They will always be unique. The cheapest one we know is the 2c orange and black revenue, third issue, No. 3961. The 1928 catalogue prices it at \$6.00. We bought ours years ago at much less, just because we felt we ought to have at least one to use on our non-stamp collecting friends. It is things like that which makes them take notice. Now if a hundred or so of you determine to have one of these, goodness knows what will

happen to the price. However, these inverts need no boosting, for like good wine which needs no bush (what does that mean anyway?) they take care of themselves. A few months ago we became real daring and gave full catalogue of \$100 for a perfect specimen of the 1c Pan-American invert. Now the new catalogue prices it at \$150. We try not to be mercenary, but there you are! They are also increasing the 2c invert of this issue from \$1000 to \$1200, and at a recent auction sale in Philadelphia it brought \$1250. Now something ought to be done about this! Evidently these philatelic orchids are not to be for the common people.

What's your idea about reciprocity—no, not in a political sense, but as an A. P. S. member. What we have in mind is such a thing as a sudden notice of a new airmail flight, and when it comes to airmails we are ardently ardent. It galls and chafes us some times when we feel that we are not going to get in on it. Occasionally we have resorted to telegrams to a fellow member of the A. P. S. and the response has always been extremely cordial. In various ways philatelic for years we have had recourse to the membership list for favors of this kind, and it has worked out ideally. But for the first time we have struck a snag. We can't give details, for it may even yet work out all right, but the fact for the present is that we get no response from our fellow member. We are calm about it, though, for none of us is under obligation to return matter that is sent to us without our yea or nay. Yet in the words we used above, what is your idea? We think the average member is more than glad to help out on sudden notice in any way that is reasonable. We are, and we hope that any and all will remember that. We feel complimented—actually, we do—when we are called upon in this way. Do you? We hope so. We are for bigger and broader philately all the time.

Odd thing about us is that we collect all around and never get any where. Just because we have a specialized catalogue doesn't make us a specialist and we never will be. We seem to be short both on money and that peculiar temperament which makes for a student of stamps. If there is such a thing as a general collector we claim to be commander-in-chief of a ragged army. Now take covers, U. S. we mean, we aren't a cover collector, but still we have a fair supply of them, and if we see one at the time we have a fancy to it and the price, too, we collect it by poking it in a desk pigeon hole. We never know what we have until a quiet moment such as this impels us to go through them. One of the first things we come across, which is apropos to election day, is a sheet of brown wrapping paper, nineteen by eleven inches. It has a number of folds in it and on the face there is a 12c 1851-56, No. 36. Just to show you what we don't know about stamps we always have to run the catalogue to find out what issue the stamp is. Of course, we could mark it on the wrapper, but we don't, and here we are not doing it again. Anyway, the stamp is cancelled Huntingdon, Pa., and in the upper corner it is inscribed in ink "Election blanks, Jackson township." Then there is the address, "Samuel Porter, Samuel Duff, Inspectors, McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon County, Penna." It must have been a big election at McAlevy's Fort when a 12c stamp would carry all the blanks. We wonder if they will need any more this year, 73 years later, because on reference to a guide we find that McAlevy's Fort has not even succeeded in getting itself on a railroad as yet. Evidently this wrapper has been used twice, for on the inside there are inscriptions reading as follows: "General Election, 1855, Jackson Township, filed 12 Oct. 1855." And this is addressed to "Prothonotary, Huntingdon County, Penna." In addition there

are two words in the same writing "20 miles." What does that mean? Perhaps the election officers were collecting mileage for filing the return. While we are not sure of that, one thing we are sure of and that is the fellows who voted at McAlevy's in 1855 are not doing much voting this time.

Now just as the clock strikes one we leap clear across the country to California. We have dived down into another pigeon hole and have come up with a cover with a beautifully clear cancellation of Nevada City, Cal., Jan. 4, '66. On it is a 10c 1861 and a 5c 1862-66. (Yes, we had to spend five minutes running the catalogue again, and we are also again not marking it down). Then there is a red New York cancellation, "paid" at top of circle and "12" at bottom. In the middle of this cancellation is a "30." This is a mourning envelope, for there is a black border all around it, and is addressed to "Edmond Boulus, Notaire, Orleans, France." Letting one's imagination run there is tragedy and romance here. Nevada City, we learn from the encyclopedia, was in the heart of the California gold field, and in 1850-51 Nevada county led in gold production, the town having been settled in 1849. Could this have been a letter about a French adventurer who had died there and they were now writing to a notary to dispose of his estate. We do hope the relatives got a lot of gold. There is also a French postmark on this cover, although rather faint, but it would appear that the letter reached France on Feb. 13, 1866, which looks like quick work for those days. We get imagining so much that we fairly itch to have the letter that this envelope contained, and the more we think, we would sooner have it than the stamps for the time being.

A few weeks ago we were inveigled by a friend to give a talk on stamps before a Lions Club. Our bet was that they were sort of shy on talent. He told us that twenty minutes would be enough, and we felt sure he was right at that. While we have never made any particular claim as a public speaker, we have, however, reached the conclusion after our experience that it is easy to speak if you have something to talk about. It just struck us that a group of men like this would be held more by stressing the financial side of philately than anything else. Accordingly we jotted down a whole list of financial sidelights, starting with Mr. Hind's British Guiana which we had seen at the New York exhibition, through the discovery of the sheet of 24c airplane inverts, with which we happened to be closely connected. We also described our own find of several sheets of the 1c off-set double-print during the war year in our local post-office and which are now catalogued at \$10 each. At the end of our twenty minutes we asked if they had been sated, but were eagerly requested to go on. The final outcome was that we spoke 45 minutes, and after it was over we had to answer questions for about 20 minutes more. The local papers gave us glory for a day by prominent first page report of the address, and now the Rotary and Kiwanis are on our neck to go all over it again for them. We tell this for the reason that we want to encourage others who have this grand philatelic game at heart, that the public is fast being sold on stamp collecting and they are anxious to know all about it.





Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Lincoln On Postage Stamps.

Working with the belief that so much attention is paid to United States stamps elsewhere in this and other publications, I feel that this section of the A. P. rightfully belongs to the general collector of foreign stamps. However, it being my pleasure to inspect the very fine specialized collection of philatelic Lincolnia formed by Mr. Frederick A. Norton of Los Angeles, I cannot help but feel that a description of this collection will interest U. S. and foreign collectors alike, not alone for the information on the stamps themselves, but for the ideas carried out by Mr. Norton, demonstrating what can be done in making a collection dealing with one character of history alone.

* * * * *

Several years ago, Mr. Norton became interested in philately and commenced a general stamp collection. Finding the work of compiling a collection of all countries too severe a strain on his eyesight, Mr. Norton decided to take up some specialty which would gratify the philatelic craving and still not consume too much night study. He tried various fields, and being a natural lover of the character of Abraham Lincoln, decided to build himself a collection of all things philatelic pertaining to the Great Emancipator.

At the time the Lincoln collection was commenced, Mr. Norton believed it to be a comparatively simple task. In the two years time he has spent in making the collection, he has discovered that he is working in a field that apparently has no limitations. The collection has grown from a modest beginning to three full volumes, with excellent prospects for a fourth.

Mr. Norton houses his collection in blank post albums, similar in size and style to the Oriel. He includes not only postage and revenue stamps, but stamped paper, currency, and anything of like nature bearing a portrait of Lincoln, or pertaining to Lincoln.

He introduces his first volume with a photogravure portrait of Mr. Lincoln. He next includes a piece of fifty cent fractional currency bearing a beautiful steel engraved portrait of Lincoln, and an admission ticket to the World's Columbian Exhibition, bearing a similar likeness. These two pictures he considers among the best he has run across.

He next shows two memorial envelopes, one bearing Lincoln's picture surrounded by a black frame, and the second bearing the inscription "We mourn a Father Slain."

The first stamp bearing the picture of the martyred President was the big newspaper stamp of 1865, 25c value. Of these, he has two singles, and color proofs in claret and blue green, also a recently acquired plate number pair, of considerable rarity.

The first regular postage stamp picturing Lincoln was the 1866 15c doubtless well-known to most collectors. Of this stamp, he has a page with various cancellations and papers.

Next he includes covers bearing the same stamp, showing domestic and foreign use. One, cancelled Short Paid in frame is of particular note. One, bearing a pair, is especially rare.

Then come the grilled copies of the same stamp, with cancellations, covers, arrows, pairs, and combinations used on cover with 1869 issue.

The collection being arranged according to date of issue, the next item is the fifty cent stamped bank paper, with and without tablet.

In the 1869 issue, we find the essay for the ten cent stamp, a beautiful piece of work, bearing the same head as used on the 15c 1866 stamp. These essays come in ultramarine, orange, green, sepia, and blue. Then we note the essays of the 90c stamp, with proof of head plate on absorbent paper, in pair; frame essay with fine line through center; a block of nine on India paper with frame and center in correct colors as adopted; color proofs on cardboard in correct colors and in black frame and sepia center, and blue frame and green center; an unused copy of the re-issue; and the regular stamp as issued.

Next we find the grilled National Bank Note 6c of 1870, with various cancellations, and also two clever grill forgeries; three single copies on one cover New York registered to West Virginia.

Among the ungrilled 1870, we note shades, types of paper; plate #27; two freaks on creased paper; a page of New York foreign cancellations in blues and reds, and a sweet lot of stars, numbers, fancy corks and what-nots; covers and the 6c envelope.

The 1873 Continentals show much the same display, but with two grilled copies included. This stamp offers a wonderful chance for the cancellation enthusiast. One of the fine pieces is a pair with Hawaiian cancellation of three tiny circles in two large ones. Another is a fine used block of four. The covers show various combinations; a strip of three on 3c envelope, and a pair of 6c with 15c; a strip of seven.

Enter the Departments—6c Agriculture with a big 3 cancellation; Specimens and proofs; cancellations on the Interior, Navy, Treasury and War.

The second volume is introduced by a photogravure of the statue in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C.

Then we come to a set carrying fond memories for some of us—the big Internal Revenue series of 1873 for 10 gallons of Brandy distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively. The other values of the set run to 90 gallons, nine stamps in all, size five by nine inches, and printed in green and black on green paper, a beautiful and rare set. The values of 20 to 90 gallons omit the reference to the apples, etc. simply covering distilled spirits. Abe would probably not feel so proud to see his picture on a bunch of liquor stamps,—but it is a good picture.

Next we find the 1879 American B. N. Co. 6c with a big array of paid, town, numeral, letter, fancy cork cancellations; a mint block of twelve, 4x3, and a pretty used block of ten 5x2; plenty of singles, pairs, strips on cover. Then the soft paper Departments, with a big display of the 6c War, of course. Some pretty fort cancellations.

The 6c re-engraved comes next, with card-board proof, unused singles and pair, plate number 26 block of four, and too many used singles in cancellation

varieties, shades, etc. to describe here. This is a rare stamp on cover, but he has a few.

Getting into the small stamps of 1890, we note a strip of ten mint from top of the sheet with plate #201, more singles, pairs, a block, strips, cancellations, and a collection of plate number strips of three.

The 1894 issue is similarly represented, with one outstanding item, a bisected 4c used on cover. 1895 is likewise well covered. 1898 shows some beautiful plate number strips, and the first "foreign" Lincoln, the 4c 1898 overprinted Philippines. Guam is also represented.

The used 1898 stamps include twenty-two distinct shades.

The 5c 1902 makes a handsome display of mint shades, perf and imperf, in pairs, blocks, shades. This being a comparatively common stamp in perforated used, naturally it runs to a vast array of shades and interesting varieties of cancellation, plate lines, etc. Large blocks are included. One cover we like is cancelled Nome, Alaska.

Then the 1909 Lincoln commemorative stamp, which of course, offers plenty of opportunity in spacings, plate numbers, stars, imperfs, used first day covers, (nobody played with them then) blue paper, mailing machine perfs; one cover of great historical value, written on the first day by Harry Lindquist on one of Hugh Clark's envelopes to H. F. Bowker, thereby tying up the inseparable three of the old Chicago days.

The Lincoln post cards follow.

The present issue 3c makes a small collection in itself, with plate numbers, varieties of printing, perforation, shades, coils, etc., Canal Zone, etc. in unused and used, blocks, covers, etc.

The present issue \$1 is likewise well represented, since it pictures the Lincoln Memorial.

The third volume is not completely arranged, but will include envelopes, precancels from Lincoln towns; Philippines 12c stamps, and other Lincoln items of similar nature.

It is not our intention here to list a catalog of Lincoln items, but rather to describe the collection just to show what can be done in making up a collection along such limited lines as a study of one man's philatelic history.

Just another way in which the collector can express his individuality. Certainly the field of characters or subjects in philately is so unlimited that almost every collector can have a corner of it to himself.

Mr. Norton, who is a member of the A. P. S., will be glad to hear from any collector having information or material to offer to further his collection. It is his intention to turn the collection over to a museum at some future date.

After looking over the Norton collection of Lincolns, the writer thinks that IF he ever picks on a character, it will be Teddy Roosevelt, who appears on the 5c current issue only. Lincoln is too popular.

* * * * *

THAT Evidently our remarks about the linen tester magnifying glass
LINEN rang the bell, for we have had such a large number of requests for in-
TESTER formation that we have decided to try to secure a stock of the glasses,
 which we will be glad to sell at cost to the readers, since we didn't advertise in this manner. As soon as we get the glasses or the "dope" on them, we will advise those who have written.

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

THE GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB of Cleveland, Ohio, A. P. S. Life Chapter # 3, admittedly the most active and loyal group of A. P. S. members in the country, has a special committee on "A. P. S. Promotion and Welfare" whose duty it is to keep close track of A. P. S. affairs and to report on and initiate new legislation for the good of the National Society. It was on the advice of this Committee, who deemed the nominations for officers of the A. P. S. recently made at Chicago as "informal" and not in strict compliance with A. P. S. procedure, that the Garfield Perry Stamp Club at a regular meeting, held October 12th, 1928, adopted a formal resolution placing in nomination for the two year term beginning Sept. 1st, 1929 the following candidates for A. P. S. office:—

President: Gustav M. Mosler, of Cincinnati, O.

Board of Vice Presidents:

Dr. C. W. Hennen,

C. F. Mann,

A. F. Boehm, all of Chicago, Ill.

The nomination of these candidates was unanimously made and with the following statement:—

"We especially commend these names to our other Chapters for ratification in the belief that these members are especially fitted for the offices chosen."

The foregoing nominations have already been seconded by the Cincinnati Chapter and will undoubtedly have the support of so many other branches that friend Mosler will roll into the Presidency in regular Hoover style.

SPEAKING OF POLITICS did you know that Franklin D. Roosevelt who made such a dramatic and successful fight for the Governorship of New York is quite an enthusiastic stamp collector and a member of the Collectors Club of New York? We hope to have his A. P. S. application soon!

THE DELINQUENT LIST of members who have failed to pay their dues is again a long one and the reason for it still shrouded in mystery. Won't a few more members volunteer to assist George T. Bush of Bellefonte, Pa. in holding some of these members in the Society or at least find out why they drop out? Surely all the delinquents haven't quit collecting and it's pretty safe to say that they are not all broke. Let's help Mr. Bush to get at the facts so that something constructive can be done about this annual problem. Several volunteered last month and representatives are now needed in only a few more sections of the country. The work is easy as on the average each member of this volunteer committee will have only a few inquiries to make. Write Mr. Bush today and he will outline the simple method he has originated for getting the needed information.

THE BOAT TRIP, pre convention holiday, planned for those who expect to attend the Minneapolis St. Paul convention next year has met with quite an enthusiastic response. A whole deck on one of the finest boats of the Northern Navigation Company will probably be taken and a ten per cent. rebate on the regular rate has been promised if not less than thirty make the trip. The boat will sail from Windsor, Ontario and will pick up passengers on the way west at all the large cities. Cheaper than rail and lots of extra fun. Let us know if it is likely that you will make this trip?

THE TUCSON STAMP CLUB of Tucson, Arizona, a lively organization with seventy-four members asks us to extend a special invitation to all A. P. S. members that may visit Tucson to attend their meetings. Every Friday night the crowd gathers at the Santa Rita Hotel and real hospitality awaits any visiting A. P. S. member.

THE NEW JERSEY Stamp Collectors Club, A. P. S. #9680, meets every Tuesday evening at the Swiss Hall, West and 23rd St., Union City, New Jersey and its 15 members would like to have all the nearby A. P. S. members come around and join the fun on Tuesday nights. Large A. P. S. circuits are always on hand and some entertainment is planned for each meeting. Visitors also welcome!

THE ARGOSY is the name of a new stamp journal that is to be issued by Frank F. Wills at St. John's, Newfoundland, and which will be devoted almost exclusively to Newfoundland stamps. Mr. Wills hopes through this publication to stimulate the formation of a Newfoundland stamp Society and also a dealers association. We wish this ambitious triple venture of the Far North every Success!

THE POLICY of the present Board of Vice Presidents of intensively investigating every claim or complaint involving an A. P. S. member followed by the swift and sure expulsion of such members as may be found guilty of unethical business methods or any act indicating moral turpitude has been highly praised by not alone the membership of the A. P. S. but by other dealer and collector organizations. The whispering and soft pedaling of some former years has been replaced by vigorous action and the wolves operating under the mantle of the prestige given by an A. P. S. membership are rapidly being stripped of their false coats. And this is exactly as it should be. Philately is the avocation of thousands of decent folk who offer their friendship and entre of their homes to fellow hobbyists without reserve and these are entitled to every protection and safeguard that organized philately can give. Dealers too have been among the first to see that it has been unwise to shield or condone improper business conduct as the entire trade suffers from the slippery and tricky methods of a very limited number of rascals. If the legitimate trade is to prosper it must have the confidence of the collecting body that square dealing is a rule subject to no exceptions. The hobby has grown tremendously in the last ten years and in the development of many ramifications through specialization and side lines it has become increasingly difficult for both dealer and collector to know just what's what in stamps or who's who in collecting. The A. P. S. is assuming no paternalistic attitude for the trade or hobby in general, but proposes, as fully as may be possible, to keep out of its ranks every dealer or collector that does not possess the ordinary standards of decency and conduct expected of every American.

AND NOW, as part of this policy of cleaning house there comes the logical decision of the Board to publish the reason for the expulsion of any member so that all may know in what particular the offending member was derelict. This is frankly an experiment as there are, notwithstanding the unquestioned desirability and logic of this procedure, a number of practical considerations against the plan. Reasons will be briefly given and obviously cannot cover all the ramifications of the Board's inquiry. This difficulty of clearly defining the cases and also the risk of libel suits has been carefully considered before the adoption of the new plan and the entire Council of the Society is convinced that the organization owes a duty to the hobby to publicly expose the real evildoers for what they are no matter how much trouble and expense there may be caused thereby. The support given this policy by the dealers and collectors in general will be the final test of its success.

THE PHILATELIC PRESS has long cried out for publicity concerning the whispered scandals that every now and then filter through from inner circles and which generally travel through the whole collecting group in garbled and usually magnified form. Recently two very strong editorials appeared in our contemporaries, "The Southern Philatelist" and "Gossip" in which both insist that or-

ganized philately should have the moral courage to publish the facts concerning expelled members. "Gossip" plainly asks "what right or authority has any society or association to withhold the man's name or facts in the case?" This storm of editorial comment followed the expulsion of a prominent Chicago stamp dealer from both the A. P. S. and the American Stamp Dealer's Association and perhaps both Editors Pratt and Dworak are correct in demanding that the facts on which the expulsions were based be made public. If an organization of 4000 collectors can't present its troubles in print how can individual publishers be expected to do so?

THE CHICAGO DEALER in question, N. B. Paulson, prominent as a handler of the very finest quality of U. S. stamps has for many years borne the very best of reputations as a high grade dealer and has always been known as a very likable fellow. His expulsion from both the A. S. D. A. and the A. P. S. came as a distinct shock to his many friends among collectors and dealers. He however violated one of the unwritten laws of Philately that admits of no condonation. He wrote to a foreign expert in counterfeiting cancellations and sending him a number of unused early U. S. or cleaned copies requested that he apply certain rare types and colors of well known U. S. cancells to these stamps. The foreign artist in fakes did the work as ordered and returned the stamps with a bill for his services. On there being some delay in the payment of the bill for his artistic labors the dealer got plain nasty. He forwarded his claim to this country for collection accompanied by the correspondence! Mr. Paulson was asked to explain and though he did say that he had the cancells made out of curiosity as to how skillful the artist was he failed to satisfy the Board in refusing to answer questions as to what had become of the stamps and inquiries of a similar nature. That's all there is to it! Any member desiring to know the reason for the expulsion of any other member during the past year may have the information by writing the Board of Vice Presidents.

STAMP EXHIBITIONS will be promoted throughout the country in the very near future under the sponsorship of The American Philatelic Society, The American Stamp Dealers Association and The Society for Stamp Exhibitions. The Committee of three representing these organizations, Gustav M. Mosler, Hugh M. Clark and Alfred Lichtenstein, have appointed a sub-committee to prepare a standard set of rules and regulations to govern all future American exhibitions. The Rules Committee, Hugh M. Clark, Chairman, Harry Konwiser, Walter Scott, Charles J. Phillips and John J. Kleemann are now hard at work preparing a comprehensive code which some wag says is going to be founded on the rules of The American Kennel Club for Dog shows. That may sound funny but we know that the A. K. C. has about the best working arrangement there is and a show is a show, be it dogs, horses or stamps. Let's have the dog rules without forgetting the equivalent of a "puppy class" so that the big class of non millionaire collectors can also have a bit of fun!

A NEW U. S. STAMP commemorating the pioneer flights of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk is almost certain to be issued according to a report from "The Stamp News" and December 10th-12th is fixed as the probable date of issue. The new stamp has been sponsored by The National Aeronautic Association and by Congressmen Edge, Lehlbach and Fort of New Jersey and Representative War-

ren of North Carolina. We sincerely hope that if the stamp is issued it won't turn out to be another miserable overprinted atrocity like the Hawaii and Moll Pitcher stamps. If Uncle Sam can't afford to make special plates of attractive design it would be better to dispense with commemoratives entirely.

PRESIDENT ELECT HOOVER'S South American good will trip will very likely bring forth some commemorative stamps as the first visit of a U. S. President to South America will undoubtedly awaken unusual enthusiasm in the southern republics. It may be that Mr. Hoover will be the first living U. S. President to appear on a stamp.

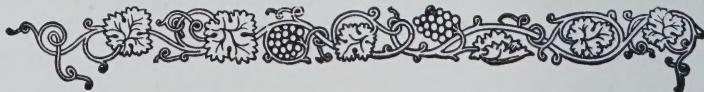
HUGH M. CLARK, the Tsar of The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., announces that from now on the Scott catalogue will reflect American collector opinion on prices as every effort will be made to follow out the constructive ideas of those that offer data of sound worth. Knowing Mr. Clark to be sincere in this new policy, we offer every facility of this journal to properly prepare and correlate such ideas as collectors and dealers have to offer. Please don't, however, write us that the cute little flag stamp of Antioquia #414 that costs ten cents should be about \$1 unless you can give some good reason. In other words don't be just argumentative but offer some real facts or statistics! Let's see just how much you know about the catalogue. If sufficient interest is shown we will start a special department for this purpose.

BULLS OR BEARS—BUYERS OR SELLERS: Do you want to buy stampless covers? Guest reports that he has received but few inquiries in response to a notice in the July Sales Department News. He has worked out a plan whereby stampless covers may be entered in the Sales Department, but hesitates to solicit material until he is assured there will be a sufficient demand for them, as everybody might be wanting to sell and nobody would want to buy. All collectors wanting to buy are urged to get in touch with Mr. Guest and give him some sort of general idea as to your wants.

Guest's plan roughly, is for members to send in stampless covers, accompanied by a descriptive list of such items. The postage on sending out indiscriminate lots of stampless covers would be quite considerable in proportion to the amount retained, so the descriptive lists will be circulated among the buyers, who may order the individual items they desire from the lists, in much the same way one would send in a bid to an auctioneer.

AT THE CLOSE of every year we get our biggest thrill in editing this journal for every Xmas hundreds of the membership remember us with holiday greetings. We hope in turn that all those that remind us that old friendships are not forgotten and all the other members of the Society will feel the sincerity and heartfelt good wishes of the Editor's greeting to all A. P. S. members:—

MERRY CHRISTMAS & A HAPPY NEW YEAR!



REVIEWS.

SCOTT'S STANDARD CATALOGUE. (Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., No. 1 West 47th St., New York City, N. Y. Price \$2.00, Postage extra).

The eighty-fifth edition of "Great Scott", as one of our contemporaries aptly terms it, comes to hand on time to usher in the 1928-29 Season of Stamptime and also officially marks the open season on catalogues. The sharpshooters and potshooters are merrily blazing away with both barrels and according to many expert marksmen the prices have been shot to pieces. Be that as it may it seems that Scott's well survives the annual hunt and fattens in size and popularity each year. It sure presents a big mark to take a shot at, but we are going to refrain from hunting down errors, not that we can't locate a few that look easy to hit, but because the publishers of the cat seem to have dropped their former hard boiled attitude of "it's our price list and therefore we can do as we please" and taken the attitude that this is everybody's guide and the personal effort of Hugh M. Clark and his associates to express the cumulative opinion of American dealers and collectors. We believe Mr. Clark is trying to do just that and he has a cute little blank that he will send to any dealer or collector that is willing to outline some constructive ideas on prices. Let's give this new spirit a fair trial and perhaps we can get some of those overpriced stamps marked down and the enormous number, if you believe the critics, of the underpriced stamps marked up. Curious isn't it how all the stamps are too cheap?

We firmly believe that the Scott catalogue fairly reflects the general market on the stamps it prices and though there are some items open to debate and a few items in the nature of typographical errors that should be corrected we believe the soundest criticism is along the lines made by J. M. Bartels in the Sept. 3rd issue of *Mekeels* in which he presents a fair argument for the dropping of a number of items in the U. S. list that have cluttered up the cat and confused collectors for many years. The unpriced Tuscumbia envelope of questionable authenticity, the errorless Navy 2c green proof and the 1894 imperfs are good examples of items that the cat could well get along without not to mention numerous others that belong in the Specialized list. In form the catalogue could stand considerable revision in more countries than one and perhaps if collectors will show Mr. Clark that they desire to help him to improve we may see considerable change in the next edition. Anyhow it is a mighty good cat, one that we can all feel proud of and knowing that our aid is asked for and sought by the publishers we ought to give them a chance and send in our version of how to make a good cat better.

YVERT-TELLIER-CHAMPION CATALOGUE. (Published by Yvert & Tellier, 37 Rue Jacobins, Amiens, and Theo. Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris, France. Price 44 French Francs, Postage Paid.)

The 32nd Edition of this famous French world standard comes to hand with no unusual innovations but nevertheless ten fold value. This is due to the stabilization of the French Franc and for the first time in many years the Champion quotations can be relied on without risk of fluctuation. The prices, if taken on the basis of 4c per franc, will generally appear a bit high but with the normal discount applying they will be found to very accurately reflect the world market. The catalogue is a straightforward list without frills and unusually good on low priced stamps and recent issues as the issuing house probably handles more of these than any other stamp firm. We can highly recommend this work as accu-

rate and dependable and particularly to those interested in the international market for commercial stamps.

QUALITATEN KATALOG. (Published by Holtz & Giebeler, Hundegasse 79, Dantzig. Price 2.50 R. Mark plus postage.)

A very interesting price list of the classic stamps of Europe which not alone covers a great number of varieties but prices every stamp according to five states of condition, that is, from the perfect specimen on through to the defective or repaired copy. This affords an interesting study for the specialist and every collector of old Europe would do well to acquire a copy of this catalogue as the variances in margins and condition noted will well repay the modest price asked.

SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF MEXICO. (Published by Eduardo Aguirre, Merido 108, Mexico City, Mexico).

A remarkably well prepared specialized listing of the difficult stamps of Mexico. Though published in Spanish it will be easily followed as the arrangement of district names and the later perf and paper varieties is clear to anyone with a little knowledge of the stamps. Mr. Aguirre has handled great lots of the early issues and his estimates of relative values of the district overprints are based on a sound study of the actual stamps. No specialist in Mexican stamps can afford to be without this book.

SPECIAL CATALOG JUGO-SLAVIA. Published by H. Levi, Kralja Milana 7, Belgrad, Jugo Slavia. Price 50 Dinars.)

The first specialized listing of the stamps of this now ten year old state which also includes the countries out of which Jugoslavia was created. Divided into three sections, the first covering the states out of which Jugo Slavia was formed, second, the military and occupation stamps of the war period and thirdly the stamps of the new state. Though evidently a very thorough and careful listing it is difficult to follow because it is not illustrated and published bi lingually in Serbian or Cyrillic and German. The pricing is in Dinars and the stamps are numbered according to both Yvert and Michel. There is a growing interest in the stamps of the new state and as the many varieties are little understood here this list will no doubt well repay a careful study.

LES PHILATELISTES ET LA DOUANE by Robert Blazy. (Published by L'Exchange Universal, Bischwiller, Bas Rhin, France. Price 10 Frcs, post paid).

A pamphlet study of the laws of France covering the import and export of postage stamps, fully explaining the various duties and taxes.



OBITUARIES.

CHARLES W. SPENCER

A. P. S. #6223

Charles W. Spencer, lawyer, merchant and prominent in club and Masonic circles in Boston and Cambridge for many years, died September 25th at the Haymarket Relief Hospital, after being removed from a client's office where he had collapsed.

Mr. Spencer was born in Cambridge in 1868 and had made his home in that city for many years at 11 Chauncey street. He was educated in Cambridge public schools and graduated from Harvard College in 1890 and from Harvard Law School in 1892.

Mr. Spencer was president of the Sons of the Revolution, a past master of the Lodge of St. Andrew, a member of the Cambridge Club, the Economy Club and the First Church Congregational, of Cambridge. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Charles H. Spencer, a sister, Mrs. Edward A. Grout, his widow, Mrs. Ethel M. Spencer, two sons, Winthrop W. and Henry Spencer, all of Cambridge, and a daughter, Mrs. Alfred C. Whiting of Utica, New York.

DR. GEORGE HETRICH

A. P. S. #1536

Dr. Hetrich, one of the real old timers of the Society, passed away on August 10th. Though he had a noteworthy collection of U. S. he was a pioneer in Match & Medicine stamps and had one of the finest collections in existence at the time of his death. His death marks the passing of another one of the "old school" whose persistent devotion to stamps has done so much towards the upbuilding of the hobby.

HENRY J. LARSEN

A. P. S. #4145

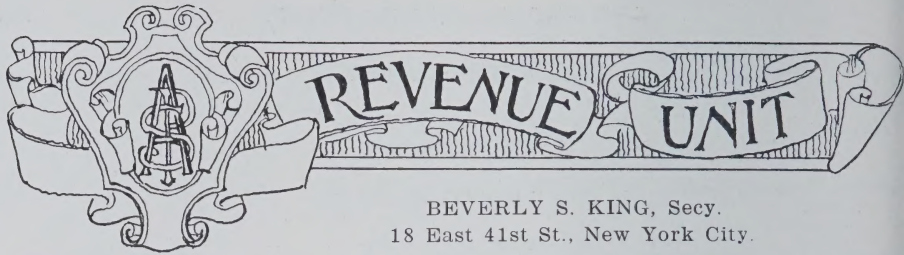
I regret to report the death of Henry J. Larsen, of Cleveland, Ohio. This occurred Wednesday, Sept. 26th, 1928. Mr. Larsen was about 71 years of age, and a resident of Cleveland for many years, being Member No. 163 in the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, and No. 4145 in the American Philatelic Society.

He attended many Conventions of the A. P. S. including the recent one at Toronto.

While not a deep student of Philately, Mr. Larsen loved his stamps, and in turn he was loved by all his good friends, and his cheery smile and unfailing good will will be missed by many.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to Mr. Larsen's family.

W. G. WHITTAKER.



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

An Opportunity.

Sixty-six years ago, at the time of the Civil—or as some people call it the Un-Civil War, the United States Government as part of its taxation program, caused stamps to be issued and sold to the public for use on various papers and articles.

These are a particularly beautiful set of stamps, both as to design, engraving and color. The head of Washington in an oval surrounded by gracefully placed ribboned bands containing the necessary inscriptions, the inner corners enriched with delicately drawn leaves, gives a particularly well balanced design.

On the 41 lower values the frame lines are all curved and as a matter of fact were among the first stamps of this country to be issued without square outer frame lines or border. Yet the design is so cleverly composed that the stamps have every appearance to the casual eye of being a perfect rectangle.

The head of Washington after a portrait by Gilbert Stuart, was not the one originally contemplated for use on these stamps. The first design submitted by Butler and Carpenter, showed a profile view of Washington. This was first approved by the Hon. George S. Boutwell of the U. S. Treasury, and work started on the 1 and 2 cent Proprietary stamps.

A letter dated August 29, 1862 to Mr. Boutwell from Butler and Carpenter is interesting. It is as follows:—

“We have pushed forward the Proprietary stamps with every possible dispatch. Our Mr. Carpenter, on his return from his recent visit to Washington, found the 1 and 2 cent Proprietary stamps ready, with the exception of the wording, to be proved and forwarded to you for approval; but these designs were gotten up with the **profile view of Washington**, and you ordered Mr. C. to use the **Stuart head**, changing your former instructions.

We stopped the engravers at once, and have been pushing forward the other designs with all haste. We hope to furnish you with a proof of this new design by Monday next.

(Signed) Butler & Carpenter.”

It is very likely safe to assume that the profile head of Washington originally contemplated was after the bust by Jean Antoine Houdon, similar to that used on the Proprietary issue of 1875 although there seems to be no definite record on this point. Certainly it would be hard to improve upon the design finally ordered by Mr. Boutwell.

The proofs of this series are wonderfully beautiful, the colors clear and full, and every delicately engraved line showing clearly and distinctly. Every collector who has a Revenue section should have one or more examples of these proofs, either on India paper or thin cardboard. They can be purchased from twenty-five cents up and do more to enrich an album page than anything we know of.

Owing to this irregular frame on the lower values, many curious things have occurred in either the engraving, printing or possibly the recutting of the plates as they became slightly worn.

The 1 and 2 cent Postage stamps of the early issues have been so carefully studied and written up that we have become familiar with many of the varieties and have learned to know the various types of the 1 cent 1851 issue for instance.

There is the same opportunity for study on the 1 and 2 cent Revenues of the 1st issue. Just as many varieties exist as are now known on the Postage stamps of that day. For example take a look at the 1 cent stamp. The complete design shows a continuous curved outside line at the top panel containing the word "U. S. INTER. REV." as well as a complete line at the bottom panel. Let us call this type I.

Type II will show the outer line of the lower panel broken.

Type III will have the outer line of the upper panel broken, as a matter of fact, it is more than broken, it is just gone, and all the way across from one scroll leaf to the other.

Type IV will show both top and bottom lines broken.

Type V has the start of the scroll leaf surrounding the lower numeral broken at the corners. These outer corner lines at the top are also found broken. There seems to be quite definite indications of re-cutting of the top and bottom lines, if you care to go into detail to that extent. The broken lines noted above, however, are quite distinct and you do not need a glass to see them.

The 2 cent stamps are just as prolific in types and are rather fun to look over. There are four or five quite definite varieties. Let us call No. I the perfect engraving with the four balls at the corners complete.

Type II has the upper left ball broken.

Type III lower left ball is broken.

Type IV both upper and lower left balls are broken.

Type V upper right ball is broken.

There are, of course, other combinations of these "broken balls" on the 2 cent stamps, and an interesting phase of the hunt may result in the discovering of doubled lines or lettering indicating a "shifted transfer" and if we find one of these our search is more than rewarded.

There is an opportunity right here for someone to study these 1 and 2 cent stamps and definitely establish certain types, such as above outlined. We have examples of all of these noted, and very likely there are many others.

A message from our new Chairman, Dr. Robert F. Chambers.

254 Irving Avenue, Providence, R. I.,
October 30, 1928.

Dear Mr. King:

Your letter informing me of my election to chairmanship of the Revenue Unit rather staggered me. Many of our members know more about Revenues than I do, but if the scattering votes do not elect someone else,—let's go!

I think first of all a census of the Unit should be compiled, so that the scope of each member's activities in Revenues may be known. This data I believe you have, if so, I think a copy should be sent to each member.

To amount to anything as a Unit, the members must know each others interests and help each other out with information and exchange or sale of material. If I know that John Jones wants State Revenues, I send him any that I come

across, and expect him to send me anything in my special field. To do this we must know each other's desires.

I think the material you have been writing up in the Journal excellent. Also the fact that several members have contributed articles is encouraging. Dean's articles in Mekeel's are wonderful, but are of academic interest only to the majority of collectors, because they deal with pieces of which only a dozen or so examples exist. Could Dean be persuaded to tackle the same thing in the commoner values?

Regarding activities of the section the following suggest themselves:—

- 1—**Paper Varieties**—The first issues come on paper varieties other than the two listed by Scott, e. g., hard, soft, pelure, thin. Could we not start a list of the last two?
- 2—**Stitch Watermarks**—This list you have started and it will undoubtedly be extended.
- 3—**Double Transfer**—Lots exist that have not been noted. This list is a live one to keep going.
- 4—**Double Frame Lines**—e. g., 25c Entry of Goods.
- 5—**Cracked Plates.**
- 6—**Plate flaws, scratches, etc.**
- 7—**Recut Plates**—I know of two.
- 8—**Largest Pieces**—List of larger blocks of imperforated, part imperforated and perforated.
- 9—**Earliest Dates.**
- 10—**Comparative scarcity of roulette and hypenhole perfs., in Battleship Revenues.**
- 11—**Complete list of the Playing Card stamps of the War period, especially the local provisionals.**
- 12—**Colonial and Civil War stamped paper.**
- 13—**Tax Paid**s—Many subdivisions under this heading.

Perhaps we can persuade some of our members to write on one or more of these topics. We have the information somewhere in the Unit, so let's dig it out.

Sincerely,

(Signed) ROBERT F. CHAMBERS.

Postage Used as Revenue.

In a recent issue of "Gossip" mention was made by Mr. Adler of a 2c postage stamp of the 1898 issue, surcharged "I. R." which had actually seen postal service although the stamp was intended for Revenue duty.

This "interchange" of Revenue and Postage stamps was not altogether uncommon, and every once in a while an example comes to light.

One of our members,—very likely one of our oldest, in number of years,—Mr. R. S. Nelson, recently sent us for inspection a check on which had been used a 1908 2c Trans-Mississippi instead of the Revenue stamp of that period.

In our personal collection we find a 3c Telegraph and a 5c Inland Exchange which have been used for postage, and on the postage side we have a 2c Black Jack, a 3c red of the 1861 issue, and a 2c vermilion of the 1873 issue, all cancelled and used as Revenue stamps on the original checks.

The Pre-cancelled Revenues.

In these days of pre-cancelled stamp collecting, when so many are striving not only to build up a large collection but also are on the lookout for the earliest examples of this interesting side-line, it is worthwhile to go back some sixty-five years in our stamp history and delve into about the first pre-cancels we ever had,—the first Revenues of the Civil War.

Some time ago we wrote to one of our Unit members, Judge Robert S. Emerson of Providence, who has a very complete precancelled Revenue collection, asking him for a check list. He replied that it would be too much of a proposition as he had about one thousand varieties.

The Boston Revenue Book notes only fifty-five kinds or firms with a total of two hundred and fifty-three various types or varieties, so you can see what the Judge has done.

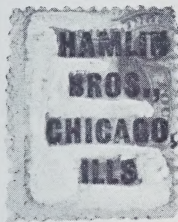
To quote the Revenue Book,—the pre-cancel “consists of the name, or initials, of one individual or firm using them, generally accompanied with a date and in some instances, with the more or less extended advertisement of the parties whose names they bore.”

These names, initials or inscriptions were usually printed, just as our present day pre-cancels are, though many of them were hand stamped.

They usually occur on the cheaper stamps and it is therefore a fairly simple matter to gather a representative collection without any great outlay.

A short while ago we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Franklin Smith, an old time Revenue Collector, who had made a specialty of these pre-cancels. From him we absorbed a lot of information.

He gave us what he chose to call an “incomplete check list” of his collection listing eighty-one firms with a total of twelve hundred different types of printed cancellations. He said that he had also collected over one thousand different examples of the hand stamped pre-cancels.



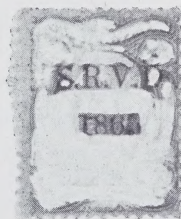
“HAMLIN BROS.”—on 4c Prop.
Five varying types of this.



“POND'S EXTRACT”—on 3c Prop.
About ninety varieties.



“DR. SETH ARNOLD”—on 1c Prop.
Twelve types.



“S. R. VAN DUZER”—on 3c Prop.
Comes in seven varieties.

We find from his list that the common 1c Proprietary, for instance, cataloging at only 5c has some 100 types of printed cancellations. They also occur on

the 1, 3, 4, 5 and 10c Proprietary, the 3c Foreign Exchange, the 1, 2, 3 and 5c Playing Cards, the 2c Bank Check, the 5c Express, the 5 and 10c Certificate, the 1, 2 and 3c green and black, the 3c orange and black and all of the Proprietary Issue stamps.

Many of these can be picked out of your dealer's stock book,—and the time you spend on them is well repaid. There are comparatively few collections in existence, due principally, we imagine, to the fact that so few general collectors realize that a very interesting collection of these pre-cancels of our sixty year old Revenues can be made today.

Mr. Smith told me that his collection has been checked over by three of our Revenue Unit members, M. D. S. Ballentine, Mr. C. H. Chappell and Karl A. Pember,—the latter passed away last January.

Mr. Chappell has a collection of printed pre-cancelled Revenues of the 1898 Proprietary issue,—the "battleship stamps",—filling four volumes, so you see there is an opportunity to do something with our later Revenues too.

We will be glad to publish Mr. Smith's pre-cancel check list in this column, it is much more complete than the one in the Boston Revenue Book, if we have a sufficient number of requests for it.



HERMAN BOERS

AN APPRECIATION.

On Nov. 3rd The Michigan Stamp Club presented to Herman Boers, its publicity manager, in appreciation of many years of devoted service, the very best gift that any collector can receive—a Life Membership in The American Philatelic Society. Mr. C. H. Holden read the following verses in praise of the man that has made the M. S. C. known from coast to coast and boomed stamp collecting in Detroit to an unparalleled degree.

Herman Boers! Who has not heard of Herman?
Of course, all knew he was born a German,
But the germ he had, has germinated,
Until today he's a stamp bug rated.

Long his writings of philatelic news
A tonic have been to dryness and blues,
And are eagerly read from coast to coast,
Saying which is no idle, empty boast.

Perhaps no other bug with agile wings,
Has soared quite so high in describing things
That happen in the ever busy camp
Of the alluring little postage stamp.

We in Detroit know what his pen has done
To place the Michigan Stamp Club in the sun,
Which today is regarded far and wide
As a fair haven where live bugs abide.

To show what we all think and deeply feel,
In having a man of such worthy zeal,
The Michigan Stamp Club, without a slip,
Gave him an A. P. S. life membership.

This is the precedent of such high fame,
What Club will be next to enroll a name,
To prove that its publicity agent
Is more than a tinselled, passing pageant?

Publicity is the rudder of our ship,
Built to sail safely at a rapid clip,
Without which one might as well blindly bet
That "Al" Smith is not yet entirely wet.—C. H. HOLDEN.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS, NO. 12.

A Philatelic Feast!

AIR PIONEERING IN AMERICA!

The United States Government's Contribution to the Future of Commercial Aviation.

A Series of Four Contributed Articles by Honorable Harry S. New, Postmaster-General; Honorable Herbert Hoover, Ex-Secretary of Commerce; Major-General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, U. S. Army; Commander E. E. Wilson, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy.

Reprinted by Special Permission from "The Magazine of Business," Chicago, Ill.

PART 2.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

HONORABLE HERBERT HOOVER, EX-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

Systematic commercial aviation in the United States today has almost, and within 12 months will certainly reach a point of development greater than that of all Europe put together. It has been developed upon a distinctly American plan, differing wholly from those of other countries and this plan has, I believe, now been demonstrated to have a sound basis.

Our plan has been that a sound transportation agency must be developed by private enterprise, without government subsidy; that the government support should be given only so far as we have for hundreds of years given it to navigation.

This, translated into aviation, means that the government declares the routes of national airways, builds their equipment of lights and emergency landing fields, furnishes charts, licenses the planes for safety and the aviators for competence, engages itself in scientific investigation, and promotes and co-operates with private and local enterprise to do the rest.

All European governments have sought to produce these results by direct subsidies and in some cases by government operation.

The opportunity for profitable enterprise is greater in the United States and there is perhaps a somewhat different attitude of mind in government as to the primary reason for development. The European aspect is largely that of supplement to military defense with transportation objectives secondary, while ours is primarily transportation with defensive purposes secondary.

European development has been based first upon passenger carrying; ours has hinged upon carriage of express and mail—a reflex of the different economic situation.

Per capita, we transport more than twice the goods, passengers, and express transported by any European country and one-third more mail per capita than the liveliest of them—and we transport them over longer distances.

The exchange over the extreme areas from the Atlantic to the Pacific—3,000 miles—Is greater than between any two European countries. We have, therefore, a much more favorable economic setting for development of this new form of transportation.

Be all this as it may, we have today 7,500 miles of improved national airways in regular operation, and the contracts let will provide for 3,000 miles or more by January 1, with still further extensions after that date.

We are rapidly developing well-equipped airports at every important town, and we now have 207 municipal ports, 163 commercial and private ports, and 124 Department of Commerce landing fields.

The development of private enterprise has been largely the work of the last 18 months, since Congress defined the basis upon which the air mail should be contracted for by private carriers and enacted the law establishing the Aviation Division in the Department of Commerce under which designation the development of national airways and other functions are administered by Assistant Secretary MacCracken.

I believe that we can say that our American plan has proved a success and that we are well on our way to intensive development of commercial aviation. A great number of agencies have contributed to the creation of this plan and developments under it.

The great flights of Commander Byrd to the North Pole and across the Atlantic, the magnificent performance of Colonel Lindbergh, the enterprise of Messrs. Chamberlin and Levine, the flights of the army officers around the world, through South America, and to Hawaii, have all helped to create confidence in the airplane and public interest in its development.

The net result of it all is, that we are entering upon a sound commercial development of a new and valuable transportation agency.

ANOTHER AIR-MAIL ACHIEVEMENT.

The following is reprinted from the "New York Times," as it gives interesting details of the first Contract Service between the United States and Canada. It will prove good for reference purposes.

"Montreal can now read the last edition of the New York Times at noon on the day of publication. It is delivered by a mail airplane which leaves Hadley

Field, New Jersey, at 7 o'clock A. M. and lands at the St. Hubert Flying Field, Montreal, soon after 11. The new service links Montreal with the City of Mexico by way of New York, Chicago and Dallas. A traveler leaving Montreal at 2 P. M. would be in New York in time for dinner in the evening. Afterward he could go to the theatre and have a night rest before leaving New York for Chicago at 11 A. M. the following day; and—with two night's of rest—be in Mexico City on the third day thereafter."

Five minutes after the first mail plane from Hadley Field reached Montreal on Oct. 1st, connection was made with Toronto, 300 miles distant. Ottawa is about 100 miles to the north of Montreal. The New York plane had started with 700 pounds of mail. Between New York and Montreal what the flight of four hours and twenty minutes means to business men who have settlements to make need not be emphasized. On large sums, interest for twenty-four hours will not be negligible. The quick delivery of contracts may be of great importance. The airplane makes one business day for both New York and Montreal in financial matters.

President COOLIDGE in his message to President CALLES on the occasion of the opening of an air-mail route between the City of Mexico and Laredo on Oct. 1st, declared it to be an "important step in the advancement of the communications between our two countries," and welcomed it as a new bond of amity. That is the great consideration in extending air transport over international boundaries. People of different countries will learn to know each other better by quick mail communications as well as by greatly improved means of travel. Human nature is very much the same in all civilized countries. Personal contact often changes the point-of-view and clears up misunderstandings. Governments as well as people will surely be brought into more friendly relations by the use of the airplane.

EXPLORATION AND GEODETIC SURVEY FLIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST & NORTHEASTERN LUZON UNDER THE COMMAND OF 1ST. LIEUT.

GEORGE W. GODDARD AND POSTAL-FLIGHT MANILA TO APARRI AND RETURN.

By WALTER BRUGGMANN.

By special request of the Hon. Governor General of the Philippines, on May 2nd, 1928, the United States Army Air-Corps in the Philippines, under the command of First Lieutenant George W. Goddard, accompanied by Lieut. Howard Wells, Sergeants Kelly, Stockwell and Patterson, all of the 6th Photographic Section of the U. S. Air-Corps with two De Havillands Planes and one Martin bomber left at 8 A. M. at Camp Nichols (Manila) with special orders for Aparri, Cagayan Province of Northern Luzon, with the purpose to make the first Aerial Photographic Survey of the about 3000 square miles of the northeastern sections of Luzon along the Pacific Coast, a territory up to this date unsurveyed, almost inaccessible, and practically uninhabited, with the exception of a few wild tribes, who are living in small number very big distances apart from each other in the mountainous country or jungles!

Aparri, the northeast point of Luzon, was used as the base for the flights, from where daily flights were made during 10 days, remaining in the air from 4 to 6 hours daily and taking the Coast & Geodetic Surveys at an altitude of 1200 feet, at a speed of 100 miles and more per hour! The whole work is claimed to

be a great success, and over 1000 feet of films were consumed in completing the survey.

OUTGOING FLIGHT:—By special request of the Bureau of Post Mail was carried (mostly Official Mail of the Government) from Manila to Aparri, and also on the return-flight!

They left Manila on May 2nd, at 8 A. M. at Camp Nichols and arrived at Aparri at noon the same day! The small sack of Mail, contained according to the Certificate of the Bureau of Post in total only 68 (sixty-eight) letters!

All letters are bearing the Manila Dispatch Postmark of May 1st, 12.30 P. M., 1928. The stamps (minimum postage 16 centavo) were all cancelled with the MANILA Post-Office-AIR-MAIL-CANCELLATION-MARK (consisting of a diminutive Aeroplane, reading on one of its wings: MANILA P. I. On the front side of letters is stamped the four line cachet (in green ink): VIA AIRPLANE-of the United States Army-in the Philippines; and in red on violet ink the oval official cachet: "VIA U. S. ARMY SERVICE—2—MAY—1928—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS!

Few covers are bearing the signature of First Lieut. George W. Gaddard.

At their arrival at Aparri, all letters flown were stamped at the back with the receiving post-mark at Aparri reading:—APARRI, P. I. REC'D MAY—2—1 P. M. 1928, CAGAYAN."

RETURN FLIGHT APARRI TO MANILA.

On May 15th, 1928 in the morning at 8 A. M. the return-flight from Aparri to Manila was made, arriving at Manila at noon, and delivered all mail carried at the Manila Post-Office at 1 P. M., the same day of May 15th.

Only 84 letters were carried (84 letters) all bearing the Aparri dispatch Postmark of May 15th, 7 A. M. 1928.

All stamps were cancelled with the Provincial Air-Mail Cancellation-mark (a diminutive aeroplane without wording) the postage being minimum (16 centavos for each 20 grammes).

On front side of letters was applied the four line cachet VIA AIRPLANE—of the—UNITED STATES ARMY—in the Philippines and the oval form official cachet: "VIA U. S. ARMY AIR SERVICE" are bearing the signature of First Lieut. George W. Gaddard, A. C., Chief Pilot and commander of the Expedition!

And on the back of all covers flown was applied at their arrival in Manila (as receiving postmark) the Manila Post-Office postmark No. 9, reading: MANILA P. I.—MAY—15—1 P. M.—1918.

NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST.

By ICHIRO YOSHIDA in "The Stamp Collector," Tokio.

Air Mail Service From Japan to Europe Reopened.

The aerial transportation of mail matters from Japan via Siberia to Europe which was discontinued since the 28th of October, 1927, has been resumed from the first of June. The former air mail to Europe was only limited to between Moscow and Berlin, but from now on the service was extended to the principal

cities of Europe, and as far as to Asiatic Turkey and Persia, according to a new agreement.

Moreover, the trans-Siberian express train service has been increased to three times a week since May 15th, and this, together with the inauguration of the new air mail service, will ensure quicker delivery of mails going to Europe.



In order to designate every air mail matter to Europe, a special air mail label was prepared by the Department of Communications, which we illustrate herein, printed in deep ultramarine both in French and Japanese.

The air postage was formerly 15 sen for post cards and 20 sen for letters up to 20 grams in addition to the regular postage, but it has been changed to the uniform rate of 20 sen for every post card or letter besides the definite foreign postage.

Regular Air Services Between Japan and China.

Excellent air services between Japan and China are anticipated when the Aerial Navigation Company which will soon be established with a government subsidy for Yen 20,000,000 in addition of its capital of Yen 10,000,000, commences activities.

The company will start two regular air services between Tokio and Dairen and Osaka and Shanghai in carrying passengers, freight and mail matters. The transit charge for ordinary post cards will be 7 sen and letters 15 sen in addition to regular postal rates (double the amount abroad).

FROM EUROPE TO AMERICA.

Again the Atlantic has been bridged by a huge airship, and this time the great machine carried twenty passengers as well as a crew of forty persons. The Graf Zeppelin left the ship at Friedrichshafen, Germany, and headed south for safety from the turbulent winds which were abroad in the northern latitudes. It passed south of the Azores, and then headed for Bermuda, reaching its destination in New York some four days later. The voyage was uneventful, save that the passengers were rather airsick, and the length of the journey was disappointing to both the owners and the passengers. When the Southern Cross flew from San Francisco to Brisbane, Australia, the time of flight for the 7,400 miles was but eighty-three hours and fifteen minutes; while the Zeppelin took more than four days for the trip which is about half the distance. The flight of the dirigible was a success, but it will not do much for the owners, who had hoped to interest United States capital in the building of six airships for the transatlantic service of passengers and air mail. It is a matter of congratulation that the ship landed without mishap, but it will have to do a good deal better as to time before it will attract many venturesome passengers.

Now that this ship has safely reached home collectors will be able to allow the speculative atmosphere to become clearer. There has certainly been a wide variety of prices. A well known Dealer in East Orange, N. J. started selling the cards at \$1.50 but of course that did not last long. At the time of writing this

the prices seem to vary from \$3.00 to \$5.00; yet I have heard of \$15.00 being asked. So, it looks like a case of either paying a good price now and be sure of having a cover or else waiting until foreign supplies come in with the possibility of missing, if the quantities sent should not be large enough.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

In the wake of the two new airpost stamps issued by Holland for use on flights to their Indian Colonies, the Dutch Indies issued a provisional set of airpost stamps for return trips and local use by overprinting the postage stamps with Luchtpost, Aeroplane and new value.

10c on Dutch Indies 12½c (Scott No. 136) overprint black, old value barred out.

20c on Dutch Indies 25c (Scott No. 116) overprint black, old value barred out.

40c on Dutch Indies 80c (Scott No. 141) overprint black, new value over old value.

75c on Dutch Indies 1 Gld. (Scott No. 119) overprint ultramarine, old value obliterated by 6 printed stars.

1½ Gld. on Dutch Indies 2½ Gld. (Scott No. 120) overprint black, stars over old value.

AIR MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN THE PAS AND KISSISSING POST OFFICES, MANITOBA.

A weekly Air Mail Service operated by the Western Canada Airways Limited, between The Pas and Kississing in the Northern Manitoba Mining District is now in operation.

All classes of mail matter, prepaid at the regular rates of postage, may be accepted for transmission by this Air Mail Service, with the exception that parcel post parcels must be prepaid at the rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof up to 10 pounds, and \$1.50 per parcel over 10 pounds and up to 15 pounds. Preference will be given to first class matter.

In addition to the above, the Western Canada Airways, Limited, will convey, on other than regular mail days, such mail as is offered by the public on which the regular postage has been prepaid, and on which a special fee of 10 cents per ounce represented by an aerial sticker issued by the company, has been placed—the sender to assume all risk. Such special Air Mail in addition to bearing an aerial sticker, should be endorsed "Via Air Mail."

THE HASSELL-CRAMER VICTORY.

Just because Bert Hassell and Parker Cramer did not complete their flight to Denmark from Greenland, it would be a great mistake to assume that their venture has been a failure.

The coming years may well prove that Hassell and Cramer have blazed the way on the most feasible air route to Europe. Instead of taking the perilous "great circle" course followed by Lindbergh and Chamberlin, they went farther north and were able to avoid the long water jump the other flyers encountered. To be sure, they hit bad weather and were forced down; but you might note that if they had been forced down at a corresponding stage on the "great circle" course they would have perished. As it was, they came through unhurt.

It is entirely possible that the coming air lines to Europe will follow the Greenland route. If so, Hassell and Cramer should get much of the credit.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BELGIUM. Two high value parcel post provisionals have just been issued, type A61 overprinted in three lines in black "COLIS POSTAL POSTCOLLO" with the first letters of the first and last word in large interlaced capitals at the left side of the stamp, 4fr. light red brown and 5fr. bistre.

BRAZIL. Three stamps of old design have now been issued in new colors, type A76, 300 R. red, 500 R. ultramarine and 700 R. dull violet, watermarked stars and Casa da Moeda, perforated 13.

CANADA. An entirely unheralded new design has made its appearance for the regular postage issue and so far, we have received, through the courtesy of Mr. Stanley Gregory, the 1c orange and 2c yellow green, three-quarter portrait of King George, with "CANADA" in curve at top, "POSTES" reading down vertically at left, and "POST" reading the same way at right, large numerals of value in lower corners with unit of value at central bottom.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. For the tenth anniversary of the independence of this country a very handsomely engraved set of ten values has been issued. The stamps are medium sized horizontal or vertical oblongs and mostly show views of important cathedrals or buildings. The 3 Kor. bears a portrait of President Masaryk, 30H. black, 40H. red brown, 50H. green, 60H. red, 1Kor. carmine, 1Kor. 20 red violet, 2Kor. ultramarine, 2Kor. 50 blue, 3Kor. brown and 5Kor. violet.

CHILE. This country is now changing from unwatermarked to watermarked paper and altering the inscription of its stamps to read "CORREOS DE CHILE" instead of "CHILE CORREOS". The old design comes on the new watermark paper and the new design comes on unwatermarked paper. It is my prediction that there ought to be several short-lived stamps in this group by the time they have the complete set all one way. Type A52—5c slate blue, Type A42—50c green and black, watermarked multiple small star in shield. Similar to Type A50 but inscribed "CORREOS DE CHILE", 10c blue and black unwatermarked. Similar to Type A40 but inscribed "CORREOS DE CHILE", 25c light blue and black, watermarked multiple small star and shield. These four stamps are all perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Two additional values have just arrived in the same design as the 2c red chronicled last month, 1c green and 10c pale blue.

DUTCH INDIES. For some unknown reason there was such an urgent demand for an airmail set in this country that six values of the regular postage issue were provisionally surcharged in blue for the 75c value and black for the rest of the set. The surcharge consists of the word "LUCHPOST", a new value, and a monoplane, Type A12, 10c on 12½c red and 20c on 25c red violet, Type A13, 40c on 80c orange, 75c on 1gld. brown and 1½gld. on 2½gld. carmine.

ESTHONIA. As the forerunner of a large set in an entirely new design, we have the 5s red, 10s greenish blue, 12s carmine and 20s blue. The main design is a vertical tier of three heraldic lions with "EESTI" at lower left and the value at lower right. Each stamp has a fancy all over background in a different color, unwatermarked, perforated 14.

FRANCE. Evidently the population at large and stamp collectors in particular are tired of the old "Sinking Fund Issue," so the colors have been changed in order to brighten things up a little. Same designs, overprint, and surtax as before, 40c+10c blue violet, 50c+25c pale red brown, 1f.50+50c pale violet.

FRENCH COLONIES. In addition to those chronicled previously, three more colonies have seen fit to add to their current series, Chad, stamps of Middle Congo, type A2 and Type A3 respectively overprinted as usual, 75c red violet and brown, 1f.10 green and blue. Senegal, type A28, 30c dark and light green, 45c brown and orange, 1f.10 green and black. Togo, type A8, 1f. blue violet and green, 1f.10 red violet and brown.

FRENCH INDIA. Four new postage stamps have been issued for this district, type A5, 10c on 20c red and green, 1f. on 25c green and carmine, type A6, 16c on 35c blue and brown, 2f.12c on 1fr. violet and brown. There are also four new postage due stamps, type D2 of France surcharged with new values, 4c on 20c blue violet, 1f. on 30c orange, 1f.16c on 5c greenish black, 3f. on 1fr. yellow green.

ITALY. For each of her four African colonies this country has issued a separate set of four values. The design is identical for all values, the center being the various symbols of Fascism, inscribed at top "POSTE" and the name of the colony, "NAPOLI 1882" reading up at left, "NAPOLI 1928" reading down at right, value in English in lower left corner and in Arabic at right, "SOCIETA AFRICANA d'ITALIA" in two lines at central bottom, 20c+5c green, 30c+5c carmine, 50c+10c violet, L1.25+20c blue. These four stamps are inscribed for each of the following four colonies: CIRENAICA, ERITREA, ITALIAN SOMALILAND and TRIPOLITANIA.

KENYA AND UGANDA. As a crowning example of usefulness this colony has just issued a series of four different values of postage due stamps. The design is identical with Type D1 of Federated Malay States, 5c violet, 10c red, 20c yellow green, 40c blue, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A., perforated 14½.

LUXEMBURG. In a similar design to Type A16 a new stamp has just been issued showing a very handsome engraving of what appears to be a town nestling between two hills, inscribed "CLERVAUX", 2fr. black and the same stamp overprinted "OFFICIAL" in fancy letters in black.

A new value has been added to the postage due set of 1921, Type D1, 60c green and red.

MALTA. The entire series of 1926-27 Types A22 to A29 has been over-

printed in three lines "POSTAGE AND REVENUE". From the ¼d to the 6d the overprint is in black, and from the 1sh. to the 10sh. it is in red.

NETHERLANDS. The postal rates in this country have been altered so it has been necessary to change the color in one instance to the Postal Union regulations and also issue an entirely new value, Type A23, 12½c bright ultramarine, 27½c gray, watermarked Circles, perforated 12½.

NICARAGUA. To try and obviate the use of so many provisionals the entire series of 1914 and 1922, Types A24 and A25 has been reissued in new colors, ½c red orange, 1c orange, 2c yellow green, 3c violet, 4c brown, 5c yellow, 6c pale blue, 10c blue, 15c carmine rose, 20c dark green, 25c violet brown, 50c yellow brown, 1cor. violet, unwatermarked, perforated 12.

NORTH BORNEO. A new change of color has just arrived, namely Type A52, 2c claret and black, unwatermarked, perforated 12½. This stamp also comes overprinted "POSTAGE DUE" in black in one line at bottom.

PANAMA. Emil Mizrahi kindly shows us a copy of a commemorative stamp issued on November 1st and which was in use during that month. The stamp is a reissue of the 2c dark green commemorative of 1921, Scotts #232 with a three line overprint in red reading "1903—Nov 3 bre—1928". This issue celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Panama. It is reported that the total number issued was 150,000.

POLAND. In honor of Henryk Sienkiewicz, the world famous author of Quo Vadis, a special stamp has been issued bearing his portrait, inscribed at top "POCZTA POLSKA", ornamental border at side and bottom, with the value at lower center, 15gr. dark ultramarine.

TUNIS. Three additional values have been added to the postage due series of 1922, Type D2, 60c pale violet, 80c yellow brown, and 90c red.

VENEZUELA. Through the courtesy of Mr. K. Woodward we are able to chronicle the new 25c red reengraved design of Type A43. He also shows us the 5c in a new color, chestnut, instead of orange brown, and a block of four of the 10c green, 25th anniversary of peace in which the "CMS" reads "Lms". This variety occurs once in a sheet.

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE AIR MAIL COLLECTOR?

Devoted exclusively to Air Mail Stamps and Flown Covers. First issue which was out November 1 contains 52 pages. 1000 paid subscriptions before the issuance of No. 2—a world record.

Over 1500 Copies Distributed Exclusively to Air Mail Collectors.

50 cents per year. Sample copy free.

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F. S. EATON, Chairman and Auctioneer, 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.
DEL F. NORONA, Secretary-Treasurer, 95 Granville Ave., Beckley, W. Va.

STAMPLESS COVERS BULLETINS.

The first bulletin to be issued by the Unit, as a continuation of the series commenced by the Stampless Covers Society, has been sent to Unit members. This bulletin includes, among others, the following articles: (a) A Descriptive System for Listing Stampless Covers Postmarks; (b) 1812 Prisoner of War Postmarks; (c) Notes on Packet Postmarks; (d) The 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent Rate; (e) Mounting a Collection of Stampless Covers. The bulletins cost money to prepare and will be sent to Unit members only. Note the by-laws of the Unit on page 81 of the Toronto Proceedings. Dues are 30 cents for each quarter, figured to August 31st. To join, therefore, during December, January or February send in 90 cents, or, better still, become a Sustaining Member for \$5.00.

A limited supply of bulletins of the Stampless Covers Society is still available and a set of five issues may be obtained from the Chairman for 75 cents post free. Among the more important articles are: Study of Stampless Covers Postmarks; Ship Stampless Covers; Check Lists of Straight Line Types; Collecting Stampless Covers; An Unusual Postmark; First Mail to the Reserve; Postmaster's Mail with Free Postmarks; British Packet Marks; Marine Postmarks; County Postmarks; Very First U. S. First Day Postoffices; Earliest Dates of Use; Detailed auction reviews and numerous illustrations will be found in these bulletins.

AUCTIONS.

The stampless covers auctions are being resumed by the Chairman acting as auctioneer. These auctions should be an attractive feature as they will serve as a valuable medium for maintaining liquid values in stampless covers among the Unit members. Lists of prices realized will be published after each sale, and in time this will be one of the surest guides to values. Write direct to Mr. Eaton about auctions.

STAMPLESS COVER BIBLIOGRAPHY.

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

At the suggestion of Mr. Delf Norona, Secretary of The Stampless Cover Society (a Unit of the A. P. S.) I have compiled a Bibliography of books and papers appertaining to the Stampless Cover period of the postal service. In order to arrive at some understanding about the whys and wherefores of this newest of

live branches of Philately its devotees must truly live up to one of the cardinal preachments anent Philately—that IT IS a study, and to know something about Stampless Covers they must do some research work. The following list of articles pertaining to Stampless Covers is not believed to be complete, as no special effort has been made to check up the thousands of philatelic papers in the Collectors Club Library, nor is note made, in this list, of the various Postal Guides and Annual Postal Reports that can be referred to for rates, etc. It might be said that to get a proper slant on the American Post, from its inception in Revolutionary Days, the “best” books are those issued by the Government, known as the “Journals of Continental Congress.” Every library has this set of books. It is invaluable and will give the reader a better insight into the creation of the Post Office than anything else. The writer heartily commends this series of books to every one, collector or not. It is a historical treat.

The list given below pretends to be exact—to the point that the compiler has seen all the articles mentioned and they are applicable in studying the history of our post, prior to the employment of stamps. The list, alphabetically, is:

- American State Papers. Vo. 7. P. O. Dept. Book. Washington, 1834. (Available in libraries.)
- Collecting Stampless Covers. Article by F. H. Miller. Stampless covers, Dec. 1927.
- “Chase City.” Article by H. M. Konwiser. Mekeels Weekly, Apr. 16, 1928.
- Constitution and By-laws for the Stampless Cover Society. As proposed by Delf Norona. Stampless Cover Society Bulletin, March 1928.
- County Cancellations on Stampless Covers. Article by F. S. Walton. Stampless Covers, Mar. 1928.
- Daniels, J. H. See: History of British Postmarks.
- Early United States Posts. Article by Harry M. Konwiser. Collectors Club Philatelist, July 1928.
- Early U. S. Postal Notes. Article by Harry M. Konwiser, Weekly Philatelic Gossip, Feb. 4, 1928.
- Early U. S. Postal Data. Article by Harry M. Konwiser, Weekly Philatelic Gossip, Dec. 1927.
- Early U. S. Postal Data. Article reprinted as above. Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, Feb. 11, 1928.
- Earliest Postmarks. Article by Harry M. Konwiser. Mekeels Weekly, June 18, 1928.
- Earliest American Postmark. Illustrated. By Delf Norona. American Philatelist, Aug. 1928.
- Early Postal Rates. Article by Harry M. Konwiser. Mekeels Weekly, March 14, 1928.
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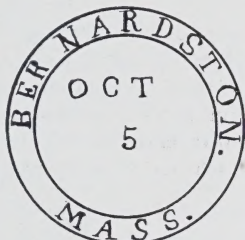
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American Postal Service. By Louis Melius. Washington, D. C.



Type CI—With Inner Circle

This type is noted used from 1849 to 1850 in the following Massachusetts towns:

ACTON. / MASS. (1849)

BALDWINSVILLE. / MASS. (1849)

BERNARDSTON. / MASS. (1849)

COLERINE. / MASS. (1850)

The letters of this variety of Type CI have serifs and are very close to but do not quite touch the inner and outer circles. All those seen from the four towns above noted are exactly the same size and were probably made by the same firm. What other towns used this variety? Have you seen it used outside of Massachusetts?

SOCIETY



ITEMS

THE MAINE STATE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.—The Maine State Philatelic Association held its fall meeting Saturday, October 27th, at The Worster in Hallowell. Five affiliated clubs were represented, The Androscoggin Stamp Club of Lewiston and Auburn, The Augusta Maine Stamp Club of Augusta, The Kennebec Stamp Club of Waterville, The Collectors Club of Portland and the Penobscot Valley Stamp Collectors Club of Bangor. The officers of the Association are Reuel Smith, of Auburn, President; Sewall C. Brown of Brewer, Vice President; Abbot B. Cragin of Waterville, Secretary; Mrs. Roger North of Augusta, Treasurer.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock when Reuel Smith gave an interesting talk on Postage Stamps as an Investment. The banquet was at 5.30 and was followed by a sale and exhibition. Exhibits were arranged in the billiard room. Waldo Sampson of New York exhibited an unusually interesting and

valuable collection of early Rumanian stamps, containing many which have probably never been seen in Maine before. Daniel Day of Lewiston showed his superb collection of the stamps of British North America. Miss Mattie Wadsworth of Hallowell showed her unique collection of United States and foreign covers. Charles Fline of Bangor exhibited his striking and artistic pictorial mounting of United States stamps, which occasioned much favorable comment.

The prize winners in the contest for the best arranged mounting of United States issue of 1922 were Louis S. Cook of Bangor, first, and the Kennebec Stamp Club of Waterville, second.

Attractive cards, with a picture of The Worster, and bearing one of the just issued Molly Pitcher memorial stamps, were presented as favors by the Augusta club to all in attendance.

The Maine State meetings are rapidly growing in importance, and are already attracting favorable comment from out of the state. Among those present from other states at this meeting were J. Waldo Sampson of New York, Alfred B. Schier of Boston, Henry M. Pringle of Washington, D. C., and Roy Hersted of Los Angeles, California. The next meeting will be held at The Worster, Hallowell, on May 18th, plans for which are already under way.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHAPTER.—The regular monthly meeting of the Westchester County Chapter of the A. P. S. was held on Friday evening last, the 19th inst., at the home of V. M. Anderson, 79 Crescent Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

K. N. Woodward of Chappaqua presided, and in addition to our host the following members from all parts of the Country were in attendance:

Messrs. Beebe, Squier, Welty and Willock of Yonkers, Crisi of Ardsley, Clarke of Pleasantville, Frank, Leggett, Taussig and Twitchell of Scarsdale, King and Dr. Parker of White Plains, Knight of Elmsford and Wilde of Dobbs Ferry.

It was unanimously voted to accept the invitation of Dr. Parker to hold our next meeting on November 16th at the White Plains Club, dinner to be served at seven o'clock, following which an auction sale of members' stamps under the direction of Mr. Taussig will be held.

Covers brought by the Graf Zeppelin on her recent trip from Germany were shown and it was stated that approximately 60,000 pieces of mail were brought at an expense to the senders of 50c for postal cards and \$1.00 per ounce for letters. Quite a tidy sum to be realized from that item and the covers are already selling in New York for from \$4.00 to \$6.00 by those who were fortunate enough to get them, many being returned to the senders in Europe.

A regular stamp "bourse" was held and much interest shown in all branches of stamp collecting, after which supper was served and the members voted another well spent evening had been passed.—A. deCastro, Secretary, 45 St. Andrews Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

OAKLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY, A. P. S. Branch No. 79.—Meeting held October 11th, 1928, with George Hughes presiding. We had two treats, one that was promised us and one that came most unexpectedly. Dr. Mitchell's talk and showing of U. S. postal cards was a revelation to all of us. The Doctor made entire U. S. postal cards so interesting that several of the boys are planning on collecting them. The other treat was furnished by George Hughes. He displayed several hundred copies of those great big British Madagascar stamps and told us their history. It was too bad that any member had to miss this meeting.—Harry E. Gray, Secretary, 1711 Webster St., Oakland, Cal., Oakland 2782.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

A SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

C. A. CARROLL.

Those precancel collectors living in large cities where branch offices of out-of-town manufacturers and distributors are maintained are in a position to secure favorable supplies of stamps from the particular precancel-issuing offices which give them the most trouble in the general run of their collecting activities. Practically every city or town that uses Bureau Prints particularly is widely represented by these branch offices.

Facing recently a dearth of supplies from several of the Bureau Print cities, I paid a visit to the Industrial Bureau of my local Chamber of Commerce in order to run down local representatives of those cities. There, I was given a list of more than six hundred "foreign" concerns that did business through branch offices or distributing plants locally. The list designated the name of the company, its home office and its local address.

By checking down the home office column, I discovered from one to fifteen firms listed from each of the cities that I wanted. It was then a simple matter to make a personal call at these offices and make necessary arrangements with receiving clerks to have stamps from all incoming parcel post matter laid aside.

Possibly I should not be so positive about the simplicity of making these arrangements in every instance. Fellow collectors who have canvassed their communities to obtain help from local offices will probably bear witness to the general "cussedness" of some shipping and receiving clerks who could not be made to bother with so small a matter as saving stamps, even for the King of England. They are lord high moguls of a vast domain which involves three unskilled laborers and a couple of nigger truck drivers, and as such, they are much too important to be bothered with trifles.

I recall one instance in my experience of having a branch manager of an office in a neighboring city, who shipped considerable parcel post to my home town, instruct his shipping clerk to put certain denominations of stamps in certain formations on his shipments bound in this direction. And later, much to my astonishment, I was advised by this manager that his shipping clerk had refused to carry out his instructions—and that was as far as he could go!

But on the whole, a package of cigarettes or a couple of cigars will go a long way. A box of candy once a month to four attractive young ladies in the returned goods department of a local concern has resulted, in the course of a year, in producing some of my choicest rarities, as well as sufficient duplicates for trading purposes to enhance my collection by more than three thousand specimens! That candy, I claim, is a good investment.

And while on the subject, may I suggest that my own experience indicates that it is not well to buy stamps from these sources of supply. The moment that money is introduced, the thought is put in the minds of the stamp gatherers that surely these treasures must be worth a great deal if you are willing to pay hard cash for them. And the first thing you know, they are holding out on you. This, of course, does not apply to those people who know in a general way of the value of precancels and who make a business of supplying job lots to the collector.

At the risk of becoming wearisome, it is necessary every once in a while to restate the principles of precancel ethics. Constant pounding upon an idea is the only way to get it across, and even then it seems to fail to register with some.

I wish someone, better versed than I in philatelic human nature, would tell the world why non-precancel collectors so often fall into the error of asking postmasters to precancel stamps for them. As a case in point, may I cite the following, which is true in all respects except as to name and place: A small town postoffice in Pennsylvania recently acquired a handstamp. In that town lives a professional man who collects regular postage, but who gets no kick out of precancels at all. As soon as he heard of the new dingus at the postoffice, he got together mint short sets of all U. S. issues since 1900, and, taking them to the office, asked the postmaster to precancel them for him. He was quite chopfallen when his request was turned down and a section of the Postal Rules read to him.

Now will somebody tell me why he did this? It was done in all innocence and without thought of financial gain, as he wanted but one short set of each issue thus overprinted. Then, someone asks, what harm would have been done, had he secured them? At his death or sooner his collection containing those freaks would have come upon the market, and somebody would have bought them. I have seen such impossible precancels in many collections, inexperienced collectors take them in, and when they find out how they have been stung, the hobby gets a black eye. I recall a similar case in Illinois some years ago which was worse than the one cited above, because the person in question was a dealer, who sought and secured the precancellation, with a handstamp acquired in 1923, of stamps from his stock dating back to 1909, and then sold them as authentic precancels. Certainly there is no need to ask what was the harm done here.

It is quite true that no one has ever yet succeeded in making a gentleman with a set of rules, but we do hope that constant reiteration of the principles of precancel ethics will in time reduce this nuisance to a minimum. The regular postage collector would at once frown, and rightly, upon any one who sought to have a certain surcharge applied to certain stamps upon which it was not intended by the authorities to appear. And what's the difference between a surcharge and a precancellation?

Without further comment, let us state briefly these principles, which all loyal, honest precancel collectors uphold and want to see universally upheld by all collectors, regardless of what kind of stamps they collect; do not ask any postal official to precancel any stamps for you or anyone else, which he may have in stock. Do not bring or send stamps not in stock, to any office, and ask to have them precancelled. Keep your distance from the precancel part of your and all other offices. Let nature and the postal officials take their course, and let both them and you be, like Caesar's wife, well above suspicion. This last is especially important, for many a clerk has lost his job or been demoted because he has been too obliging in wielding the handstamp or steel plate for some precancel favor-seeker.

A. F. G.

BUREAU PRECANCEL NOTES.

By DR. W. I. MITCHELL,

1644 Visalia Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

Owing to increased use of the new 1c rate for advertising matter under Sec. 435½ P. L. & R. most of the August Bureau orders were for stamps of one cent denomination, and were as follows:—

New Towns: Dunellen, N. J. 1c ordinary, and the following, all COILS: Fargo, N. D. 1c; Joliet, Ill. 1c; Lowell, Mass. 1c & 2c; Minden, Neb. 1c; Peekskill, N. Y. 1c; Plainview, Tex. 1c and Rutland, Vt. 1c.

New Denominations: Hastings, Neb. 1c and Rochester, N. Y. 1c and 10c ordinaries, and the following, all COILS: Houston, Tex. 1c; Janesville, Wis. 1c; Lancaster, Pa. 1c; Reading, Pa. 1c; Sioux City, Ia. 1c; Scranton, Pa. 1c and Warren, Pa. 1c.

The September orders were as follows: New Town: Cairo, Ill. 1c ordinary; New Denominations: Atlanta, Ga. 2c; Dallas, Tex. 1c; Harrisburg, Pa. 1c; Holyoke, Mass. 1c; Little Rock, Ark. 1c; Oklahoma City, Okla. 1c; Providence, R. I. 5c; Springfield, Mass. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10c; Youngstown, O. 1c, all COILS.

Now we know where Bill Bloss stands as to precancels. I'll admit that they ruin the general collector, I'm a ruined one myself, and proud of it. But Bill, you haven't travelled respectively, or you couldn't say that **very little money** changes hands for them. "As compared with other stamps", yes of course, for precancels are a newcomer in the field. Sixteen years ago our only catalog was a 95 page unpriced checklist. When regular postage was no farther along, less money was changing hands than is now circulating for precancels, and that's an absolute fact. Travel around a little, Bill, and you'll see plenty sold for real and not stage money, and some of the prices will make you gasp a bit too. If Bill had gone in for Bureau prints four or five years ago, he'd never have written what he did in the last issue of this magazine, he couldn't have done so. But they're not a sideline, Bill, how can you say that and in almost the same breath say they ruin general collectors? That's like advising a man to take ten grains of bichloride of mercury and in the next breath telling him it will eat his insides out!

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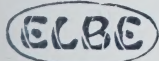
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..BRITISH COLONIALS..

Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated.
Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

As stated in last month's article the pound St. Kitts #36 has proved the most elusive of the recently withdrawn West Indian duties. Gibbons has deleted the price on this item and up to \$12.50 is being offered by English dealers to stock this stamp wholesale. My London correspondent reports, "London is caught very short. I know nobody who has any, and am a buyer myself."

St. Kitts 2sh script is another stamp London is short, and is selling over 4sh wholesale with no supplies.

Other items in this group that are in demand, are as follows: Dominica 3sh script, Antigua 2sh script, and Dominica 4sh script. This last item has been difficult to obtain for many months prior to its withdrawal.

The Falkland Is. Provisional 2½d on 2d are not obtainable in London. A few were obtained by a wide awake London dealer advertising in Norwegian coast towns. Copies so obtained were all on the first shade of the 2d. Retail prices ranged up to 16 pounds for a pair, one used and one mint. Since these first sales 15 pounds has been bid for either mint or used. Collectors interested in obtaining this scarce provisional are especially warned against dangerous fakes. These have appeared on the second shade of the 2d, so be careful in accepting offers if prices are low.

Malta is reported to be ready to unload another issue. It is said the stamps are all designed and ready to be released as soon as the surcharged stamps recently issued have been exhausted. There ought to be a law preventing Malta from continuing this deluge of useless issues.

So much for the speculative activity, and it's a relief to turn to recent developments in the fall situation among real collectors. It is most encouraging to note the increased activity of collectors to complete their favorite groups. This activity adds stability to the market, adds to the value of all 20th century Colonial collections. Once again I repeat, there are about 6000 major varieties of British Colonials, and the nearer each collector nears completion the sounder is the position of all collectors.

The Edwards are beginning to show the evidence of more insistent buying. The high values of Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, Montserrat, etc. are becoming more difficult to obtain in fine condition. Plenty of rubbed shop worn, auction worn copies are to be had, but collectors demanding condition consistent with that to be found more easily in the George type are having their troubles. Higher standards are sweeping the best available copies from the market. This demand is worldwide, and mail orders are coming from every quarter of the globe, showing the trouble collectors are finding in securing their requirements in really fine condition.





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(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 3.

November 1, 1928.

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Bockel, G. R.	McClure, C. K.	Gerbeaux, Henry P.
Boyd, F. W.	Miller, J. B.	Gribble, W. M.
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Greenwood, J. P. A.	Pelz, Paul R.	
Harrison, Geo. S.	Reed, Jno. H.	
Johnson, Edwin P.	Sandstrom, H. E.	
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 No. 1.
 6848 Reynolds, W. V.

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 Bohling, Clarence, 10 Rimbach Ave., Hammond, Ind. 38; Architect; J. J. Ruff, Ruff Bldg., Hammond, Ind. By H. A. Davis.
 Brandt, Oscar T. D., 906 Telephone Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 47; Supervisor; G. F. Hastings, 523 Pike Pl., Seattle, Wash. By L. M. Ryer.
 Case, Wm. O., 56 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn. 60; Cashier; Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn. By Delf Norona.
 Caton, Benj. F., Greene, N. Y. 26; Accountant; Sisson Bros., Binghamton, N. Y. By Horace W. Davis.
 Christman, F. L., 1330 Gaylord St., Denver, Colo. 54; Agent; J. G. Anderson, 1854 Curtis St., Denver. By Dr. Cesmore Eastlake.

- Clark, Ernest V., Charlotte Ranch, R. F. D., El Cajon, Calif. Legal; Barney & Rife, San Diego, Calif. By R. R. Hoffmann.
- Dorsett, Dr. E. L., 1215 Mo. Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 45; Physician; J. LeVelte, Grand Natl. Bank, St. Louis, Mo. By Harry Weiss.
- Ellis, A. C., Tyuc Chambers, Dorp St., Cape Town, S. Africa. 56; Merchant; W. H. Seymour, City Hall, Capetown, S. Africa. By J. E. Guest.
- Fenohr, Paul N., Hotel VanBuren, Chicago, Ill. 54; Modelmaker; Chicago Stamp & Coin Co., 1405 Hartford Bldg., Chicago, Ill. By H. A. Davis.
- Ferchaud, Chas. L., 2553 ½ S. Hoover St., Los Angeles, Calif. 46; Druggist; Los Angeles Drug Co., 1138 San Julian St. By Ralph W. Porter.
- Fillebrown, W. Y., Colgate & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind. 35; Supt.; Chas. Tumulty, Jeffersonville, Ind. By W. E. Greenaway.
- Giraud, Victor, 2 Rue Jobin, Marseille, France. 56; Manager; Robt. Escoffier, Rue des Trois Mages 14, Marseille, France. By J. E. Guest.
- Hansen, H. J., 117 E. 59th St., New York City. 32; Stamp Dealer; J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau St., New York. By Samuel Boyaner.
- Harton, J. E., Merchants Exc. Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. 35; Broker; Burns Philip Co., Balfour Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. By H. A. Davis.
- Hensyl, Dr. W. C., Masonic Bldg., Berwick, Pa. 46; Physician; M. B. Runkle, Bellefonte, Pa. By Geo. T. Bush.
- Hinkel, Jno. W., 53 College Circle, Stillwater, Okla. 34; Newspaper; B. B. Crook, Buster Brown Shoe Store, Stillwater, Okla. By D. W. Martin.
- Hooker, Richard J., 109 Woodbine Ave., Wilmette, Ill. 16; Student; Guaranteed by H. A. Hooker, Ref: Sundeen Bros., 2664 W. Railroad Ave., Evanston, Ill. By Delf Norona.
- Hyman, Joseph L., 3808 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif. 31; Attorney; Chas. Brown & Son, Market St., San Francisco, Calif. By Lewis S. Rose.
- Jewell, Raymond W., 67-105 Dartmouth St., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y. 29; Speculation Student; Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y. By Carlton B. Jones.
- Lampe, Stuart H., 404 22 St., St. Petersburg, Fla. Legal; Supt. School Warehouse; Harry Miller, 931 1st Ave. S., St. Petersburg. By W. A. Bogert.
- Larsen, Wm. C., 2647 Idlewood Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio. 43; Hardware Supply; Alvin Good, Cleveland, O. By Donald W. Martin.
- Lockwood, Edward, Box 264, Forest Park Sta., Springfield, Mass. 41; Teacher; Frank Auchter, Court Sq. Bldg., Springfield, Mass. By Delf Norona.
- Lord, Dr. Robt. M., 163 Bowen St., Providence, R. I. 34; Physician; Gladdings Dry Goods Co., Providence, R. I. By Robt. F. Chambers.
- Malmstrom, Alfred, R. 1, Box 558, Hawthorne, Calif. 57; Poultry Rancher; Home of the Postage Stamp, Jackson Heights, N. Y. By Edw. A. Menczer.
- Mancourt, A. L., 2243 Iroquois Ave., Detroit, Mich. 40; Life Ins.; Browning King & Co., Detroit. By R. A. Kirkpatrick.
- Meisterheim, C. C., Marlborough Apts., Kalamazoo, Mich. 25; Pur. Agt.; Kalamazoo Trading Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. By H. C. Woodruff.
- Mills, Harriett A. R., Robinhurst, Barre, Mass. Legal; Clyde H. Swan, Barre, Mass. By John R. Aitchison.
- Mitchell, Lee, Box 146, Ducor, Calif. 21; Merchant; J. W. Evans, Ducor, Calif. By J. E. Guest.
- Morgan, Frank M., Hanover, N. H. 42; Teacher; Geo. W. Raud & Son, Hanover, N. H. By Howard H. Elliott.
- Mundt, William C., 511 E. Front St., Bloomington, Ill. 35; Organization Officer; F. A. Spielman, Fairfield, Ia. By H. A. Davis.
- Newton, F. O., 3203 E. Pine St., Wichita, Kans. 40; Salesman; Howard Dickey, Newton, Kans. By Chas. E. Moore.

- Phillips, F. Stanley, 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England. 36; Stamp Dealer; Jno. N. Luff, 1 W. 47th St., New York. By Charles J. Phillips.
- Riddell, Samuel H., 12009 67th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada. 24; Pressman; D. Gordon, 11849 65th St., Edmonton. By G. W. Linke.
- Rossmassler, Wm. R., 117 Edgewood Rd., Ardmore, Pa. 44; Manfg.; R. M. Snyder & Co., 1520 Locust St., Phila., Pa. By C. B. Turner.
- Russ, Gabe, Hotel Akron, Akron, Ohio. 30; Musician; J. G. Sims, Mgr. Sousa's Band, New York City. By A. V. Dworak.
- Simon, Harry, 255 Lafayette Ave., Grantwood, N. J. 42; Stamp Dealer; Universal Stamp Co., 250 W. 125th St., New York City. By Victor Weiskopf.
- Squier, Albert J., Gray Oaks, Yonkers, N. Y. 55; Mfrg.; Hugh Clark, 1 W. 47th St., New York. By Beverly S. King.
- Strassburger, Eugene B., 5924 Beacon St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 42; Lawyer; Spear & Co., 915 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. By Eugene Herzog.
- Stauffer, Geo. L., 1505 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 41; Banker; H. L. Alexander, Jenkintown, Pa. By Eugene Klein.
- Theiler, F. W., Box 20, Evanston Sta., Cincinnati, O. 38; Mech. Engnr.; A. F. Lichtenstein, New York. By E. O. Hofer.
- Van Slyke, Margaret E., 3019 Gladstone Ave., Detroit, Mich. Legal; Housewife; Thos. A. Palmer, 8221 Linwood Ave., Detroit, Mich. By Frank E. Hadley.
- Welty, H. T., 466 Lexington Ave., New York City. 50; Engnr. of Structures; Percy G. Doane, 154 Nassau St., New York. By Thos. F. Willock.
- Whitefoot, Thos. W., 1075 Harwood St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada. 36; Photographer; Eastman Kodak Stores, 610 Granville St., Vancouver. By C. S. Ernest.
- Wilkli, Hannes Th., E. Hesperiank 28, Helsinki, Suomi, Finland. 32; Department Chief and Cashr.; O. Holmstrom, Diisankatu 16, Helsinki, Finland. By J. E. Guest.
- Williams, Perley E., 34 Garfield Pl., Ridgewood, N. J. 45; Mech. Engnr.; F. A. Jackson, 23 Garfield Pl., Ridgewood. By R. M. Telschow.
- Wischmann, Wilhelm, 1604 S. Austin Blvd., Cicero, Ill. 59; Shipping Clerk; E. Rich, Midland Terra Cotta Co., Cicero, Ill. By H. A. Davis.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 5863 Enemark, H. J. P., 214 Martense St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 52; Trav. Pas. Agt. U. S. Lines; W. O. Staeb, 89 Feronia Way, Rutherford, N. J. By J. E. Guest.
- 942 Power, E. B., 15 John St., New York City. 56; Publisher; P. M. Wolsieffer, Philadelphia. By H. A. Davis.

New Members.

- 10039 Ajamil, Dr. Luis F., San Miguel 84, Havana, Cuba.
- 10040 Bach, Walter M., 416 S. Arch St., Fremont, Ohio.
- 10041 Barlow, Dr. H. S., Merlin, Ont., Canada.
- 10042 Bird, John, Westbury, Westhill Rd., Southfields, London S. W. 18, Eng.
- 10043 Biggs, Dr. Harold H., 162 Broad St., Wadsworth, Ohio.

RARITIES
ARE MY SPECIALTY

J. Allen

"CRAIGARD"

BLAKE HALL ROAD

Address WANSTEAD, E. 11., LONDON, ENG.

- 10044 Braik, Peter, Schoolhouse, Ahipara, New Zealand.
 10045 Brown, Aneita D., 175 W. 72 St., Apt. 12 F, New York City.
 10046 Elich, Robert, 2310 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10047 Gow, Dr. George, 19 Chestnut Park, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 10048 Hafer, Roy W., 139 N. Michigan Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 10049 Hansen, K. A., Box 2, Reykjavik, Iceland.
 10050 Hartman, Wm. Thos., 4416 46th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 10051 Haydon, R. P., 110 N. Cordier St., Lodi, Calif.
 10052 Helmbright, A. F., Union Bank & Trust Co., Steubenville, Ohio.
 10053 Hetherington, Noble J., 64 W. Colorado St., Pasadena, Calif.
 10054 Holliday, Herbert, Box 755, Balboa, Canal Zone.
 10055 Ioor, Miss Travilla, 802 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
 10056 Jackson, David S., 7461 112 Ave., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
 10057 Kerr, Anna W., Lincoln Place, Pa.
 10058 Kleckner, Robt. E., 1044 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio.
 10059 Loth, Herbert C., 7325 Princeton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10060 Ripstra, J. Henri, 2126 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10061 Seaman, E. M., Lee Hardware Co., Salina, Kans.
 10062 Schooliack, Mihail F., Box 436, Harbin, Manchuria, China.
 10063 Sluyter, Henry, 137 Vreeland Ave., Midland Park, N. J.
 10064 Small, Clarence, Moravia, N. Y.
 10065 Sonnenschein, Herman G., 1904 Baker St., San Francisco, Calif.
 10066 Stempf, Richard, 4300 Xerxes Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 10067 Warner, Dr. Howard H., 2604 Garrison Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 10068 Warren, R. H. Jr., Box 174, Albany, Ga.

Reinstated.

- 3043 Hubbell, Grover C., Des Moines, Ia.

Resignations Pending.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 8705 Bauer, Rev. J. T. | 9844 Knopp, Otto | 7977 Sinise, Louis |
| 8987 Bridges, R. E. | 5056 Kuehne, A. F. | 6191 Squires, Grant |
| 8723 Busack, Rev. M. | 7787 Malige, M. E. | 8557 Thalmann, P. U. |
| 8892 Federal, H. S. | 5016 Miller, C. D. | 9462 Wildfong, R. D. |
| 7852 Fry, R. B. | 8653 Peacocke, F. W. | 5324 Wiser, J. M. |
| 8617 Keene Phil. Socy. | 5743 Sherman, H. G. | |

Resignations Received.

- 9544 Newton, F. N. Jr., 18 Shenango Blvd., Farrell, Pa.
 2886 Pifer, Edw. P. A., 1014 N. Cummings St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 9018 Salmon, David A., 3223 Klinge Rd., Washington, D. C.
 8392 Traupmann, Hugo E., 2415 Vienna Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Resignations Accepted.

- 6621 Bachenheimer, L. J. 8764 Hammerle, J. R. 9767 Montgomery, W.W.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. A L L E N ,

"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

9512 Bayntun, R. S.	8527 Hyde, Walter	5644 Noll, G. A.
5507 Brown, F. G.	9006 Jensen, Viggo	5228 Rasmussen, Alfred
8508 Dickson, R. R.	8801 McCarthy, C. B.	9598 Rathbun, P. W.
201 Gadsden, C. R.	8223 Michaels, Morris	2295 Suits, Mrs. M. E.
8600 Gray, Miss A. S.		

Deaths Reported.

- 846 Conant, F. O., 143 Park St., Portland, Me. August, 1928.
 3898 Gary, Sumner, 197 Gage Rd., Riverside, Ill.
 4145 Larsen, Henry J., 2647 Idlewood Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Sept. 26, 1928.
 2436 Roterberg, A., 789 Magnolia Ave., Pasadena, Calif. Sept. 23, 1928.

Expelled by the Council.

- 8258 Fonda, H. A., Box 108, Wall St. Sta., New York City.

Application Returned.

- Geron, Samy, via Lungo Possera, 13, Merano, Italy.

New Life Members.

- 439- 6779 Jones, Carlton B., 1914 Holland Ave., Utica, N. Y.
 440- 9077 Humphreys, Thos. O., Maj. 7th Coast Artil., Fort Hancock, N. J.
 441- 9140 Dietz, Nicholas, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 442- 5432 Taylor, Morgan W., 888 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
 443- 8153 Grant, Malcolm M., 21 Schussler Rd., Worcester, Mass.
 444- 1705 Marks, Elly, 462 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 445- 2754 Boers, Herman, 2987 St. Clair Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 446- 2332 Perry, Elliott, Box 323, Westfield, N. J.
 447- 5785 Day, Dr. K. M., 121 University Pl., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 448- 9932 Beust, Carl, R. R. 7, Ridgeway Rd., Oakwood Village, Dayton, Ohio.
 449-10060 Ripstra, J. Henri, 2126 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Membership Summary.

Total Membership Oct. 1, 1928	4125
New Members	30
Reinstated	1
	4156
Resignations accepted	16
Deaths reported	4
Expelled	1
	21
Total Membership November 1, 1928	4135

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Whitfield King & Co.'s New Issue Service

is the oldest, largest and most complete. British Colonials and Foreign may be subscribed for together or separately. Mr. Arthur Hind subscribes to our service and Mr. Wm. C. Kennett, Jr. writes us that both Mr. Hind and himself consider our New Issue Service to be the Best in the World. Write for terms and full particulars. **WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH, ENGLAND. Estab. 1869.**

Official Notices.

DUES PAYABLE.

Dues of \$3.00 are payable to the Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass., September 1st. Art. I, Sec. 6: If members dues shall remain unpaid at the expiration of 30 days, (October 1, 1928) his privileges of membership shall be suspended, and if at the end of another 30 days, (Nov. 1, 1928) such dues are still unpaid, he shall cease to be a member. (Will be dropped for non-payment of dues). But no member shall be dropped while charges are pending against him. A few weeks grace will be given after publication of this notice.

UNITS.

A. P. S. members interested in any of the specialties may take membership in any of these Units now being organized.

No particulars are at present available, we simply wish to know if you care to join any of these Units as mentioned below. When a sufficient number have signified their intention to join, organization will take place, officers elected and rules formed by the members of such Units.

Exchange Unit—Write H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Plate Number Unit—Write H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Air Mail Stamp Unit—Write John Hartwig, 4630 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Secretarial Unit—For the Chapter Secretaries. It is desired that all Chapter's request their Secretary to join this Unit, his dues to be paid preferably by the Chapter. See article elsewhere by C. S. Ernest relative to this Unit.

Philately a Factor in Tuberculosis.

Stamp collecting has a clearly defined place among the shut-ins who face the tedious months of enforced idleness. The doctor who finds his patient rapidly acquiring a morbid mental attitude, but cannot allow him the necessary freedom to counteract it, finds a solution in "fitting a hobby to the patient."

Stamp collecting has proved itself, beyond doubt, the ideal hobby. It combines all the elements of a complete business, bringing into social contact kindred spirits who soon form a harmonious coterie. This tends to make for a proper mental attitude and peace of mind, and it is a proven fact, that without these, the shut-in's chances for recovery are reduced fully fifty per cent.

Ordinarily the average shut-in has not the necessary finances to indulge his hobby, so he must depend on help from others. Here is where the shut-in corner does its best work. Although the good it does cannot be seen, except by those who come in intimate contact with the ones it serves, they will gladly testify to its value and comfort bringing influence.

So if you have a spare album, some stamps you can't use, a catalog or any of the old philatelic articles, that are cluttering up your desk, send them to the shut-in corner. Then, when you receive the thanks of the fortunate recipient, that warm, tickly feeling between your third or fourth rib will certainly recompense you for it all.

G. P. MAST, Secretary,
Arroyo Stamp Club, Livermore, Cal.

REPORT of the



TREASURER

November 1st, 1928.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$10380.66	
New Admissions	68.00	\$10448.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 9630.00	
New Memberships	90.00	\$ 9720.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$12031.41	
Receipts—Supt.	203.31	
Others	363.05	
	\$12597.77	
Disbursements	14.66	\$12583.11

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance, \$0.95; Receipts, \$0.35—Total	\$	1.30
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$	27.75
Dues paid in advance	22.25	
Transfer from General Fund	2.75	
Transfer from American Philatelist Account	1.25	\$ 54.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 2325.92	
Receipts—Dues	1242.45	
Reinstatements	2.00	
Interest on Bonds	51.67	
	\$ 3622.04	
Disbursements—Warrants	\$1161.99	
Transfer to Suspense	2.75	\$ 1164.74
		\$ 2457.30

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 1624.31	
Receipts—Subscriptions	900.45	
Interest on Bonds	20.63	
	\$ 2545.59	
Disbursements—Warrants	\$ 542.25	
Transfer to Suspense	1.25	\$ 543.50
		\$ 2002.09
		\$37366.46
Cash	\$19610.81	
Bond Investments	\$17655.65	\$37266.46

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 7.

Whole No. 55.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Interesting—"I have a first flight cover from Albany, June first, which is autographed by Governor Smith. It bears a letter to me from the governor extending his very best wishes to me upon the inauguration of air mail service between Albany and the West. The Seal of the City of Albany is stamped upon the front of the cover in gold. The letter is also signed by the governor. The governor mailed a similar letter to Mayor Schwab of Buffalo. He also autographed four ordinary covers for three other out-of-town collectors." So writes Mr. Chas. G. Riess in a recent letter. These four, however, do not bear the gold seal of Albany. The governor threw the first sack of mail into the mail plane on its first flight from Albany to Cleveland.

Local Philatelic Publicity. Many who attended the Toronto convention will remember Mr. Geo. T. Bush of Bellefonte, Penna. Since his return home Mr. Bush has been interviewed several times by the local press, and he also spoke of our convention and matters philatelic before the local Kiwanis Club. Such publicity is constructive and doubtless such can be duplicated by our members in many other localities. Why not inaugurate a "local publicity" unit and vie to have things philatelic mentioned in your local press, more frequently than that of other members.

Jumbo circuits. A member comments on the sending of Jumbo circuits, saying that he feels this does not tend to make rapid sales for sellers because of the extra time given buyers to go over them. Yes, it might seem this way, but the truth is that it increases sales from the medium priced books because by having more time a member buyer has an opportunity to go thru his collection at leisure and does not have to rush thru in three days time, which often causes him to pass up some circuits altogether. Of course Jumbo circuits cannot profitably be handled by the small buyers, he should get on the regular 12 book circuit list, but a jumbo circuit is sent to members who can purchase \$10.00 or more at a time. We always have a surplus of medium catalog books and by keeping these out on jumbos we make sales that would never be effected from the books because they would have to wait their turn to get into the smaller circuits. The Jumbo plan is successful and satisfactory. If you have never tried it out we invite you to do so.

Precancels. We recently had a member break of his precancel collection of many years standing and he is putting it in our books. Mostly before 1922, and also many blocks. If interested in blocks of precancels here is an opportunity to acquire some at a reasonable figure. General precancel circuits, both small and Jumbo can be sent on request. We need buyers for general collectors of precancels, we need books of Bureaus to sell. Let us serve you?

Here's what one seller says: "Five years ago I bought most of the stamps entered in the book at a cost of \$3.77. Had I put this in the bank I would have earned about \$1.05 in interest. I entered the stamps in your department and in four months time received a check for \$13.82, which is about 172% profit in less than five years." And another, "Am well satisfied with results and confess I have learned a thing or two about stamp prices from entering books with you."

Buyers also say something. "I would like to state that I approve of the efficient and businesslike manner in which you handle the sales department. The material I received from you has always been better than received from any other source. I wish to thank you for your consistent courtesy in all our business relations"; and again, "I have appreciated your circuits. I believe the sales department of the APS is a wonderful thing. The stamps are fine and every circuit has a wide range of varieties, every member should try a circuit and be convinced of the quality offered."

Dues. By the time you read this you will have doubtless been dropped from membership if you have not paid your dues. Your hobby needs your support and your continued membership helps make possible the stability and permanency of the hobby. Stay in the APS and support the hobby.

Stamps will have a good year. This year, 1928-29, will go down in history as one of the best stamp years, that is our opinion. With the issuance of the new catalog and the election over things will get down to a settled basis and we look for more activity than ever before. Not so much business maybe in the rarity line but more activity among the middle class of stamps, the "bread and butter" line as it is often referred to. Stamps cataloguing under \$2.00. Therefore if you have some desirable duplicates, it is a good time to enter them for sale in this department. We need U. S. badly, as well as 20th Century French Cols., British colonials and South and Central America, both used and unused.

Regular circuits. We are revising our circuit lists for the fall season. We would be glad to include you on one of the regular circuits. These consist of 12 books and are sent at regular intervals. You do not have to purchase any certain amount, your only obligation being to forward books, as directed. We can give you prompt service in almost any classification but U. S. May we serve you too?

WARREN H. COLSON

Offers one of the largest and most comprehensive stocks held by any professional in America, and he will be pleased to enter into correspondence with all

SERIOUS COLLECTORS

Thousands of varieties from a few dollars up to the very greatest rarities constantly on view; but throughout this stock—without exception the CHOICEST in America—there is but ONE quality—the very best.

Here, the collector, following almost any line of philatelic endeavor, will find many pieces that are not only beautiful but, as well, unusual, to delight and satisfy the philatelic craving.

Likewise Mr. Colson is a liberal buyer—at all times—of single rare stamps, rare stamps on letters, and collections. His activities, however, are limited to the field ante-dating 1900.

He is particularly interested in the Postmaster's Stamps of the United States; the issues of the Confederate States; Carrier Stamps and Locals, and offers quite the best avenue for the sale or purchase of any such in the world.

Offers of the old classic issues, such as early Mauritius, New South Wales (required for plating), British Guiana (all issues), Switzerland, Hawaii, and so forth, are also cordially solicited.

Postage Stamps for Advanced Collectors.

184 Boyston St.,

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Cable Address—"Warcolson" Boston. Telephone—"Back Bay 3502."

CANADA AIR COVERS.

8 CANADA FIRST FLIGHT COVERS, ONLY \$10.00

This makes a dandy start, as covers are included from Estevan 1924, Rouyn 1925, Red Lake 1926, and others. Regular Retail Price \$13.90. A REAL BARGAIN!

7 CANADA FIRST AND REGULAR FLIGHTS, ONLY \$6.00

Mighty good value because you get regular \$7.30 worth, including one cover selling at \$3.00.

Lots of Other Bargains in Our New Check List of Canada Air Stamps and Covers. Your Copy is Waiting for You. Ask for it.

Marks Stamp Co., Ltd.,

462A Spadina Ave., Toronto 2, Canada.

POSTALLY USED GERMANY

FOLLOWING AT ONE CENT EACH.

Nos. 17, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 65c, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 95, 96, 99, 100, 111, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 133, 134, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 147, 152, 157, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168, 170, 174, 177, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 204a, 205, 207, 208, 209, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 236a, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 246, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 259, 261, 262, 264, 266, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 280, 281, 282, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 303, 304, 310, 323, 324, 325, 326, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 343, 344, 347, 348, 352, 353, 355, 356, 408, 412, 413, 417, 418, 420, 421, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 561, 563, 565, 566, 567, 569, 570, 571, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 584, 586, 589, 606, 607.

1 each of above 208 varieties for \$1.75. Only one of a kind at these prices and postage extra. Remit in \$ bills and one cent stamps.

A. W. Dunning

Nov. to May
Box 574, Wilmington
North Carolina

May to Nov.
Box 115, Wilton
New Hampshire

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 43 JANUARY, 1929. No. 4

President's Message.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Society:

Greetings:

The year just closed, the 43rd successful one for the Society, finds us both as to membership and financial standing in a very healthy position. The detailed record of activities and accomplishments are published in our annual Proceedings which were placed in your hands in November and a monthly statement of our assets are always at hand in the American Philatelist.

Your Society has had a remarkable growth in the last few years and holds a position that is second to none. It is the largest organization of its kind in the world, with members located in all parts of the globe.

The aim of your Directors has been and is, to carefully investigate all applications and to settle all claims and disputes unbiased, as the sole aim of one and all must be to keep our Hobby clean.

The Trust Agreement covering the "Permanent" and "Life Membership" funds, has been accepted by your Directors and the Midland National Bank and Trust Co. of Minneapolis. With this agreement finally settled it places our assets in capable hands which will at all times invest our money to best advantage.

Hoping that the coming year will be a prosperous and successful one for the Society, I wish you one and all a Happy New Year.

Sincerely, your President,

A. H. WILHELM.



BISECTS

by Michael Miller

DANISH WEST INDIES.

This group of islands in the West Indies consisting of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix were purchased by the United States from Denmark in 1917, and has two bisections in its Philatelic history.

On January 1, 1902 there was a revision of the postal rates whereby the local rate was reduced to 2c. In order to meet this demand which made necessary a stamp of that denomination, the 3c stamps were surcharged locally. In May of the same year an additional supply was surcharged at Copenhagen and sent to the Islands, which was supposed would last until the permanent 2c stamp was ready. However, there was an unusual delay in the sending of the new stamps so that sometime in January 1903, these surcharges were entirely exhausted, although other authorities claimed it to be February, yet the writer has observed and now has covers with January postmarks.

The public, apparently without any official sanction of the Government, began to separate the 4c stamps, using each half as a 2c. These were in use quite a number of days and as the permanent 2c stamps were expected by every mail, the Government was compelled to take official notice of the lack of these stamps and make provisions for this emergency. As a result the following official notice authorizing these bisections was issued:

"Notice to the Public"

For the time being, the post offices in St. Croix will admit the use of 4 cent postage stamps cut in half diagonally for the prepayment of postage, say in these cases where the amount of postage is covered by the payment of two cents or less. The correspondence thus prepaid should be handed in over the counter, and not dropped in a letter box.

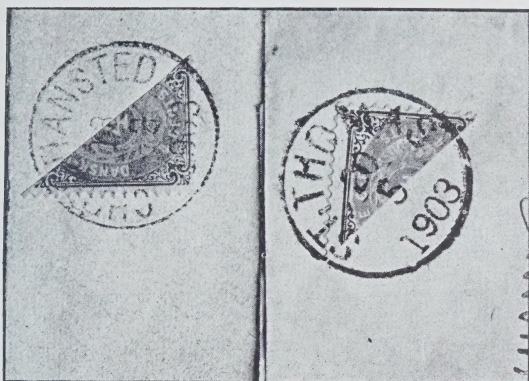
The use of postage stamps thus cut will be disallowed as soon as 2 cents stamps have been received, about which publication will be issued.

Government, St. Croix, 10th. Feb. 1903.

P. G. V.

LIMPRICHT.

A similar notice was issued at St. Thomas on February 20th of the same year. The date of these notices possibly accounts for the authority of the February exhaustion. Therefore these splits were in use until June 1903 when the permanent stamps arrived. The 4c stamp used was the bi-colored of the issue of 1873 perforated 14x13½ and of the issue of 1901 perforation 12¾, the first being listed in Scott's catalog as No. 7c while the other is listed as No. 21a. Besides the perforation, there is considerable difference in the shades. These bisections



were used at Christianstedt, Frederickstedt and St. Thomas with cancellations as early as January 12, 1903. From the covers the writer has been able to observe, a back stamp was used by Christianstedt and Frederickstedt whether the covers were received for local addresses or from other towns. St. Thomas, however, did not back stamp the covers, even though they came from the other two towns.

Of the splits there are four varieties as the stamp was bisected diagonally from upper left to lower right and from upper right to lower left. They are, viz.:

- upper right half
- lower right half
- upper left half
- lower left half

Thus if you take the three towns in consideration there are twelve varieties of covers to be collected. Moreover, Scott No. 21a has also the inverted frame variety. These splits are rather plentiful as many of them seem to have been made to meet philatelic demands rather than postal needs. Scott prices No. 21a fairly at fifty cents but seems to omit pricing No. 7c which is worth about five times as much, while the inverted frame of No. 21a is worth still more. Those used in St. Thomas are more common than in the other two cities.

Before concluding this article, reference should be made to a bisected 1c stamp of the 1873-79 issue which was reported by C. J. Phillips, in the Monthly Journal for May, 1902. It was bisected vertically and used on portion of original, dated St. Thomas 29.8.82. Mr. Phillips stated that he could not account for $\frac{1}{2}$ c rate, but believed it genuine and so he places it on record. However, it does not seem possible that such stamp has ever been issued and in fact, there does not seem to be any possible use for the same. Mr. B. W. H. Poole in his book of Danish West Indies stated that he made considerable investigation and quoting the Philatelic Record for May 1883 and other authorities concludes that such specimens are fraudulent.

Note:—Criticisms and correspondence on Bisects is desired. Address, M. Miller, Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.



GALLERIES PHILATELIC

*A series of tales from
album pictures*

Queen Victoria, 1819-1901.

By JEAN SIMMONDS.

Probably all you folks who are reading this article, being "stamp fiends," will know why it has become a universal custom to prepay postage on all mailing matter. But in case there are a few who do not know the reason I will tell of it here.

In England it was the custom to send mail as we call it C. O. D. (Cash on delivery). This had seemed perfectly satisfactory until one day a postal agent, waiting in the palace, saw the following episode. Hearing loud voices in the region of the servants quarters he hurried into the room and found one of the maids crying bitterly. He asked her the trouble and was told that a letter had just come for her but that she could not procure it because of lack of the necessary postage. Feeling sorry for the girl the postal authority said he would pay the required amount for her. But she still refused to take the letter. Thinking this very strange the post-office man took the letter into his own hands and was surprised to find that there was no letter inside. Investigation showed that the message had been written on the envelope, in a series of dots and dashes; the girl read it at a glance and having received the message, did not care to pay the postage. It was soon proven that many people were avoiding paying postage in this same way. In order to insure the payment of all mail matter a law was passed to the effect that all mail must be prepaid in full.

This was during the reign of Queen Victoria whose portrait is said to be the most well known and widely circulated of any person in the world. During her reign of over sixty years hardly any other portrait appeared on any issue of Great Britain or her dependencies.

In the portrait above she is shown as a young girl of eighteen, when she ascended the throne and as she looked when celebrating the fiftieth year of her reign. This is the most popular portrait of the two.

At the time of her uncle's death, (King William) Victoria was a young girl a little over eighteen years old, who had been brought up by her mother and the Duchess of Northumberland. She lived quietly at Kensington, studying, riding, walking, sketching and playing with her pets and always under the watchful eye

of her mother, the widowed Duchess of Kent. The sudden death of the Duke of Kent when Victoria (or Alexandria Victoria as she was baptized) was eighteen months old, made her the heir to the throne.

Throughout the land there was talk about the quiet lovable girl at Kensington. For more than half a century England had been ruled by elderly men, and people were speculating on how the country would fare in the hands of a young girl. Many feared she was not strong and would not be equal to the cares of the country. This criticism was indignantly denied by her friend Baroness Lehzen,—“The Princess is not too delicate and she is not too young. I know all about her and she will make a greater queen than Elizabeth herself,” she said. And her prediction came true.

Just one month after she was eighteen years of age King William died and Princess Alexandria Victoria became Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Later she assumed the title of Empress of India, too.

On her accession she found at the head of the Whig government, Viscount Melbourne, by whom her early political course was largely influenced. Lord Melbourne proved a good friend, too.

Perhaps one of the most characteristic speeches of which we have record is her answer to Lord Melbourne when he told her there was no need for her to examine every single paper brought to her for her signature, saying, “Your Majesty, there is no need of your examining this paper. It is of no great importance.”

“But it is of special importance to me,” replied the Queen, “whether I sign a paper with which I am not thoroughly satisfied.”

Never was a sovereign so overwhelmed with papers, and her friends began to suspect that some of the officials who wished to have matters go their own way were trying to disgust her with public business, hoping that after a while she would become so tired of it that she would sign anything that was sent to her. But no,—sometimes, after listening to Lord Melbourne’s advice, she would come to a decision on the first reading, but often she would say, “I must think about this before I sign it.” So careful was she to understand everything that Lord Melbourne used to say, laughingly, “I would rather manage ten kings than one Queen.”

One of Queen Victoria’s very good friends, her mother’s brother, was King Leopold of Belgium, or Uncle Leopold as she called him. Ever since the death of the Duke of Kent King Leopold had made it his business to look after the Duchess of Kent and the little Victoria. Even after he became King of Belgium, almost his first thought was for them. He even sent one of his best friends to watch over the interests of Victoria and see that she had fair play from the jealous uncles and others trying to usurp her right to the throne.

Soon after Victoria’s coronation King Leopold saw that it would be an excellent thing and a wise move if the young girl should marry. Accordingly he proposed that her cousins, Prince Albert and Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, should visit her. This visit resulted in an engagement between Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, later in a wonderful wedding and still later in her raising him to be her equal in rank.

Victoria’s long, prosperous and comparatively peaceful reign included the administrations of many prime ministers of great ability. They were Melbourne, Peel, Russell, Derby, Aberdeen, Palmerston, Disraeli, Gladstone, Salisbury and Rosebery. All of them men who have made a place for themselves in history.

Of the legislative record of her reign I have mentioned one already, the establishment of penny postage. The most important out of many thousand are the amendment of the poor laws of Scotland Ireland; the elementary education act; abolition of religious tests in the universities; and the Irish land acts.

A few of the events of national and international importance which occurred during her reign were the rebellion of Canada; the Opium War in China; Irish famine; Crimean War; war with China; Indian Mutiny; transfer of India from East Indian Co. to the Crown; complicated relations with the United States during the Civil War; Canadian Confederation; and the Great Boer War.

The reign of Victoria witnessed an extraordinary development of Imperial Britain as shown in the growth and political organization of the Canadian, Australian, and African Colonies. Victoria is preeminent by her personal character. She was industrious and methodical, patient and tactful, with a memory that was a great storehouse of knowledge of things past and present.

The leading feature of the Victorian epoch was the new conception of the British monarchy which sprang from the development of the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and the sudden strengthening of the sense of unity between them and the mother country. The Crown, after 1880, became the living symbol of Imperial unity and every year events deepened the impression that the Queen in her own person typified the common interest and common sympathy which spread the feeling of brotherhood through the continents that formed the British Empire.

Looking back over the years of Victoria's reign it is interesting to note how fully she lived up to the closing sentence of her speech at the First Council. This is what she said: "I shall steadily protect the rights and promote to the utmost of my power the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."

REVIEWS.

ZUMSTEIN BRIEFMARKEN KATALOG, 1929. (Published by Zumstein & Cie, Marktgasse 50, Bern, Switzerland, Price 3 Swiss francs, postage extra.) The latest edition of this useful Swiss standard comes to hand with quite a few changes and is a marked improvement over former issues. The text is now only in German which lessens the confusion of a bi-lingual text and an excellent dictionary of philatelic terms in twelve different languages is supplied to make the work understandable by all. The stamps listed are those of Europe with "offices abroad" and German Colonies and the pricing of these, based on the extensive stock and business of the publishers, is an accurate reflection of an important European market. The Swiss list, as might be expected, is supplied with considerable hand book information and the explanatory notes running throughout the catalogue will be found interesting and valuable. The price of the catalogue, the lowest of any standard list, makes for a wide distribution and thereby increases its usefulness for those dealing and exchanging abroad.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA, by H. Mallet-Veale (Published by Harris Publications, 112 Strand, W. C. 2, London, England. Price 2sh.2d. (55c) postpaid).

An unpriced check list of the definite series of the Union of South West Africa supplemented with extensive and informative notes and a chapter on the military or occupational postmarks of the period 1914-1923. In view of the constantly growing interest in the stamps of South West Africa and the rising market quotations this booklet should be of particular interest at this time.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

A Statistical Collection.

FREAK COLLECTIONS I have written up quite a few odd collections during the past year and doubted very much coming across any that would differ radically from those that I have described and so I got a real thrill when a newcomer in my circle of collecting friends displayed a strange volume that he called his "statistical" collection. This chap, he asked me not to mention his name or the exact details of his freak collection, was at one time an expert accountant and therefore took naturally to the difficult subject of accurate catalogue quotations. For quite a few years back he saved every magazine article criticizing and commenting on catalogue prices and his scrap book contained a list of over a half a thousand alleged "underpriced" stamps which he hoped some day to investigate along careful accounting methods. Within the past year he accepted a splendid position that require extensive travel and during one of the onerous periods that come to every traveler he evolved the idea of checking up his list of underpriced stamps by way of the numerous dealers stocks and collections he could study in his travels. Out of this innocent pastime and the compulsion of an analytical mind with methodical habits there naturally grew the strange collection I shall now try to briefly describe.

* * * * *

THE STATISTICAL COLLECTION For a starter my friend prepared a loose leaf album of fifty pages and headed each page with a full catalogue description of one of the stamps taken from the "underpriced" stamps in his scrap book. The cat. value also given in Yvert and Gibbons was noted and the variations in Scott prices for the past five years or from the date of issue to the case of recent issues. All high priced stamps were omitted and I noted that the greater part of the items ran from 10c to \$2. in catalogue. Then follows, in very neat lettering, the results of inquiries made for the stamp at from 10 to 50 dealers and in each case, where my friend found copies, one or more copies were displayed. Each page, with few exceptions, gives curious and interesting facts concerning the stamp studied as gathered from various dealers and in most instances a very good reason is arrived at for the real or apparent scarcity of the stamp. Sometimes the exact number issued has been unearthed and sometimes is related the known existence of good stocks that have not come on the market. Quite often the scarcity of a stamp is indicated as due to higher catalogue quotations abroad so that, whether these be justified or not, the stamp seeks the

higher market. I am certain that if this collection is persisted in that it will make a very human document in addition to bringing to light statistical information of great value to the cataloguers. I hope at some later time to reproduce some of the pages of this collection in detail and await with as great an interest as I know you do the final publication of the results that this curious statistical collection produces.

* * * * *

HISTORICAL COLLECTION A great many Nations, including these good old United States, have been under the control, or "yoke", as is usually alleged, of some foreign power. The later freedom, achieved through battle and human sacrifice, is generally commemorated in following years by special postage stamps. A collection of these, properly written up, would be some refreshing treat. And don't think there isn't enough material to make a sizable collection. There were five or six during 1928 alone.

* * * * *

LINEN TESTERS I trust that the many who have written me about "linen testers" won't mind my asking them to be patient a bit longer. I am trying to locate a source of supply and think I will have one soon. All good things are worth waiting for.

* * * * *

Y. & T. CATALOG The 1929 Yvert & Tellier-Champion Catalog is with us, and will probably be reviewed elsewhere. The book has special value for collectors this year, as it is based on the stabilized French currency, so that the quotations will probably be a little more permanent than those of the past ten years. The book itself is about as heretofore, with prices in some cases a little closer to the actual market value since the book is edited closer to the European markets. Get one. It will pay for itself if you are a good picker.

* * * * *

EXCUSE DESIGNER There is real opportunity for some bright chap to establish himself in a lucrative business providing excuses to foreign countries to bring out commemorative and charity issues. Possibly he could do some business here at home, since the advent of the precancel commemorative like the Hawaiians and Molly Pitchers.

* * * * *

BAD NEWS. The foregoing notes were not written, as you may have suspected, by popular Bill Bloss, but by a humble substitute. Our good friend and versatile writer is sick in bed with a bad case of the "flu" but if the sincere good wishes of his host of friends are of any avail we know we will have him with us again next month. Why not drop Bill a note of cheer now?



Cuban Revolutionary Stamps.

By L. S. WUNDERLY, A. P. S.

Memories of boyhood days were refreshed recently, when remounting a collection of Cuban stamps, garnered during the "gay nineties."

A year or so before the Spanish-American War, when Cuba won her independence from Spain, the Cuban Junta, located in New York City, and supported by the Cuban revolutionary party, sent letters to many American stamp collectors, offering five adhesive postage stamps of "The Republic of Cuba" for twenty-five cents. These letters went on to say that the proceeds from such sales would go toward an effort to secure the independence of oppressed Cuba.

In due time, my donation brought the mint sets, consisting of,—



- (1) The issue of 1873, 10 centavos, pale green, perforated 12 mm.;
- (2) The issue of 1896, four stamps, perforated 14 mm.:

2c. tobacco brown
 5c. blue
 10c. brick red-brown
 25c. emerald green

These stamps bear the words: CORREOS | REP. DE CUBA | 2 (etc.) CENTAVOS 2 (etc.) In the background is the Cuban shield, inside of which are depicted a rising sun, a door key, several diagonal bars, a solitary cocoanut tree on a plateau and hills in the distance.

The tree on the issue of 1896 looks healthier than the one on the issue of 1873, as a period of 23 years had elapsed, during which all trees are liable to take on weight.

The two issues closely resemble each other, although the stamp of 1873 has the denomination "10" in the north-west and north-east corners, whereas they are omitted in the same places in the issue of 1896.

Scott's catalogue makes no mention of these stamps, treating them with silence as it does the Aguinaldo insurrection issue in the Philippines. It is true they are not "government stamps," being merely an expression of opinion of revolutionary groups against the then existing government by Spain.

These Cuban stamps, or labels a la Scott's, are not the souvenirs of "a lost cause" for two years after the second issue Cuba actually became a republic. No doubt the same group, which had issued them, later had a strong hand in the affairs of the Cuban republic.

Did any of these stamps ever do postal duty? I have seen none canceled; in fact, in thirty years of collecting, not one word of comment on these stamps has come to my attention. Others must have them, for a collection, purchased some years ago, had the 2 centavos stamp but not the others.

OBITUARIES.

EMIL J. RALL

A. P. S. 24

Emil Rall, one of the pioneer members of the A. P. S., died November 29th, 1928, at Ancon, Canal Zone, where he had his residence for the past twenty-three years. He always maintained a lively interest in the Society and attended the conventions whenever circumstances permitted. His last trip to the States was to the Convention and Exhibition at New York where he had a very happy time in again meeting the many old timers that attended that event. Mr. Rall was a member of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1 of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F. and other fraternal societies. All of the many A. P. S. members that knew Mr. Rall will echo the words of A. W. French of Ancon who in sending the sad news says:—

"I have never known a more thorough gentleman in every respect than Mr. Rall. I am sure his many friends and acquaintances in Philately will regret his passing as much as his many friends here do."

JUDGE THOMAS S. FUTCHER

A. P. S. 2374

The American Philatelic Society, and the Philatelic World in general are the poorer for the loss of the above named member of the A. P. S. As his number indicates, he was a very early member of the A. P. S.

Judge Futchter passed away at his residence in Victoria, British Columbia, on Sunday, Nov. 18th, at the age of 81 years. He retained his faculties, (one might almost say his youthfulness) almost to the end, and was a sympathetic and companionate friend to the younger collector.

He was born at Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, on May 1st, 1847, and was actively identified with the civic life of that city, was a Councillor, later Mayor of Salisbury and a County Magistrate.

He came out to Canada in 1889 and settled in Victoria, British Columbia, with his family, all of whom occupy prominent positions in the life of the Province.

Twenty-three years ago Mr. Futchter was appointed Judge of the Courts of Revision, a position he has continued to fill until the last few months.

Judge Futchter parted with the main portion of his collection some years ago, and since that time has confined his interests to, in plain language—"what-ever took his fancy." He was very fond of some of the new issues of Europe, or South America, in fact he collected latterly only what appealed to him artistically regardless of values, which is the true spirit of collecting.

He was very fond of the stamps of Turkey, especially the first type, and their intricacies never ceased to appeal to him even to the end, and there are probably few men who knew this country's stamps better than he. He was also probably the greatest authority upon the Law Stamps of British Columbia and was the author of a monograph upon the subject which is incontrovertible in its authority.

Although of late years he has not mixed actively in Philatelic affairs at the same time nothing gave him more pleasure than a quiet evening over stamps, when he could delve into the memories of the past with a wealth of description

and wit which flavored philately with a harmonious touch and as the hour of ten sounded, a beverage (which is not allowed in the United States) was produced, and after one nightcap we went home with a feeling that we had really added something to our philatelic knowledge besides spending a very pleasurable evening. He will be sadly missed.

RONALD M. ANGUS.

GODFREY SCHIRMER

A. P. S. 4476

Godfrey Schirmer, one of the leading business men of Denver, Colorado, President of The American National Bank, died on Nov. 14th, 1928, at his home in Denver after a brief illness. From his youth on he was an ardent devotee of the hobby of stamp collecting and had a very fine general collection that was only sold a year ago for a very large sum. The stamps sold however did not include all his treasures and friends say that he kept up his interest in stamps to the very last.

Mr. Schirmer was born in Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 5, 1863. His father, who had been an agent there for the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., and his mother died while he was a child. His American relatives' means were modest, and he was sent to other relatives in Germany for his boyhood education.

He returned to the United States a young man.

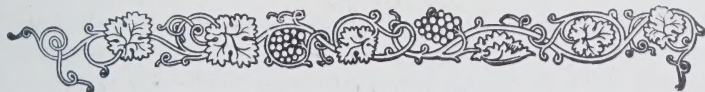
His first employment in the land of his birth was in the North German Lloyd Co.'s Hoboken offices. He had worked there only a few years when his health broke down.

In 1886 he came to Colorado to recover from tuberculosis. He experienced several years of difficulties in getting established in business and retaining the meager store of health left to him. He won in both ventures, however, eventually recovering completely from tuberculosis.

In 1905 he and associates formed the German-American Trust Co. This banking organization met success also. Mr. Schirmer served as president. In 1924 the firm merged with the old American Bank and they obtained a national bank charter, making the new organization the present American National Bank. Mr. Schirmer again was made president. In addition to this banking business, his financial interests were varied.

Mr. Schirmer was an active member of the Schiller Lodge, A. F. and A. M., the Colorado Consistory No. 1, El Jebel Temple, Ancient and Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, the Denver Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Denver Turnverein and other leading German societies, and was a Scottish Rite Mason, 32d degree, K. C. C. H.

"No friend in need was ever turned away empty-handed," a banking associate said. "I don't know of a semi-public or public cause to which he did not contribute. But his private charities, no one ever heard about. He handled them without talking about them, because he liked to help those who needed help. Many a beneficiary that we know nothing about will mourn his passing."



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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN



THE DENVER STAMP CLUB at their regular meeting on November 13th, 1928, made the following additional nominations to the ticket for A. P. S. officers made both a Chicago, Ill. and by The Garfield Perry Stamp Club.

For Secretary:—Dr. Holland A. Davis, Denver, Colorado.

Treasurer:—Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.

Int'l. Secretary:—G. C. Cuenod, Galveston, Tex.

Director at Large:—Rev. C. C. Silvester, Wyncote, Pa.

These nominations have been seconded by The Cincinnati Philatelic Society and The Chicago Philatelic Society. Dr. W. C. Hennan of Chicago writes that it was by inadvertance that these names were omitted from the ticket originally named and says "it was rather a compliment that we forgot to do so as everyone takes it as a matter of course and looks forward to having the same efficient group in office as we now have."

TO TAKE PRIDE in a low A. P. S. number is natural, it indicates that one is no novice in the art of collecting and faithful in the consistent support of the organization. Because of this we find that most members disapprove of the prac-

tice of reinstating members who have been out of the Society for some time with their old numbers and the suggestion has been made that after a lapse of over six months any reinstated member be given a new number. As one member writes "This is not only fair to the membership but also a practical thing for the Society to do as it may deter some of the members who have the habit of dropping out every few years from doing so." We hope some one will present a resolution on this subject at the next convention.

UNSOLICITED APPROVALS have been, for many years, a topic of bitter discussion in trade circles, as, notwithstanding the consensus of collector opinion against them, there are a number of dealers who believe that they offer a form of education and propaganda for philately when properly used. Gradually however the majority of the trade has come to realize that the evils of sending unsolicited merchandise on approval far outweighs any possible beneficial result and the American Stamp Dealers Association has gone on record against them as has the A. P. S. for many years past. The following resolution adopted by the A. S. D. A. clearly defines what is an "unsolicited approval" and this same definition has been accepted and adopted by the Council of The American Philatelic Society.

"RESOLVED, That the American Stamp Dealers Association re-affirms its opposition to sending unsolicited stamps on approval. We define "unsolicited stamps on approval" as follows:—Postage stamps which are sent to any person, whether collector or dealer, who has not requested that such stamps be sent and who has not given express or implied permission for such sending."

THE AIR MAIL UNIT is now organized and the response from A. P. S. members has far exceeded expectations. All pre organization expenses have been taken care of and the dues finally to be fixed after an election of officers are expected to be nominal, in fact they may be nothing at all if sufficient members will agree to support the exchange department that has been proposed. It is also planned to have the unit appoint a special purchasing agent for new issues of Air Mail stamps and other items of interest to airmail collectors. Mr. Guest will co-operate in establishing a special sales service for the unit and with the exchange service, regular auctions and a new issue service it is natural to expect this unit to be one of the most active and successful. As it is desired that all the A. P. S. members that collect airmails be identified with this unit the election of officers and final adoption of rules has been deferred to give all a chance to enroll. To get this promising unit going as soon as possible you are asked to get in touch with the organizer at once. Write John Hartwig, Organizer Airmail Unit, 4630 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, California.

THE FIRST SWEDISH POST OFFICE established aboard a transatlantic ship was on the steamer "Kungsholm" that sailed from Goteberg Sweden for New York on November 24th. The mail carried was given a special "first trip" cancell and an explanatory cachet. We are indebted to the Swedish Philatelic Agency for a nice example on a post card bearing a picture of the new liner.

AN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC exposition will be held at Havre, France during the week of May 18th—26th, 1929 and being under the distinguished pa-

tronage of the President of France, Gaston Doumergue, is expected to be a large and successful show. A catalogue of the various classes, entry blanks and advertising forms may be had on application to M. Hugues, 3 Rue Fontenelle, Havre France.

A MAJOR PHILATELIC EVENT is being planned in the form of a huge stamp exposition at Berlin, Germany during the fall of 1920. Though almost two years off the aid and co-operation of the leading collectors and dealers of Europe has already been promised and the aim is to make this event "The Worlds Philatelic Exposition of 1920." A press report states that the "Federation Internationale de Philatelie" has provided that the Berlin show will be the only one permitted to be styled "International" during 1920 and it is the hope of the sponsors of this exposition to make this the greatest gathering of stamps and collectors of all time. Collectors planning to attend and exhibit should get in touch with the secretary of the exposition committee at an early date, address Mr. V. Rudolph, Berlin-Spandau, Germany, Seegfelderstrasse 10.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY has printed a series of articles on certain Lincoln letters whose genuineness has been attacked by leading students of "Lincolnia" and as a result of the controversy it is possible that philatelic knowledge may be called upon to solve a problem in autographs. It appears that some of the letters are of the period when Lincoln was Postmaster of Salem, Ill. and Harry Konwiser has suggested to the Editor of the Atlantic Monthly that as to such of the letters that bear postmarks it will be possible to at least prove, by philatelic comparisons, the genuineness of the purported period of production. It will be remembered that philatelists rendered a similar service in a famous will contest where certain important letters were proven fraudulent through an examination of the postmarks and no doubt some practical help can be given in the case of the Lincoln letters if the owners will submit them for examination.

OUR SINCERE sympathy is extended to L. M. Passmore, well known Los Angeles dealer, whose wife died the last week of November. Mrs. Passmore was very active in connection with the 1925 A. P. S. Convention held in Los Angeles Cal., she having had full charge of the entertainment of the visiting ladies. A wonderful woman, held in the highest esteem by all that knew her and whose death is deeply regreted.

THE A. P. S SHUT IN department conducted by W. B. Schlosser, Paxton Illinois has had pleasing support from many members and Xmas has been much brighter for the numerous unfortunate fellows of the hobby through the gifts of:—

E. C. Bailey, A. P. S. #6044.
 Frederick C. DePuy, A. P. S. #7474.
 G. P. Ferree, A. P. S. #8422.
 J. Lehman, A. P. S. #8057.
 G. Kavolski, A. P. S. #9843.

We are glad to note the increasing number of A. P. S. collectors assisting in the good work Mr. Schlosser is doing and we hope more will pause when working

with their stamps to give a thought to the pleasure some small part of the material they are working with would give to some sick and permanently confined fellow stamp lover. Most anything in the stamp line will bring someone pleasure, an old album, a year or two old catalogue, a small packet of cheap stamps or duplicates of some good ones.

"A trifling kindness here and there
Is but a simple, small affair,
Yet if your life has sown this free,
Wide shall your happy harvest be."

PHILATELY'S NOTED PRESS AGENT, Herman Boers, never tires in his efforts to keep the Michigan Stamp Club before the Detroit public and through his persistence has at last succeeded in getting his almost daily stamp articles properly illustrated by the Detroit press. His latest success was a full size reproduction of a "Graf Zeppelin" cover that was carried on that ship's return flight to Germany and the illustration, unmindful of the U. S. Laws, bravely depicts the full glory of the 2c, 3c and \$1.00 stamps that franked the cover! We hope the sleuths of the Treasury Department overlooked this little lapse of memory and that Herman will use foreign stamps in future efforts in illustrated philatelic propaganda.

TOM V. BINMORE, Secretary of the A. S. D. A., is receiving congratulations on his making a contract with The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. for the present management of The New England Stamp Co. and its future purchase. The New England Stamp Co. is one of the pioneers of the trade and we wish Tom Binmore good luck in his venture to revive its former prestige.

ADVERTISING AND ARTICLES are needed to maintain the size and quality of magazine now being given A. P. S. members. Both come through the constant co-operation of the membership. Though the support now being given is generous and constant it comes from a far too limited few. Isn't there something you can do? It's a very simple thing to mention the A. P. when writing dealers for stamps! Read the ads and if you are wise, patronize A. P. advertisers. You will find them responsible and in the long run you will find dependability, square dealing and stamp knowledge the prime requisite in successful stamp buying. Try your A. P. S. dealer and boost your own magazine. And—keep us in mind when you or your friends have something interesting to write about!

THE "ICACKS" as The International Civil Aeronautic stamps will no doubt be termed by collectors, aroused more interest than any other U. S. commemorative and the Philatelic Agency has been so swamped with orders that it will take some weeks to fill them. The stamps are attractive engravings though subject to the criticism of "too much detail" and the first day covers from Kitty Hawk, December 17th, bore many novel unofficial as well as the official cachet commemorating the first flight of the Wright Brothers. During January Uncle Sam will supply a 5c stamped envelope for airmail use and next month there will be another commemorative, The Rogers Clark stamp. A stamp a month seems to be the pace for these hurried times!



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS NO. 13.

A Philatelic Feast!

AIR PIONEERING IN AMERICA!

The United States Government's Contribution to the Future of Commercial Aviation.

A Series of Four Contributed Articles by Honorable Harry S. New, Postmaster-General; Honorable Herbert Hoover, Ex-Secretary of Commerce; Major-General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, U. S. Army; Commander E. E. Wilson, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy.

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PART 3.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL MASON M. PATRICK, CHIEF OF THE AIR SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

When one endeavors to talk of the future of aviation, or as Tennyson said, to "dip into the future as far as the human eye can see," it is well to remember that none but the rashest prophets ignore the lessons taught by the past or the light shed by what a great Virginian called "the lamp of experience." The careful prophet on the one hand notes the trend of events and on the other safeguards himself against over-emphasizing sporadic spectacular performances whose importance must not be exaggerated. He will be conservative and refrain from predicting things which pass the bounds of probability.

There are two distinct phases of aviation, the military and the civil. Yet they are closely interlinked and the Army takes a keen interest indeed in the commercial advancement of aviation.

The motive power is the very heart of every moving machine. The small motor which the Wright Brothers first designed and built developed about 35 horse-power and weighed about 5 pounds per horse-power. Modern motors weighing less than 2 pounds per horse-power have been built already large enough

to develop about 1,000 horse-power each. This motor development is still going on.

Taking up the use of aircraft for civil purposes, the transportation of mail, of express matter, and of passengers, we are reminded that man has never used a more rapid method of transportation and then abandoned it. He has constantly improved it and made greater use of it.

Aircraft are the swiftest vehicles ever employed for transportation. It is as certain as anything can be that they will be more and more improved and more and more used, and that they will play an important part in our economic life.

There are more planes in operation to-day in the United States than most people realize. More has been done in the United States than in any other country in the world along the lines of aviation. Department of Commerce figures for all flying time for 1926 show a total of 36,000,000 miles. A train to cover this distance would have to travel constantly each hour of the day and night going at 40 miles an hour for 100 years!

There are accidents occurring in connection with aviation and they are regrettable. But even such accidents are constantly decreasing. Now in military flying it can be accurately estimated just what this accident rate will be either according to the hours of flying, or miles covered, or both.

Six years ago there was a fatality for every 1,400 hours of flying. It is now five times as safe for there is but one fatality for not less than 7,000 hours of flying. The Army recently flew in training 31,000 hours with but one fatality.

The Post Office Department recently flew 2,292,263 miles with but one pilot fatality. One commercial company carrying mail has flown nearly 1,000,000 miles without a single serious accident. Passenger carrying has not as yet reached high figures in this country. In Europe in 1925 English and German lines flew 4,500,000 miles with but one fatality, carrying 72,000 passengers.

The ordinary passenger planes of the future will carry from 5 to 20 passengers and ordinary baggage. There will be one or two pilots with two or more motors capable of going from 100 to 125 miles an hour. There is now being built a plane capable of carrying 100 people. One design shows passenger compartments with sleeping accommodations, restaurant, baths, all in a flying wing 12 feet thick. The motors are capable of 4,000 horse-power and a speed of 100 miles an hour.

The manufacture of aircraft is also increasing. Already airplanes are being built in this country at an average of five machines a day.

Undoubtedly the next war will be decided in the air. And while every soldier who knows of war decries it the most, we must perfect our air forces. A general advancement in aviation is helping in this. People and nations meeting more easily through air travel will come to understand each other better and as Tennyson wrote 17 years before the first airplane flight:

"* * * The war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled.
"In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

The airplane and aircraft will help to make this ideal possible.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM "L'ECHANGISTE UNIVERSEL" NOV. 1st.

Translated by FRANK ARETZ.

AUSTRALIA.—The Commonwealth Government authorized the "Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services" to operate airmail service between Brisbane and Charleville with stops at Toowoomba and Rome. The "Larkin Aircraft Co." has secured contract for a daily service between Camooweal and Daly Waters.

FRANCE.—During the month of September, 780 commercial aircrafts left or arrived at le Bourget Field with 2,350 Kilos of postal matter.

GREAT BRITAIN.—During the Liverpool Civic week from 24 to 29 Sept. an aerial postal service was established from Liverpool to Belfast and return. On the first flight Sept. 24th, 7½ Kilos of mail matter was transported. On arrival in Belfast, mail received a date cancellation of arrival, whereas only a small quantity of mail arriving at Liverpool was cancelled with date stamp of arrival.

Flights took place Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27, 29. The Flight on September 28th had to be cancelled on account of unfavorable weather. A special cachet in four lines

"Liverpool Civic Week
September 24-29, 1928.
Experimental Airmail
to Belfast"

was employed on airmail.

According to "Stamp Collecting," on Oct. 2nd, by special arrangement with P. O. Dept., one flight was made in each direction, and on Oct. 9th one more flight from Belfast to Liverpool. The gross weight carried between Sept. 24, and Oct. 9, from Liverpool to Belfast was 42 lbs. and 66 lbs. from Belfast to Liverpool.

RUSSIA.—The hydroplane "Soviet" finished a great flight in the Arctic regions for scientific purposes. Sixteen landings were made.

NEW ENGLAND EMERGENCY SERVICE NOV.-DEC. 1927.

There has been such a variety of opinions, of statements, and of offers, regarding these flights, that I believe information "from the spot" will be both interesting and useful. So, after a certain amount of effort, I was able to have access to press reports from Concord, N. H., and Manchester, N. H., as given below. Thanks are due to Mr. M. D. Olmstead for his assistance. (You members who are "at" places where anything unusual is going on, just each consider yourself a committee of one to send along newspaper accounts and personal observations.)

FOGG IS FIRST MAIL PILOT TO LEAVE CONCORD, FROM CONCORD "DAILY MONITOR" 11-10-27.

Starts With Pouches for Montpelier and Burlington, Carried Only First Class Matter.

"Robert S. Fogg and his Waco biplane "The New Hampshire" took off from the Concord airport at 8.08 this morning with approximately 400 pounds of first class and registered mail for Montpelier and Burlington, Vt., as well as other Vermont

communities in the more remote flood areas, the first daily trip to Burlington and return under emergency service ordered yesterday by the Postmaster-General.

"So far as is known this is the first contract air mail route out of New Hampshire; the first route over which mail was carried by air in New Hampshire having been that at Winnepesaukee over which Lt. Fogg flew during a recent Summer. At the field when Fogg took off with his first load of mail were Postmaster Willard R. Heath, Assistant Postmaster Frank Lane, R. G. Swazey, superintendent of the New England division railway mail service, Willis D. Thompson Jr. and Horton Chandler, airport officials.

"Fogg carried four sacks of mail for Montpelier where he was to make his first landing, discharge mail for Montpelier and other points and taken on mail for Burlington and New York. He was to land at Burlington leaving his cargo there and taking on mail directed to Montpelier and Concord landing again to rearrange his load at Montpelier and return to Concord. The new route established in this emergency is for the carriage of first class and registered mail only, but requires no extra postage for air mail because of the fact that it is a temporary emergency contract route.

"The service out of Concord to Montpelier and Burlington will continue, Postmaster Heath said, until further notice. If mail continues to arrive here in such volume as was sent in for the first trip to-day, it was indicated that tomorrow will see Fogg carrying his maximum load of 500 pounds. Fogg arrived here at 12:12, bringing back three pouches from Burlington and one from Montpelier. He had made the round trip with three landings in four hours and four minutes. The trip probably took more time to-day than it will later owing to the fact that Fogg was forced to study his landing fields."

* * * * *

AIR MAIL IS WEATHERBOUND, FROM CONCORD "DAILY MONITOR," 11-11-27.

"Emergency air mail service between Concord and the Vermont cities of Montpelier and Burlington begun yesterday by Lt. Robert S. Fogg, was temporarily halted here to-day because of weather conditions. With an air-ceiling of less than 100 feet at 9 o'clock, it was decided that it would be impossible to safely make the trip across country.

"Lt. F. C. Wolfe, Air Corps, of Mitchell Field, New York, who arrived here yesterday afternoon from the Boston Airport on his way to Burlington was also detained because of weather conditions. Lt. Wolfe was flying one of the new PT-1 Consolidated training planes. This is the type of ship that has replaced the old "Jennie" ships which were ordered out of service last September shortly after the conclusion of the tour of duty here of Reserve Officers attending the flying school at the airport."

* * * * *

FOGG RESUMES MAIL FLIGHTS, from CONCORD "DAILY MONITOR," 11-12-27.

Concord Airman Makes Second Trip To Vermont Cities.

"With 12 sacks of first class and registered mail weighing about 300 pounds, Lt. Robert S. Fogg with the Waco Biplane "The New Hampshire" left Concord shortly after 10 o'clock this morning bound north for Burlington and Montpelier, Vt., to deliver his load.

"This is the Concord aviator's second trip into the flood stricken sections of the Green Mountain State, the trip yesterday being postponed because of the bad weather. Lt. Fogg said this morning before his departure that because of the haze, flying conditions would be bad, but that he believed that he could get through.

"Eleven sacks of his cargo will be deposited with postal employees at Burlington and the remaining sack will be left at the Vermont capital.

"Lt. W. C. Wolfe, who was forced to remain at the Concord Airport yesterday because of the weather, took off earlier in the morning for Burlington where he will report to the Commanding Officer there for duty."

* * * * *

FOGG'S RECORD FOR AIR MAIL 15,000 MILES, from CONCORD "DAILY MONITOR" 12-27-27.

Flyer Ends Emergency Service With Rare Success.

"With a record of more than 15,000 miles of travel and 150 hours of flying time in a little more than six weeks, Robert S. Fogg of this city has established a high mark for the East if not for the entire country. Fogg brought his mail carrying contract to an end Saturday with two trips to Burlington and successfully terminated a 44 day air mail emergency service from Concord to the Vermont flood area.

"The average military or civilian flier does well if he gets 150 hours in the air in a year and Fogg's steady flying day after day is recognized by aviators as a notable achievement. He made in all, 53 trips and flying was possible on but eight days out of 44. Three times he was kept on the ground by mechanical trouble and on five days the weather was such as to make it out of the question to go into the air. Fogg's Waco biplane carried as many as 40 pouches of mail and the weight of its load went as high as 400 pounds, exclusive of the pilot and his personal equipment.

"During this time Fogg demonstrated that skis may be used successfully as landing gear as he has taken off and landed several times without mishap, with the skis working perfectly. He encountered as many as five storms in a single day and speedily found that bright sunshine here did not mean good flying conditions further North. Returning from his second trip of Saturday, Fogg circled the city and performed some of the graceful evolutions for which he is noted, in celebration of the successful completion of his contract."

TWO BIG EVENTS IN ONE DAY.

A number of pessimistic gentlemen have been writing in some Magazines to the effect that aviation has gone about as far as it can, and have given scientific reasons (?) for such an opinion. But within 24 hours of each other, two demonstrations have been held which may mean that new avenues are opening, along which aviation can develop to lengths heretofore scarcely imagined.

At the Packard proving grounds Detroit, a flight was made with a light Diesel-type engine which, because it eliminates danger from fire or explosion, is simple to operate, and is less liable to get out of order than the gasoline motor, may become the basis for new developments in flight. And an autogiro plane,

the first successful one of its kind, flew from London to Paris, stopping three times on the way to show how easily it could alight in a small space. To be sure, this plane crashed next day; but reports of the accident say it was not due to any inherent fault, but to the breaking of a cable.

On both of these matters, a Diesel engine light enough to be used for flight, and a plane that can ascend and descend almost vertically, experts have labored for years; and it is a remarkable coincidence that the same day's news should relate a successful trial of both. It goes to show that prophecy regarding the future of man in the air is unsafe. So easy it is to claim that existing things can develop no further! so hard, so impossible, to know all the experiments along new lines, that are going on in shop and laboratory.

A few years ago the wise ones were saying that wireless had but a limited practical application; to-day we have an immense radio industry of which no one dreamed when Marconi's invention was new. The world is big, and much is going on therein. The impossible of to-day is the commonplace of to-morrow.

ZEPP SECOND TRIPPERS.

The Zepp cards and covers on trip No. 2, the eastward flight, were delayed on the homeward, western trip because the steamer carrying the bulk of the mail dashed aside on an errand of mercy. It went 300 miles out of its course to rescue the five life-boats of the *Vestris* that had been tossed about for 40 hours on the rough sea in an 80-mile gale. However, some of the letters which had been originally addressed to Sweden came back on November 14th on another ship, and it gave the first view of the official cachet which is quite neat. There are curved lines, rainbow effect, on which are the letters "First Flight Air Mail." Then a picture of the *Graf*, its head eastward and "United States-Germany," and the line at bottom reads "October 28th, 1928." To the left and to the right are 2 globes showing North America on one and Europe on the other.

Some of the covers have a U. S. 1c stamp overprinted "Graf Zeppelin" and while these stamps are unofficial the P. O. Officials took them to be another "Molly Pitcher" and hit (to use a P. O. expression) the stamp as if it was official. The backstamping is Friedrichshafen, Nov. 1st, 7-8 o'clock.—(Courtesy of Philatelic News Bureau, East Orange, N. J.)

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

AIR MAIL IN INDIA.—Proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for the establishment of a daily air mail service in Eastern India, embracing Calcutta, Dacca, Maymensingh, Shillong, Jorhat and Dibrugarh. There is a definite prospect that the service will start in December under the management of the Calcutta Aviation Company, which is the firm which has submitted the proposals to the Government.

SNEEZE AT THIS ONE.—Aviator, "Wanna fly?" Sweet Young Thing, "oo-oo, yes!" Aviator, "Wait a minute, I'll catch one for you."



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

ANOTHER GOOD PLATE GONE WRONG.

It will be definite news to the precancel fraternity to learn that Scranton's U-1 electro of 100 subjects has departed this life, i. e., gone up the flume. The demise occurred this past summer at the "Commercial Printery", 547 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, which establishment holds the contract for all local over-printing.

By way of explanation, this electro is flat and is divided into two equal portions, an upper and a lower, each containing fifty subjects. It seems as if, through the carelessness of the printer's devil (or one who had been graduated into a pressman), a wrench had been left reclining on the bosom of the lower section while it was locked with its mate into the job-press; and that, when the press was again thrown back into gear (with the right tool in the wrong place) this particular section was so completely and successfully damaged that it and its twin-brother had to be forwarded to the bone-yard, that mysterious bourne from which no precancel plate e'er returneth.

However, the grief over this demolition is not as poignant in the Scranton post-office as it might otherwise be; for this U-1 had been in service for as long as fifteen or eighteen years and had consequently become so dilapidated as to merit the disapproval of the higer-ups there.

So far as my weak gaze goeth, this electro reveals no shifts. The earliest issue to receive the U-1 surcharge was the 1908-10 perf. 12 emission, the 3c to 6c values inclusive. The two humble looking copper plates, both forming a square the exact size of a pane of 100 subjects, have impressed every issue that has passed thru this office since the remainders of the 1908-10 emission received their virgin cancellations. So, in the chaos and turmoil of precancel history, this electro had become somewhat battered and worn in spots, altho still in the ring at the time of the above-mentioned wreck, and had therefore occasioned the remark on the part of certain of the postoffice officials with whom I have conversed frequently, that Scranton would eventually have to have a new electro for local over-printing. It thus narrows down to "Eventually, why not NOW?" Just what the new electro (already ordered) is going to be, I am unable now to state. Taking a long guess, I'd say U-13.

The Scranton postmaster, Hon. Milton W. Lowry, whom I had the honor of signing up for the A. P. S. last summer, is interested in a splendid way in the pre-canceling done by his own post-office. He personally exhibited the damaged plates to me. I saw the havoc wrought by the demoniac wrench. Together, the postmaster and I picked out the flaws that inspired this article.

Postmaster Lowry has as sweet a collection of Scranton precancels, both local and bureau-types, as ever greeted eye of man or beast. He has an absolutely perfect copy (genuinely postally used) of the Harding 1½c pf. 11x11, U-1

overprint, the greatest Scranton rarity in existence. Only seven known copies of this stamp have come to light—he has one, Prof. A. F. Gamber has one, and the writer has the remaining five. Mr. Lowry also has a few of the 2c black Harding doubles, with one impression (U-1) normal and the other inverted, a nifty variety unknown to Rotnem.

Now, as for the plate-flaws in Scranton's U-1 defunct electro in their proper rotation:—

- (1) 1st stamp on left in 3rd horizontal row (21st stamp in sheet) has the "S" of "SCRANTON" sheared off until only the faintest traces of it are visible, making one wonder where the town of "CRANTON, PA" is located, although there's a "CRAFTON, PA" over south of Pittsburgh.
- (2) 9th stamp in 6th horizontal row, counting from left (59th stamp) has a diagonal cleavage in the "P" of "PA" at least a millimetre wide, extending in a north-easterly direction thru the upper portion of the letter. This flaw is so apparent that a novice can pick it up without the aid of two head-lights in the shape of tortoise-shell rimmed glasses. (Only a genuine specialist can wear a set of specs like that and get by with it).
- (3) 1st stamp on left in seventh horizontal row (stamp No. 61) has $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 mm. broken from the outer end of the lower bar. A noticeable dinge is apparent where the end is broken off short.
- (4) 1st stamp on left in 8th horizontal row (71st stamp) is also minus the "S" of "SCRANTON", a flaw also identical with that described under first heading. If any differentiation is to be noted, a slightly more distinguishable trace of the missing letter is to be recognized re the 71st subject. Otherwise they are much alike as Rube Goldberg's famous twins, Ike and Mike. Careless work with tools when fastening the plates onto the job-press, may be responsible for all of these flaws.
- (5) 6th stamp in 9th row (stamp # 86) has the tops of the four letters "CRAN" scooped out slightly in a concave line. This isn't any deception of an auto-intoxicated mind resulting from too-late hours spent in sorting over guaranteed mission mixture that has already been picked over two or three times before being purchased, but is a flaw that a tyro can spot a mile away, if he knows what he's looking for.
- (6) One does not need to refer in detail to screw-heads. The two Scranton plates had been in use so long that the screws had worked up sufficiently far out of the wooden blocks to which the copper-plates were fastened, that the heads of these screws registered on certain of the stamps. Upon casual observation of a sheet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ c Hardings that lies before me as I write, I find that the following stamps show indications of screw-heads:

1st horizontal row—1st and 4th stamps.

10th horizontal row—1st, 4th and 7th stamps.

Apropos of Scranton locals, it is well to state that Postmaster Lowry has never favored the favor-seekers. Except the black Hardings, I know of no commemoratives he has ever precancelled for **anyone**, not even **himself**. He is a collector of the old school. He is absolutely the personification of honor when it comes to pre-canceling and the stamp game in general.

Having now dealt with U-1 plate-flaws (Scranton's T-V), and passing up for a future sequel the consideration of flaws in T-I, T-II, T-III and T-IV, I shall call attention to two serious plate-breaks in this city's U-35 Bureau prints (T-VII), for which defects the bureau at Washington must accept the responsibility.

On certain denominations in both the 10x10 and 11x10½ perfs, there is on the 3rd stamp from the left in the 2nd horizontal row, a decided break in the lower line, directly underneath (but a little to the right) of "PA". It extends clear thru the line in inverted "V" shape, being 2 mm wide at the top and 2½ or 3 mm wide at the bottom. This defect occurs on the same stamp (#13) in both the upper and lower left-hand panes, but never in the right-hand panes. Perhaps, in a future article, I may be able to list the denominations in both perfs and the plate-numbers of the sheets revealing this particular flaw.

On certain denominations in both the 10x10 and 11x10½ perfs, there is on the 7th stamp in the 4th horizontal row (stamp No. 37) a prominent break in the upper line, directly above the "SC" of "SCRANTON". It extends down into the two letters above specified, and damages them to some extent, particularly the "S". The edges of the line-break, rather than being diagonal as is the case with the one described in the previous paragraph, are vertical, and the gap caused by this flaw is 2 to 2½ mm. wide. This flaw occurs on the same stamp in both the upper and lower right-hand panes, but never on the left-hand panes. I may some day furnish, re this defect, a list similar to that outlined in the preceding paragraph.

It is altogether likely that, on account of these two serious flaws in the Bureau's Scranton stereotypes, all Scranton U-35 stereotypes were junked and this city was given its beautiful new simplified B-type designated by Dr. Mitchell as B-11.

To anyone who takes a fancy to flaws, breaks, bends, etc., it will prove interesting to run through his Scranton duplicates to see if he can find any of the varieties mentioned in this article.

To others who have already mounted any of the specimens above described, it will be illuminating to write up said specimens, giving, from my identifications their location on the sheet, and other useful information.

The undersigned will be happy to answer any and all enquiries concerning Scrantons, provided stamped addressed envelope is enclosed for reply. He will use as reference his beautiful specialized collection of Scranton, and will also be glad to look over any Scranton duplicates submitted to him with the understanding that he is to trade other Scrantons for them, or anything else that the sender may desire within the writer's possibilities to furnish.

(Rev.) HIRAM N. VAN VOORHIS, A. P. S. 8394.

161 Brook St., Dunmore (Scranton), Pa.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have the promise of a lengthy article on The Charm of Precancels by one who chooses to be anonymous, for the next issue. Things are looking up, so far as material for this department is concerned, and each issue will strive to be at least as attractive as the preceding.

On what seems to be good authority, the overprints reading Punta Gorda Florida are fakes, not authentic, as that office does not use precancels. I am investigating this matter, and will endeavor to give fuller information later. It seems to be a case of a misguided or ignorant youth and a compliant postal clerk monkeying with a home made precanceller.

Sometime ago I stated that the subscription price of the monthly Precancel Gazette is \$2 per year. This should be \$1 instead, 25c for four months trial subscription. Orders should be sent to Dr. H. P. Hoskins, 716 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

..BRITISH COLONIALS..

Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The year starts with a general resumption of activity on the part of Colonial collectors wishing to complete their favorite groups. No more healthy sign than this. It's encouraging both to collectors and dealers. I feel like repeating every month and I guess I pretty nearly do. There are about 6000 major varieties of 20th century British Colonials and that fact should not be overlooked by a single serious collector. Count them up some stormy evening and see how you stand. The first 5000 come along easy enough, but the last thousand are a tough assignment, but an interesting proposition to tackle. It sustains interest, makes a definite goal to accomplish and if this column brings home to collectors in this country the wisdom of this policy of going after completeness I am sure it will have been more than worthwhile.

Speculative activity is on the wane, and rightly so. There may be a kick in chasing sleepers, but it's disappointing in the end. The results are not worth the effort.

It has been officially reported that the 8c Mauritius is obsolete. This may bring to mind that the 8c of the previous set #194 turned out to be the best of that set.

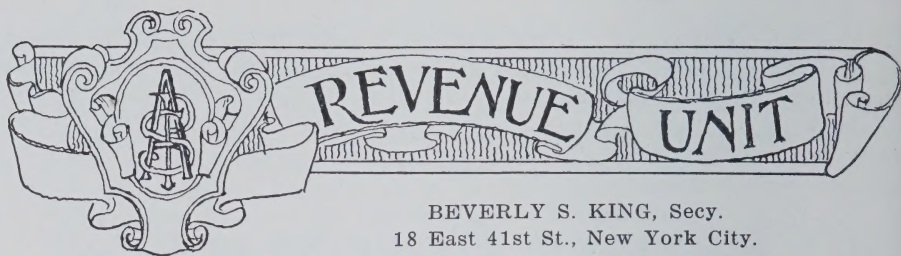
My London correspondent thinks that African Colonies using 1d internal and 2d to Great Britain will do away with these values. He also states that the 1½d No. Rhodesia did not come thru with the last parcel from there.

Falkland Is. one pound is in demand owing to an entirely new design to be issued shortly. The Falklands are far away and difficult to reach so if anything does happen in the P. O. down there the effect is felt by collectors and dealers alike who are unable to take any advantage of the situation. Take the 2½ on 2d provisional for instance. Over \$100.00 has been paid for mint copies, and still some people wonder why they were not included in the new issue services at regular rates.

A complete new set for North Borneo is to appear shortly.

The English call a stamp a "Springer", when we call it a sleeper. Latest "springer," 1½d Virgin Is.





BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.



second stamp from the left in a horizontal strip of four."

Dr. Chambers in his letter of last month spoke of a 25c Entry of Goods with an outer line. We do not know just how many Revenue collectors are familiar with this stamp. Mr. Casper J. Dorer of Cleveland, wrote us in reference to it last summer. He said, "Have you ever seen a 25c Entry of Goods with an outer line at the top. I discovered six of these several years ago, two of them I have now in my collection and the other four are in Western collections. The two examples I own are imperforated. One is a single copy and the other is the

We have a copy, but it is perforated. Mr. Dorer asks whether any one can give him an idea as to the scarcity of this stamp. He has looked through a thousand or more and has discovered only the six he notes. How many of you have it or can tell him anything about it.

POSTAGE USED AS REVENUES.

In the December number we spoke of a few examples of postage stamps being used as revenues. Mr. Howard H. Elliott writes in reference to these stamps and says:—

"In the December American Philatelist I notice that you mention a few postage stamps used as revenues. Perhaps it may be of interest to note that I have the following in my collection, used on notes, checks and bills:

# 63	1 ct 1861 issue
65	3 ct 1861 issue
76	5 ct 1862 issue
73	2 ct 1862 issue
88	3 ct 1867 issue 11x13 grill
87	2 ct 1867 issue 11x13 grill
113	2 ct 1869 issue
113a	2 ct 1869 issue
114	3 ct 1869 issue
146	2 ct 1870 issue
157	2 ct 1873 issue
158	3 ct 1873 issue
182b	1 ct 1879 issue
184	3 ct 1879 issue

I have also read with interest the article on precancelled revenues. These stamps interested me several years ago and I started accumulating them on the Civil War issues, the Proprietary and Playing Cards stamps of the first issue and all of the 1871 to 1881 Proprietary issues. I have never seen a check list, so have been unable to identify those with initials, and for this reason I would like to see Mr. Smith's list published.

The 1898 issues interest me but slightly, yet I have a fair collection of these stamps, not yet classified."

CRACKED PLATES.



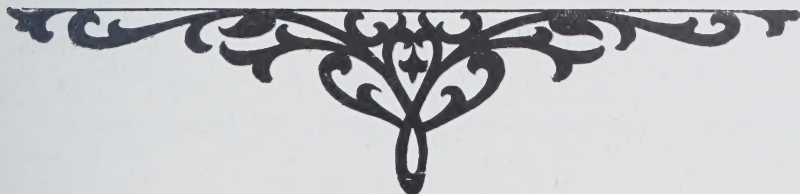
The best known "cracked plate" variety of the early revenues is very likely the 50c Mortgage. There are two examples of "cracks" on this stamp, —the first, on a pair shows as follows:—

1—A left to right diagonal crack shown by a blue line, starting at the "I" of INTER. REVENUE and running up and to the right across the margin and through FIFTY on the adjoining stamp. It is very distinct. The copy we have is on a strip of three, perf.

2—The second, in a block of part perforated, shows a strong line starting at the "T" of FIFTY running directly upward, across the margin, between the "O" and "R" of MORTGAGE of the upper stamp, up past the "5" of 50 and dies away at the base of the oval under Washington's chin.

These are both strongly marked cracks and do not require an enlarging glass to be seen.

Any information relative to other examples of "cracks" will be appreciated by our Unit.





F. S. EATON, Chairman and Auctioneer, 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.
DELF NORONA, Secretary-Treasurer, 95 Granville Ave., Beckley, W. Va.

THE UNIT AUCTIONS.

The first stampless covers auction of the Unit was successfully conducted by the Chairman, and a priced summary is being sent members of the Unit. These auction summaries will in time prove a valuable guide to values. The next auction will be held about the middle of January and all interested are invited to write the Chairman and Auctioneer.

THE MAIL STEAMER "WASHINGTON."

By DR. EDW. J. BERNSTEIN, A. P. S. 4293.

The conveyance of the United States mail to and from Europe in American mail steamers was authorized by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1845. Under its requirements a steamship line from New York to Bremen was organized, touching at Cowes and Southampton in England, with the privilege of calling on alternate trips at Havre, France. Prior to this, mail to and from Europe was carried in private vessels. An appropriation was made for this service and the first ship, the "Washington," entered upon this service June 1, 1847, and returned in July.

I have a stampless cover sent out on the very first voyage of the "Washington" to Europe, addressed from New York to Bordeaux, France. Because of its historic interest and the subsequent international "incident" resulting from this voyage, I am giving a full description of the various postal markings on this cover in the probable order in which they were applied:

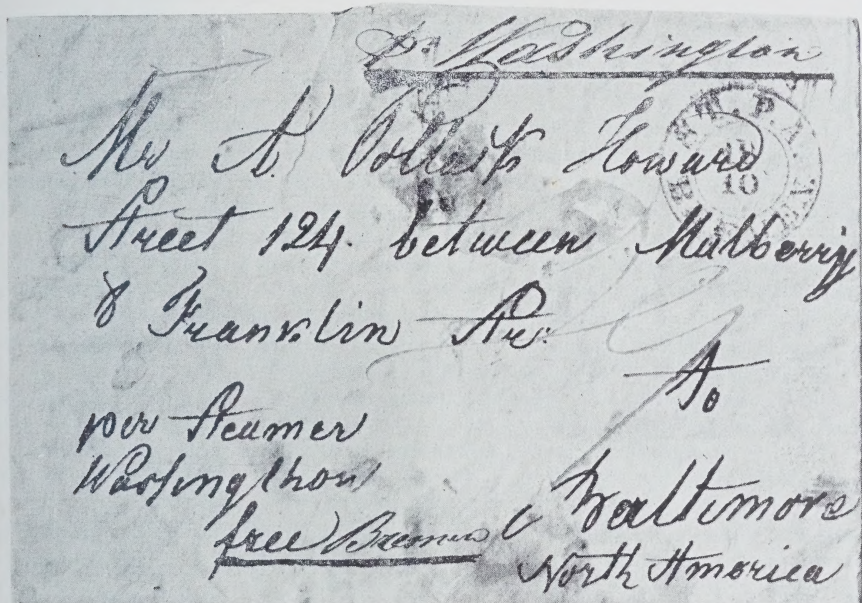
- (a) A Red ordinary New York town postmark of the period, NEW-YORK JUN 1, 31 m. in diameter;
- (b) The New York "PAID" in a slight curve, in Red;
- (c) "Washington" in manuscript;
- (d) Two undecipherable manuscript notations which evidently were intended to indicate the rate, which might be "10" and "8", although I cannot be certain about this;
- (e) A Red postmark, 21 m. in diameter, with Inner Circle, which is very indistinct. The word ANGLETERRE in the outer circle is plain enough, as well as "17" in the inner circle indicating the day of the month, June, but the balance of the inscription in both the inner and outer circles is illegible;

The above are on the face of the letter-sheet. On the back are:

- (f) LIGNE-DU-HAVRE, and the date 17 Juin 47, in black;
 (g) PARIS 18 JUIN 47, in blue;
 (h) ..ORDEAUX 20 JUIN 47, in black.

The last four are the French Inner Circle postmarks, Type CI. Unfortunately, the two most important postmarks, (d) and (e), are not plain, and I would be glad to hear from anyone possessing another first trip "Washington" with legible postmarks.

I have a second cover, probably sent on the "Washington's" second return trip illustrated below:



The letter is dated "Dundee 14 Oct 47." It is unnecessary to comment on the postal markings on the cover, except to call attention to the faint manuscript "29" in the illustration which appears in blue. There are no markings on the back.

The trips of the "Washington" required four months for a complete circuit. The entrance of our Government into this ocean mail service met with considerable opposition on the part of the British Government, as stated by Postmaster-General Cave Johnson in his report to Congress, December 6, 1847. The British issued a post office order dated June 9, 1847, subjecting all letters and newspapers conveyed by the "Washington" to England to the same charge of postage as if they had been conveyed in British steamers, at their own expense. The mails made up in the United States to France were subjected to the charges and had also to be sent to the London Post Office. The protests of Postmaster General Johnson were not heeded, and the United States Government thereupon gave notice to the Postmaster General of Great Britain for the abrogation of all agreements existing between the two offices relating to mails, the same to take effect at the end of three months, in accordance with an agreement of 1844 between the two countries.

At the time of the annulment, letters sent from the United States in transient vessels to Great Britain had to pay a postage of 8 pence, about 16 cents, for delivery, termed the ship postage, while letters from England to the United States were charged only 6 cents when delivered at the office in which they were deposited, and but 2 cents when forwarded in the United States mails in addition to the regular postage of the United States. Letters mailed in the United States for France and sent through England were charged in addition to sea postage 10 pence, about 20 cents, for transportation from Southampton to Havre. The manuscript "10" (?) which appears on the first cover described above probably represents this tax of 10 pence, and was written in by the British postal authorities!!

Canadian Mails Affected.

The annulment of the 1844 agreement affected the transmission of British closed mails through the United States to Canada, as well as the arrangements for the collection and payment of postage of the United States in Canada. The postage charged by the United States Government on letters from Great Britain to Canada and passing from Boston to St. Johns, for example, a much greater distance than from Southampton to Havre, was only 5 cents—one-fourth of the amount charged on the American letters passing through England.

The interruption of the mail service between Canada and Great Britain led to the establishment of an express line in Montreal, Canada, for the avowed purpose of bootlegging letters through the United States to British steamers lying in American ports, out of the mails. Instructions were then given by our Government for the arrest of persons connected with or using this line.

Finally the American Minister in London, George V. Bancroft, obtained some concessions from the British Government. The First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. S. R. Hobbie, went to Europe on the "Washington" and personally made arrangements with the French and German officials for transmitting mails, but he was handicapped by the British imposition of double postage on our mails to France, the same as to England, if our boats landed at Southampton. Postmaster General Johnson reported that the "Washington" had been practically appropriated by the British as far as postage was concerned.

The Retaliatory Act of 1848.

This led to the Retaliatory Act of June 27, 1848, giving the Postmaster General wide discretionary powers in fixing certain foreign postal rates. The Act provided:

"That the Postmaster-General * * * is hereby authorized and empowered to charge upon, and collect from, all letters and other mailable matter carried to or from any port in the United States, in any foreign packet, ship or other vessel, the same rate or rates of charge for American postage which the government to which such foreign packet or other vessel belongs imposes upon letters and other mailable matter conveyed to or from such foreign country in American packets or other vessels, as the postage of such government, and at any time to revoke the same."

A postal treaty was signed in London on December 15, 1848, under which amicable relations were restored—theoretically. It appears, however, that Great Britain did not live up to its agreements, for Postmaster General Nathan K. Hall in his 1851 Report to Congress stated that Great Britain was determined to in-

sist on a transit rate for letters passing through England, and added, "The Postal Treaty of 1848 gave liberal concessions to Great Britain, terms that were highly favorable, but I am constrained to say the liberal spirit manifested by the United States was not reciprocated."

It was not until 1856, or nearly ten years after the "Washington's" maiden voyage, that the matter was adjudicated to the final satisfaction of both governments.

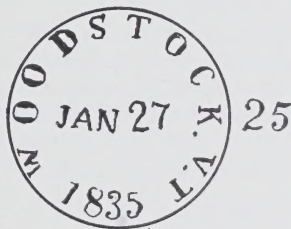
I am greatly indebted to Mr. Harry M. Konwiser of New York for much of the historical data contained in this article, and also to Mr. Delf Norona of Beckley, W. Va. for his able editing of this article.

YEAR DATES.

The Tallahassee, Florida, town postmarks with the year dates 1837 and 1839 is mentioned in the October issue. An 1842 Tallahassee has been noted since that time, and Mr. O. W. Fowler reports Bennington, Vt., and Woodstock, Vt., year dates.



Type OP (Plain Oval)
TALLAHASSEE/FLOA (1837)



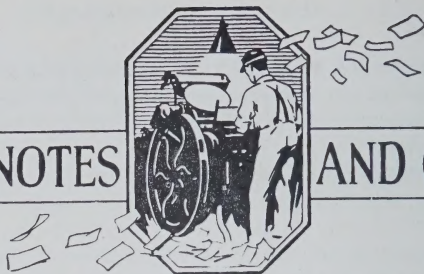
Type CPE (Plain Circle with
Extra outer mark)
WOODSTOCK. V. T/1835
25

(For an understanding of these types and the descriptive method employed, see the latest bulletin of the Unit.) Mr. Leo. J. Shaughnessy reports three other year dates, 1821, 1826 and 1847. Two or three of the early straight line postmarks are known with year dates. Mr. Fowler wishes to compile a check list of year dates and will be glad to see any year dates used before 1856 on either stampless or stamped covers.

A Firm Market for U. S. Stamps.

Though the half catalogue theory for fine stamps has disappeared from the minds of knowing collectors a long time ago it is not generally realized just how good a percentage a complete collection of U. S. in fine condition will bring at auction. The Hetrich collection of U. S., recently sold by a Philadelphia dealer, had a total catalogue value of \$26,000.00 and the total realized was \$20,000., the U. S. postage bringing 74 % of catalogue, the revenues 86 %, the match stamps 80 % and, a real surprise to most, the medicine stamps brought 100 % of catalogue. As Dr. Hetrich gathered most of his material many years ago it is safe to say that the total realized showed a handsome profit.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ABYSSINIA. A new series of tall upright oblongs has now appeared with the alternate portraits of the Prince Regent Ras Taffari and Empress Zauditu, $\frac{1}{8}$ m brown orange and blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ m indigo and orange, $\frac{1}{2}$ m gray green and black, 1m carmine and black, 2m dark blue and black, 4m yellow and dark olive, 8m violet and olive brown, 1t red brown and violet, 2t green and yellow brown, 3t dark brown and green.

In commemoration of the opening of the general post office at Addis Ababa the above described entire series has been overprinted in black, red or violet with four lines of Amheric inscription.

Five of the above mentioned values were overprinted in either black, red or violet with a cross and crown and two lines of inscription to commemorate the king's coronation, $\frac{1}{8}$ m, $\frac{1}{2}$ m, 2m, 8m and 2t.

ALAOUITES. The low value of Syria, Type A3, has now been overprinted in red for use in this district, 05 on 0p10 dark violet.

AUSTRALIA. For the Melbourne Philatelic Exhibition the 3d blue new Kookaburra bird design was specially printed and issued in sheets of sixty which contained fifteen blocks of four each surrounded by a plain selvage. They were only sold in this form at the Philatelic Exhibition. On November 1st the same stamps were issued in regular sheets of 120. 3d blue, unwatermarked, perforated 11.

AUSTRIA. To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the republic, a series of four stamps have been issued bearing the portrait of President, Dr. Michel Hainisch, at upper left, value at upper right corner, and "OESTERREICH" across the bottom, unwatermarked, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 10gr. sepia, 15gr. violet brown, 30gr. gray black and 40gr. indigo blue.

CANADA. Postage Due Stamps. Two additional values have been issued in exactly the same design as the 1906 issue, Type D1, 4c violet and 10c violet.

ERITREA. Two additional values to add to the ever lengthening list, Type A22, 75c bright carmine, Type A26, £2.50 salmon and green, both stamps overprinted "Colonia Eritrea" in black.

FRANCE. A new postage due stamp has just been issued, Type D4, 1c olive green.

GERMANY. The new issue of charity stamps for 1928, is exactly the same

as the previous issues with the exception of the coat of arms on each stamp. 5Pf.+5Pf. green, red and gold, arms of Hamburg, 8Pf.+7pf. dark green, gold, black and red, arms of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15Pf.+15Pf. carmine, gold, blue, arms of Oldenburg, 25Pf.+25pf. blue, gold and vermilion, arms of Brunswick, 50Pf.+50Pf. brown, gold, red and black, arms of Anhalt.

JAPAN. In honor of the coronation of the new emperor a special set of four values was issued. Through the courtesy of Mr. Earle O. Roberts we are able to give a detailed description of the designs.

1½ sen. green on yellow, 6 sen red on yellow. The central design is the phoenix, the bird of long life. On the right side are cherry blossoms, and on the left, the mandarin orange. The Japanese inscription means, "coronation commemorative." 3 sen violet on yellow, 10 sen blue on yellow show the shrine of Yuki and Suki where the rice offering ceremony of the new emperor was held at midnight, November 14th and 15th. At the bottom is the rice plant. Stamps are unwatermarked, perforated 12½.

LATVIA. Through the courtesy of Mr. George Jaeger we are able to give a concise account of the various new issues in this country. On November 18th, 1928 the republic of Latvia celebrated the anniversary of its first decade of independence and issued two series of commemorative postage stamps. The designs were chosen from a prize competition arranged by the postal administration. The stamps are horizontal oblong in shape, bi-colored with the dates "1918-1928" in upper left and right corners respectively and "LATVIJA" in a ribbon scroll between. Value in straight lines at bottom and an oval panel in the center containing scenic views, buildings, etc. 6s green and violet, view of the town of Rezekne, 15s brown and olive, view of the town of Jelgava (Mitau), 20s pink and green, view of the town of Cesis (Wenden), 30s ultramarine and brown, view of the town of Liepaja (Libau), 50s gray and red violet, view of the town of Riga, 1 Lat. dark brown and red brown, the National Theatre building. All values are watermarked multiple swastika and the first four values are perforated 10 and the next two are perforated 11.

The second anniversary series was issued for the benefit of the committee for the erection of a liberty memorial and sold at a premium of 10c per a stamp. There were 60,000 series issued, equally divided between perforated and imperforated stamps. The design are similar to those of the first issue chronicled with the exception that the values appear normal at the left and with the surtax added at the right, 6s+10s red, a peasant with a sickle and sheaf of wheat. 15s+10s brown purple, view of the town of Jelgava, 30s+10s ultramarine, the National Theatre Building, 50s+10s gray, view of the town of Cesis, 1 Lat.+10s violet brown, view of the trenches near the Riga bridges during the Bermondts invasion in 1919.

Two series imperforated and perforated 11, both watermarked multiple swastika. We are informed that the last two sets were sold only in Riga, Libau and Mitau, ten sets to an applicant and that the entire issue was completely sold out in a couple of hours.

LEBANON. Type A1 has just been overprinted in red, "REPUBLIQUE LIBANAISE", Arabic inscription and new value "05" on 0p10 dark violet.

Postage Due Stamps, Type D3, top inscription barred out and overprinted "REPUBLIQUE LIBANAISE" and line of Arabic inscription in red, 2p black on blue, and 5p black on blue green.

MEXICO. Official Stamp. 2c scarlet, type A79, rouletted 14½, watermarked

Correos Mexico now appears with a new type of OFICIAL overprint in black. It is smaller than the preceding one and without the period.

MONACO. Two new provisional surcharges have just appeared for this country, Type A11, 50c on f1.05 red violet and 50c on f1.25 blue on bluish.

NETHERLANDS. Another change of color has taken place in the current series of this country. We now have 7½c orange red, same watermark and perforation.

NICARAGUA. Two new provisionals have just come to light that were evidently surcharged before the new set was in circulation. This time they have used 5c fiscal stamps and have surcharged them respectively, "CORREOS 1928 Vale 2 cent" and "Vale 3 cent", black surcharge in three lines reading down. Only 1000 of each issued and mostly used up for postage.

PANAMA. For the 25th anniversary of the independence of Panama they have taken the 2c dark green of 1921, type A52 and overprinted it in three lines in red with the following inscription, "1903, NOV 3 BRE, 1928."

PARAGUAY. The new high value postage stamp has been issued in honor of Juan de Salazar de Espinosa who was the founder of the town of Asuncion. The design is a large upright rectangle in shape, inscribed "REPUBLICA del PARAGUAY" at top, value at bottom, dates "1537-1928" at left and right respectively. The central design looks like the hide of an animal tacked up for curing but we presume it is really a coat of arms. 10p violet brown, unwatermarked, perforated 12.

PERSIA. A new series, and we hope the last, of the provisional airmail stamps have just appeared. A new type of fiscal stamp has been used, overprinted with Persian inscription, a monoplane, "Poste aerienne" and new value in four lines in black, 1ch green, 2ch blue, 3ch lilac rose, 5ch brown and 1kr violet.

PORTUGAL. Various values of the series of 1912 to 1926, Type A64, have been surcharged with new values and the old values obliterated with three horizontal bars. The ½c value is surcharged in red and all others in black. 10c on ¼c dark violet, 10c on 1c chocolate, 10c on ½c black, 10c on 4c olive brown, 10c on 4c orange, 10c on 5c light green, 40c on 2c orange, 40c on 2c yellow, 40c on 2c chocolate, 40c on 3c ultramarine, 80c on 6c pale rose, 80c on 6c brown, 80c on 48c rose.

For the new 1929 charity stamps they have taken various values of the 1924 Camoens commemorative issue and overprinted them in three lines in red "Porte franco+1929." 30c dark brown, 40c ultramarine, 80c bistre, 1E. red, E1.60 dark blue, E2.40 green on green.

ROUMANIA. To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the inclusion of the province of Dobrudja with Roumania, a series of seven stamps have been issued. They are narrow, horizontal oblongs in shape, watermarked vertical wavy lines, perforated 13½. 1L. green, portraits of the late King Ferdinand and the boy King Michael, 2L. violet brown, view of the port of Constanza, 3L. gray black, same as the 1L., 5L. violet, view of the Adam Clissi Monument, L.7.50 ultramarine, same as the 5L., 10L. blue, bridge, Cernavoda, 20L. carmine rose, same as the 10L.

SYRIA. Type A3 has been surcharged with a new value and the old value barred out with two lines in red, 05 on 0p10 dark violet.



LANDSDOWNE STAMP CLUB.—Thirty or more postage stamp collections, representative of a majority of the stamp-issuing countries of the world and in some instances showing a high degree of specialization, were displayed at the Third Annual Exhibition of the Lansdowne, Pa., Stamp Club, November 30 and December 1. The show was the most successful ever held by the club.

Considering the quality of the collections shown and the interest created among collectors and others in the vicinity, the Lansdowne Club members are convinced that their organization, although only three years old, is qualified to rank high among the older and larger stamp clubs of the United States. Lansdowne is situated in Delaware County, Pa., adjacent to Philadelphia, and almost all the club members are residents of the club's home county.

Newspaper publicity served in great measure to make the Lansdowne exhibition a success, the five daily Philadelphia papers and the numerous suburban papers publishing generous advance articles as well as complete announcements of the prize awards. Many collectors and others interested in philately, previously unaware of the activities of the club, were attracted to the exhibition. Several of the visitors signed membership applications.

The judges were Charles J. Phillips, the well-known international expert and specialist in U. S. Departments, of New York City; Major Guy V. Camp, President of the Society of Philatelic Americans, of New York, and Philip H. Ward, Jr., the U. S. specialist who has collaborated in the formation of several of the more notable U. S. collections, of Philadelphia.

Twenty-four prizes, including a Grand Prize for the best all-round exhibit in the show, were awarded in the various classes into which the collections were divided. The awards, together with brief descriptions of the winning entries, follow:

Grand Prize—Clarence W. Brazer, of Lansdowne, Pa., for his collection of United States proofs and essays. This collection, gathered together largely within the last year, represents almost everything obtainable and embraces card and india die and plate proofs of all the regular issues from 1847 to those of recent date, newspapers, departments, special delivery and postage dues, and a large variety of essays both listed and unlisted in standard works on the subject. In addition, the collection contains the Roosevelt gift book of proofs, as well as a large number of prints signed by the artists and engravers who executed them, showing the various stages from the origin to the completion of the stamp designs.

Mr. Brazer is contemplating the preparation of an article on U. S. proofs and essays, based upon his collection, which will shed much new light, he believes, on the subject and which will result in many new listings. The Brazer collection is considered by qualified experts to be one of the most comprehensive in existence.

Class 1. United States and Possessions—Herbert C. Hays won first prize with his collection of unused, finely-centered, full-gum copies complete except for some of the very rare re-cuts and inverts; Albert J. Squiers won second with a similar collection slightly less complete, and S. W. Haney won third with his twentieth century unused blocks and booklet panes.

Class 2. Great Britain and Colonies other than British North America—

E. E. Meacham captured first with his unused British Colonials complete through the high values, superbly mounted and embellished with descriptive and illustrative material; Spencer L. Coxe won second with a miscellaneous assortment of copies which have appreciated largely in value, and Dr. Justis E. Sinexon won third with a beautiful collection of unused and used copies. Mr. Meacham was specially commended by the judges for the appearance of his collection.

Class 3. British North America—Clarence W. Brazer won first with a fine collection of Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, showing virtually all the rarities in the best condition as well as a variety of valuable bisects used on cover; third prize went to Dr. F. C. Locy for his collection of Jamaica unused.

Class 4. Europe—Albert B. Maris won first with an interesting collection of continental issues beautifully arranged and running well into the high values and rarer copies.

Class 5. Asia—First prize went to W. P. Bricker for his small but interesting collection of modern China.

Class 6. Africa—Albert B. Maris won first with an assortment largely similar in quality to his Europe entry, and Mrs. Mary G. Cook won second with her collection of Egypt, virtually complete.

Class 7. South America—John R. Huston won first with his specialized collection of Chile, virtually complete. The collection includes many of the rare shades of the first issue as well as numerous watermark and cancellation varieties together with interesting blocks, used and unused, and rare covers. The Huston Chile collection was considered by the judges as the runner-up for the Grand Prize.

Class 9. Proofs. First prize went to the Clarence W. Brazer collection previously described. The collection filled three 8-foot tables and was made up of about 125 album pages.

Class 10. Cancellations—George M. Emery won first with his specialized collection of U. S. stamps, particularly the bank note issues, showing complete pages of the more common cancellations and numerous single specimens with the rarer and more interesting cancellations of the period. Quartered corks, rosettes, grids, stars, towns, numerals, Maltese Crosses, pumpkin heads, skulls and bones, as well as foreign mail, supplementary mail, steamship, railroad, Japanese and used abroad cancellations were included in the Emery display, which occupied three full tables adjacent to the Brazer proof collection.

Class 11. Specialties—A. J. Squiers won first with his collection of charity stamps and semi-postal issues of the world, embracing almost 2000 of these stamps known to exist; George M. Emery won third with a small specialized collection of U. S. 3-cent 51's, classified according to shades and retouchings.

Class 12. Covers—Clarence W. Brazer won first with his collection of U. S. covers, including the New York and St. Louis postmaster stamps, numerous locals and 1847 and 1851 issues, and a fine showing of Patriotics; Albert B. Maris won second with a general showing.

Class 13. Juniors—Wilson N. Brazer won first and Robert Scheihorn won third with creditable general collections, neatly arranged and mounted.

Class 14. Guests—H. L. Dean won first with a collection of extra-perforated U. S. revenues; Walter E. Egbert won third.

In addition to the competitive displays, which were arranged on tables in the first-floor banking offices of the Lansdowne Bank and Trust Company, Lansdowne, Pa., and on tables in several rooms and hallways on the second floor and in specially-made glass frames hung on the walls, several exhibits were added to the show by Mr. Phillips and Eugene Klein, a patron of the club. Mr. Phillips

exhibited specimen pages from his U. S. Department collection, and Mr. Klein showed similar pages from his specialized Gold Medal Collection of Heligoland.

The Lansdowns Stamp Club's exhibition was financed entirely by the membership, no entrance fees or admission charges for exhibitors or visitors being exacted. The excellent quarters for the exhibit were lent by the Lansdowne Bank and Trust Company and some of the show equipment was lent by Lansdowne church organizations. Each exhibitor was responsible for the arrangement and display of his collection, and adequate insurance was provided at each exhibitor's own expense for the entire display. Not one stamp was damaged or lost.

The Lansdowne Club now possesses five exhibition frames, constructed with hinged glass doors. These frames were designed by Mr. Brazer after the style of those now used by the Collectors' Club in New York, and the club expects to obtain a sufficient number eventually to accommodate all the exhibits at future shows.

The Lansdowne Stamp Club members feel that the success of their third exhibition marks a big stride forward in their ambition to make their club one of character and influence in the community. The club aspires to include in its membership the advanced collector as well as the junior and the beginner, preserving an interest for all. The present membership approximates forty.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch No. 3, Life Branch No. 1.—The 467th regular monthly meeting was held on November 21st with 21 members in attendance. Mr. Joseph Hyman of San Francisco was elected to regular membership.

The following Committees were appointed by the Chair:—

Nominating Committee—Messrs. O'Shaughnessy, Maudens, Poehlman.

Xmas Jinks Committee—Messrs. Marcus, Doscher, Dillingham.

The sum of \$50.00 was set aside for the use of the Xmas Jinks Committee in connection with the Jinks.

The Society voted to present to the Oakland Philatelic Society a suitably engraved silver medal to be used by them as first prize for the best collection of Airmail Covers exhibited at the recent display held by them. The Secretary was also requested to write the Oakland Society congratulating them upon their initiative in promoting this exhibit and also upon the success attained therewith. Mr. Henry Marcus, who acted as one of the judges along with two of our other members, Messrs. Doscher and Ott, advised that over 2000 people visited the exhibit during the three days it was open. We note among the winners of first prizes the following members of the "PACIFIC":—

Mr. Wilhelm—United States

Mr. Loeb—Confederate States

Mr. Zegler—Hawaiians

The following collections were on display at our November meeting for the entertainment of members:—

Mr. Stromberg:—Great Britain and British Colonies, all mint copies with full gum, 1912 to date, singles complete up to one pound and blocks of four complete up to 5 shillings. The collection was beautifully mounted and represented the Colonies from A to M. Perforation varieties and shades were included, all arranged according to Gibbons.

Mr. Klose:—This collection belongs to one of our Junior members and consisted of new issues of various European countries, all very neatly mounted and written up. An uncatalogued variety was noted in Jugoslavia, i. e. #571 with Dinara spelled Dinapa.

Mr. Wolfe:—Also one of our Junior members, who exhibited his collection of U. S. Blocks from 1890 to 1928, mint for the most part and including a large number of the various plate numbers. All in very fine condition and very well mounted.

The Entertainment Committee announced that the following collections would be on exhibit at the December meeting:—

Mr. Hackmeier—Great Britain
 Mr. H. C. Marcus—Danish West Indies
 Mr. Julius Loeb—Confederate States
 Mr. Burnett—U. S. Blocks

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p. m. to enable commuters to catch train and boat.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

HOUSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of Chapter No. 69 was held Monday evening, November 5th with 30 members and visitors present.

After the regular business meeting in which it was decided to hold two meetings monthly, the first and third Mondays of each month, Public Library, the first auction was held, 50 lots being disposed of in expert style by the Clubs Auctioneer, R. R. Schlunke. A number of Confederate Covers as well as numerous United States and Foreign stamps changed hands.

Due to the auction no displays were made at this meeting. It was voted to hold another auction at the meeting of January 21st, 1929. All visiting collectors are welcome.—G. D. McCORMICK, Secy.-Treas., Mail address 919 Texas Ave.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. A. P. S. Chapter #——Mayor Frederick C. McLaughlin, of White Plains, was the honored guest at a meeting of more than 25 members of the Westchester County Chapter at the City Club of White Plains, N. Y. on November 16th, 1928.

In brief remarks, the Mayor, while frank to admit that he knew little about stamps, commended any hobby as a benefit to those who strive for supremacy, whether it be golf or philately.

The Mayor declared that he felt White Plains was honored by the Society in holding a meeting in the city. He also stated that a painting of the Battle of White Plains, by Edward Ward, the original of which was hanging in the room in which the club met, should be perpetuated in bronze for the walls of the new White Plains Postoffice.

Dr. Jason Parker of White Plains, was host of the evening, while K. N. Woodward, head of the Society, presided and introduced Mayor McLaughlin. He also expressed appreciation at the record number present and spoke of the White Plains Battle painting, stating that it was used as the theme of the commemorative stamp issued by the Government to commemorate that battle.

After the Mayor's talk Dr. Parker read a letter from Major Albert Draves, former professor of history at the United States Military Academy at West Point

which stated that the Ward painting is absolutely correct in minute details, some of which were criticized when the commemorative stamp was issued.

The first auction sale of stamps belonging to members was held and 57 lots brought more than \$85.

Collectors from Ardsley, Brewster, Chappaqua, Dobbs Ferry, Elmsford, Pleasantville, Scarsdale and Yonkers were present, in addition to White Plains.

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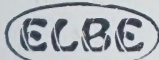
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Attorney, V. W. Rotnem, 1054 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 4.

December 1, 1928.

Applications Pending.

Gerbeaux, H. P.	Hansen, H. J.	Riddell, S. H.
Gribble, W. M.	Harton, J. E.	Rossmassler, W. R.
Lewis, P. P.	Hensyl, Dr. W. C.	Russ, Gabe
McCullough, F. S.	Hinkel, J. W.	Simon, Harry
Rietdyk, J. K.	Hooker, R. J.	Squier, A. J.
Salkadhe, K. B.	Hyman, J. L.	Strassburger, E. B.
Van, William	Jewell, R. W.	Stauffer, G. L.
Birnbach, Rudolf	Lampe, S. H.	Theier, F. W.
Bohling, Clarence	Larsen, Wm. C.	Van Slyke, M. E.
Brandt, O. T. D.	Lockwood, Edward	Welty, H. T.
Case, Wm. O.	Lord, Dr. R. M.	Whitefoot, T. W.
Caton, Benj. F.	Malstrom, A. R.	Wilkki, H. Th.
Christman, F. L.	Mancourt, A. L.	Williams, P. E.
Clark, E. V.	Meisterheim, C. C.	Wischmann, Wilhelm
Dorsett, Dr. E. L.	Mills, H. A. R.	
Ellis, A. C.	Mitchell, Lee	
Fenohr, P. N.	Morgan, F. M.	
Ferchaud, C. L.	Mundt, Wm. C.	
Fillebrown, W. Y.	Newton, F. O.	
Giraud, Victor	Phillips, F. S.	

Reinstatements Pending.

5863 Enemark, H. J. P.
 942 Power, E. B.

Applications Posted.

Allen, Wm. M., 719 E. Madison St., Philadelphia, Pa. 27; Accountant; Old Gold Exchange, 901 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. By Delf Norona.
 Bayley, Walter S., 20 Front St. E., Toronto 2, Ont., Canada. 42; Importer; Geo. A. Lows, Adelaide St. E., Toronto. By M. Ritter.
 Boon, Capt. Stephen Jr., Fort Sill, Okla. 32; Army Officer; Col. Robt. Rossow, Culver, Ind. By Geo. F. Fisher Jr.
 Brown, Arthur K., 22 N. Tejon St., Colo. Spgs., Colo. 26; Clerk; C. L. Smith, Colo. Spgs., Colo. By H. A. Davis.
 Carr, Russell V., 4326 N. Fremont, Minneapolis, Minn. 20; Student-Salesman; Guaranteed by Nathaniel P. Carr; Ref.: Alfred B. Cassell, Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. By Donovan Penheiter.

- Chappell, Donald E., 336 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. 37; Merchant; Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse. By Hamilton White.
- Charnley, William H., 210 E. Washington St., Goshen, Ind. 57; Lawyer; Fredk. Winter, 1817 Calif. St., Denver, Colo. By H. A. Davis.
- Clark, Robert G., 635 Elm Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 25; Chemist; Joe Bills, 7th & Linden, Long Beach. By H. A. Davis.
- Conrad, John M., 411 W. 13th St., Vancouver, Wash. 56; Merchant; Dr. Edw. Hirstel, 1003 Selling Bldg., Portland, Ore. By T. B. Beck.
- Cuthbert, J. R., Solar Refining Co., Lima, Ohio. 32; Oil Refiner; R. T. Gregg & Co., Lima, Ohio. By H. A. Davis.
- Eaton, Edwin C., 246 Central St., Auburndale 66, Mass. 41; Stamp Dealer; B. Elmer, 61 Court St., Boston, Mass. By Jean Simonds.
- Ferrario, August, 6921 64th Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. 35; Printer; Wm. Handshaw, 79 Nassau St., New York. By J. E. Guest.
- Friedel, E. K., 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 34; Salesman; J. S. Coulton, W. S. Tyler Co., Cleveland, O. By Donald W. Martin.
- Gilbert, Lewis D., 1165 Park Ave., New York City. 21; Journalist; Samuel Boyaner, 530 W. 123 St., New York. By H. Shenitz.
- Godshall, W. H., Box 64, Colmar, Pa. 65; Ref., Fredk. S. Eaton, 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn. By Delf Norona.
- Hall, Arthur G., 253 Scotch Plains Ave., Westfield, N. J. 40; Elec. Engrn.; Newton & Long, Glen Ellyn, Ill. By J. E. Taggart.
- Hansen, Charles E., 134 Tredean St., Hartford, Conn. 48; P. O. Employee; J. A. Erickson, 129 George St., Hartford, Conn. By J. E. Guest.
- Hitchcock, Arthur V., 219 N. Kensington Ave., La Grange, Ill. 22; Filing Clerk, Pa. R. R.; T. S. Ballard, 5726 Kenmore Ave., Chicago. By D. W. Martin.
- Hoiles, C. E. Jr., 202 W. College Ave., Greenville, Ill. 16; Student; Guaranteed by C. E. Hoiles; Ref., Chas. Watson, Greenville. By J. W. Stoutzenberg.
- Keeler, Dr. John W., Hammondsport, N. Y. 49; Physician; W. F. Hayes, Hammondsport, N. Y. By Lyman J. Seely.
- Kleppel, Rev. Placid, Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C. 31; Professor; W. H. Bush, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J. By D. W. Martin.
- Kummer, Fred W., 1854-56 7th Ave., New York City. 26; Bank Clerk; J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau St., New York. By Samuel Boyaner.
- Laing, E. G., 1295 Prospect St., La Jolla, Calif. 59; Manufacturer; J. M. Bartels Co., 116 Nassau St., New York. By P. A. Coppard.
- Locher, Paul, Schlosslistr, Spietz, Switzerland. 41; Stamp Dealer; Reference requested. By Edw. Locher.
- McClure, Floyd E., 1180 E. 22 St., Portland, Ore. 28; Grocer; T. D. Honeyman, Honeyman Hdw. Co., Portland, Ore. By T. B. Beck.
- Morgan, Chas. W., 730 N. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 40; Merchant; H. E. Sargent, Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. By Chas. H. Garrett.
- Moss, Abner J., Rose Hill Apts., Cincinnati, O. 16; Student. Guaranteed by Wm. Moss; Ref., H. J. Wessel, 3859 Vine St., Cincinnati. By Dr. L. G. Tedesche.
- Nelson, Arthur E., 112 N. Hart St., Marietta, O. 22; Paint Shader & Designer; Elyria Stamp Co., 437 Earl Court, Elyria. By Donald W. Martin.
- Oberholtz, L. E., 935 W. 33 Terrace, Kansas City, Mo. 21; Draftsman; Midwest Stamp Co., 720 Delaware St., Kansas City. By John H. Heffer.
- Odell, Herbert N., 57 Hyde St., Newton Highland, Mass. 34; Stocks & Bonds; Fred F. Thornton, 21 Ranson Rd., Newton Centre, Mass. By Laurence P. Dodge.
- Oliver, Nelson H., 412 W. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 50; Sales Director; Chas. H. Garrett, Kalamazoo, Mich. By H. C. Woodruff.

- Pardo, Roman R., Sarmiento 563, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 27; Commercial; H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver. By Chas. J. Phillips.
- Phillips, Rev. C. A., Apt. 294, Caracas, Venezuela. 35; For. Missionary; Thos. Skinner, Endeavor, Minn. By K. N. Woodward.
- Pimenta, Manuel, Rua Guerra Junqueiro 455, Porto, Portugal. 40; Merchant; References requested. By C. J. Chambers.
- Polzin, Elmer W., 5256 Glenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 24; Accountant; Toledo Stamp Co., Toledo, O. By H. E. Sandstrom.
- Rushton, D., Wynnewood, Pa. 23; Draftsman; Wm. McAdoo, Ft. Washington, Pa. By Chas. Keller.
- Seamans, John H., 7052 Jeffery Ave., Chicago, Ill. 38; Photo Finisher; Schaar & Co., 556 W. Jackson, Chicago. By Dr. C. W. Hennen.
- Skinner, Carl F., 1148 Portage St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 48; Wholesaler; Chas. H. Garrett, Kalamazoo, Mich. By H. C. Woodruff.
- Snyder, Wm. F., 1949 Marin Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 49; Mech. Engrn.; A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif. By R. T. Crocker.
- Turner, Willard A., Box 602, Baltic, Conn. 37; Accountant; L. G. Drescher, Baltic, Conn. By Donald W. Martin.
- Voigt, E. F., Box 934, Kalamazoo, Mich. 33; Adv.-Seeling; C. H. Garrett, Kalamazoo, Mich. By H. C. Woodruff.
- Warden, J. M., 1715 Sulgrave Rd., Louisville, Ky. 52; Stock-Bond Broker; J. S. Wright, New Albany, Ind. By L. C. Hassler.
- Weymouth, Mason, 1218 Spruce St., Berkeley, Calif. 14; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. L. C. Weymouth; Ref., Porter Bradshaw, 1 Powell St., San Francisco, Calif. By Mary B. Otis.
- Wright, Frank W., 305 College Ave., Elmira, N. Y. 41; Merchant; John Bater, 212 E. Water St., Elmira, N. Y. By Dr. Chas. Haase.
- Benson, Carlton, 1702 Cherry Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 19; Student; Guaranteed by A. P. Benson; Ref., requested. By E. E. Morrison.
- Glass, Carter Jr., Lynchburg News, Lynchburg, Va. 35; Newspaper Pub.; Snidow-McWane Furniture Co., Lynchburg, Va. By Adolph D. Fennel.
- Honnel, K., 3100 Like Oak, Dallas, Texas. 42; Furrier; A. M. Silver & Co., 16 E. 42 St., New York. By Fred Green.
- Phillips, Horace P., 50 W. Bellevue Ave., San Mateo, Calif. 47; Mech. Engrn.; R. A. Folsom, care W. R. Ames Co., San Francisco. By A. H. Wilhelm.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 6822 Clarke, Bates E., 628 Academy St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 47; Store Mgr.; Chas. H. Garrett, Kalamazoo, Mich. By H. C. Woodward.
- 3318 Tessier, Frank M., Box 121, Atwater, Calif. 53; Bookkeeper; P. M. Wolf-sieffer, 2147 N. 21 St., Philadelphia. By H. A. Davis.

New Members.

- 10069 Baldwin, Robt. E., 448 W. 62 St., Chicago, Ill.
- 10070 Barri, Leon Jr., 505 N. Stanton St., El Paso, Tex.
- 10071 Bennett, Frank T., 36 Sun Bldg., Jackson, Mich.
- 10072 Biberian, Gregoire, 122 Avenue California, Nice, France.
- 10073 Bockel, C. R., 858 Ferndale Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
- 10074 Boyd, F. W., Caixa Postal 1050, Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- 10075 Cacciotore, Angelo D., 2104 Michigan Ave., Tampa, Fla.
- 10076 Dahlke, Ben, 104 Carroll St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 10077 De Lisle, A. B., 150 Harding Ave., San Jose, Calif.
- 10078 Escoffier, Robert, Rue des Frois Mages 14, Marseilles, France.

- 10079 Forrer, H., 5023 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.
 10080 Greenwood, John P. A., 739 21st St., Oakland, Calif.
 10081 Harrison, George Scott, 320 Fifth St., Donora, Pa.
 10082 Johnson, Edwin P., Box 692, San Jose, Calif.
 10083 Kelly, Geo. H., 5712½ Harold Way, Los Angeles, Calif.
 10084 Lansweert, Wm., 214 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 10085 Lowe, Robert G., 355½ Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 10086 Manting, Dr. George, 5724 Cabanne, St. Louis, Mo.
 10087 McConnell, Robt. S., Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 10088 McClure, C. K., Gila Bend, Ariz.
 10089 Miller, J. B., Apt. 12, 1946 Bloor St. W., Toronto 9, Ont., Canada.
 10090 More, Robert E., 1210 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 10091 Nickles, Samuel H. Jr., 6222 Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 J10092 Pearson, James, 1143 86th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 10093 Peery, Dr. L. T., West Berkeley Bank Bldg., Berkeley, Calif.
 10094 Pelz, Paul R., 2 E. 23 St., New York City.
 J10095 Reed, John H., 1604 Marlowe Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
 10096 Sandstrom, H. E., 2412 Noyes St., Evanston, Ill.
 10097 Somerfield, Dr. H. A., Box 154, Hallock, Minn.
 10098 Tsai, David, care Bankers Weekly, 4 Hong Kong Rd., Shanghai, China.
 10099 Ward, John, 421 Halifax, Raleigh, N. C.
 10100 Wells, A. Harold, 125 E. Church St., Beverly, N. J.
 J10101 Wight, Royce A., Box 24, Andover, Mass.
 1883 Oughtred, S. Norris, Box 242, Sta. H, Montreal, Que., Canada.

Reinstated.

- 1775 Chicago Chapter No. 1, Robt. E. Baldwin, Secy., 448 W. 62 St., Chicago, Ill.
 6848 Reynolds, Walter V., 218 E. 52 St., New York City.

Resignations Pending.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 9544 Newton, F. N. Jr. | 9018 Salmon, David A. |
| 2886 Pifer, Edw. P. A. | 8392 Traupmann, Hugo E. |

Resignations Accepted.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 8705 Bauer, Rev. J. T. | 9844 Knopp, Otto | 8892 Federal, H. S. |
| 8987 Bridges, R. E. | 5056 Kuehne, A. F. | 5743 Sherman, H. G. |
| 8733 Busack, Rev. M. | 7787 Malige, M. E. | 7977 Sinise, Louis |
| 7852 Fry, R. B. | 5016 Millar, C. D. | 6191 Squires, Grant |
| 8617 Keene Phil. Socy. | 8653 Peacocke, F. W. | 8557 Thalmann, P. U. |
| 9462 Wildfong, R. D. | 5324 Wiser, J. M. | |

Deaths Reported.

- 6180 Hasleton, L. H., care Y. M. C. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 8905 James, Henry, Westover School, Middlebury, Conn.

RARITIES
ARE MY SPECIALTY

T. Allen
 "CRAIGARD"
 BLAKE HALL ROAD
 WANSTEAD, E. 11., LONDON, ENG.

Address

- 5394 Sague, Capt. J. D., Cespedes 4, Palma Sorano, Oriente, Cuba. Oct. 10, 1928.
 4476 Schirmer, Godfrey, 1350 Franklin St., Denver, Colo. Nov. 14, 1928.
 6223 Spencer, Chas. W., 412 Barrister's Hall, Boston, Mass. Sept. 25, 1928.

Application Returned.

Diem, Robert, Ullmann St. 52, Vienna, Austria.

New Life Member.

450—9886 Forbes, Theodore, 1705 Lanier Pl., Washington, D. C.

Chapter Reinstated.

1755 Chicago Chapter No. 1, Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, President; Robert E. Baldwin, Secretary, 448 W. 62 St., Chicago, Ill.

Membership Summary.

Total Membership Nov. 1, 1928	4135	
New Members	34	
Reinstated	2	
		4171
Resignations accepted	17	
Deaths Reported	5	22
		—
Total Membership December 1, 1928		4149

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

DUES PAYABLE.

Dues of \$3.00 are payable to the Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass., September 1st. Art. I, Sec. 6: If members dues shall remain unpaid at the expiration of 30 days, (October 1, 1928) his privileges of membership shall be suspended, and if at the end of another 30 days, (Nov. 1, 1928) such dues are still unpaid, he shall cease to be a member. (Will be dropped for non-payment of dues). But no member shall be dropped while charges are pending against him. A few weeks grace will be given after publication of this notice.

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is the oldest, largest and most complete. British Colonials and Foreign may be subscribed for together or separately. Mr. Arthur Hind subscribes to our service and Mr. Wm. C. Kennett, Jr. writes us that both Mr. Hind and himself consider our New Issue Service to be the Best in the World. Write for terms and full particulars. **WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH, ENGLAND. Estab. 1869.**

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T. A L L E N ,

"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

REPORT of the



TREASURER

December 1st, 1928.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$10448.66	
New Admissions	60.00	\$10508.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 9720.00	
New Memberships	90.00	\$ 9810.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$12583.11	
Receipts—Superintendent	480.07	
Others	84.67	
Interest on Bonds	148.76	
	\$13296.61	
Disbursements	\$ 835.23	\$12461.38

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance, \$1.30; Receipts, \$0.25—Total	\$	1.55
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 54.00	
Dues paid in advance	15.75	\$ 69.75

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 2457.30	
Receipts—Dues	498.85	
Reinstatements	2.00	
Interest on Bonds	82.50	
	\$ 3040.65	
Disbursements	\$ 284.56	\$ 2756.09

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 2002.09	
Receipts—Subscriptions	359.90	
Interest on Bonds	21.25	
	\$ 2383.24	
Disbursements	\$ 547.07	\$ 1836.17
		\$37443.60
Cash	\$19787.95	
Bond Investments	17665.65	\$37443.60

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL 7, No. 8.

Whole No. 56.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Precancels. Yes we have them, and the kind that are wanted. Here is what one collector says, and he collects Illinois only. "Think I have done mighty well to get so many new varieties for my collection, which consists of 3500 varieties of Illinois only. Am glad to say that most of those I got out of the six books submitted were of the older issues which are somewhat hard to locate at present." We can send you some nice books also. We seem to have almost everything in supply except Bureaus. We can use many books of these, why not turn your duplicates into cash.

As they see it. One member says: "I notice sales from one book were 100% altho the book was only received several months ago. This is the first time I have ever had a book sold 100%. Once I had one totaling \$100.00 retired with approximately 97% sold, and another time a book of U. S. blocks came back with only one block left." But here is the other side: "I have lately received back quite a number of old books but the sales were discouraging. The prosperity of the sales dept. is not reflected in my books, my per cent. of sales instead of increasing is decreasing." We cannot please everyone, we cannot sell everyones books 100% (wish we could) but we do give all the very best circulation and the matter of buying is up to the buyers.

Mounting stamps for sale: If you are a buyer from the circuits you know that books are sometimes counted by groups, such as British Cols. only, 20th, 19th, etc. This is the best way to get results if you are mounting to sell. As an example, this past month we received over 50 books from a member, medium priced stamps, but mounted irrespective of country groups. In each book are a few B. C., some 20th Europe, South & Central America, and had these stamps been arranged by groups and mounted in that way we could have given him much better service as we would have been able to put the respective books in the hands of collectors who are interested in that particular class. As it is now they will have to go out on general circuits, all stamps in the book will not appeal to every collector and therefore the percentage of sales will be small, and the circulation longer than otherwise. So in mounting arrange your stamps by countries, and groups of countries. You will find better sales effected.

Society politics. Interest is being very evident early this year in nominations for the elective office of the Society at the election to be held next summer. Such interest is good, it shows that some of us are thinking about the society's welfare. The promotion of one of the Board to President is in line with the plan of all well organized institutions. The nomination of a Board to include one of the present Directors at large is also a step in the right direction. It is pleasing to note that there has not been, up to this time, any nomination for a candidate to run against our present Secretary, Treasurer or International Secretary. Nominations in opposition to these might help stir up a little election interest but knowing the popularity of these officers and their records of untiring efforts in behalf of the best interests of the Society, over many years, we would not want to bet any money on the success of an opposing candidate for in our opinion they would be much in the position of one who recently made the race for the Presidency of this great United States.

The winter months are the best. On those long winter nights what would you enjoy more than looking over one of our Jumbo circuits right in your own home with your collection to compare with. You will have an opportunity of looking over several thousand different stamps. These Jumbo circuits have been growing in popularity each year. Today a goodly number of members have them sent regularly and are filling in those spaces that have been so long blank. Low and medium priced stamps prevail and plenty of time is granted to go over the books. Many members with 20,000 varieties in their collections get them regularly each month or sixty days. Would you like to see one? Just say "Send on a Jumbo" and we will start one your way and guarantee you satisfaction or we will pay postage charges both ways. Let us serve you, too.

We need to sell. 20th Century, 20th Century French Cols. and British Cols. mint, as well as postally used. The demand for these is as great as for any other stamps, except U. S. There is also a call for South & Central America, and early Great Britain for plating, in precancels the main demand at this time is for Bureaus, we could use as many as 100 books of Bureau precancels. B. N. A. and B. W. I. both 19th and 20th are desired by many. If you have some duplicates along these lines, especially U. S., why not mount up a book. Blank books from this office 5c each.

If you only collect a few countries, or one group, advise us your wants and we will be glad to submit direct to you from time to time such books as come in that are in line with your wants. These will be sent direct to you so that you may have plenty of time to check them up. We have some nice books of 19th century Austrian cancellations in circulation. If you are interested please advise and we will give you your turn to look at them.

We need more buyers. On account of the success we have made in building up the department we are attracting lots of sellers who have desirable stamps to dispose of. This means we must increase our buying list. If you have never investigated the services of the sales department why not try it today?

SETS! SETS!

	Cat.	Net.
*LITHUANIA, 165-175	\$5.12	\$2.50
*— 176-188	8.50	3.00
*— 223-225	2.25	1.40
*— 226-232	.72	.45
*— 401-407	2.07	.85
*— 408-414	.82	.35
*— 415-417	.80	.38
*— 432-435	1.42	.65
*— 619-644 less 4 val. #624, 27, 37, 40	4.93	1.95
*LUXEMBURG, 93-106	6.15	2.80
*— 120-22	1.95	.90
*— 123-34	1.14	.50
*— 155-65	1.08	.50
*— 304-06	1.30	.55
*— 307-10	3.65	1.20
*— 315-19	.69	.38
*— 320-24	2.00	1.10
*— 325-29	.63	.37
*— 553-63	1.00	.45

APPROVALS

Sets, New Issues, Countries
Your Want List Solicited.

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Trinidad, 4d Ser. 11c; Gold Coast (new set) ½d, 2c; 1d, 3c; 2d, 6c; 2½d, 7c; 3d, 8c; 6d, 15c; 1sh, 30c; 2sh, 60c.
South West Africa, Pictorials surch. S. W. A. (prices for pairs), ½d, 3c 1d, 6c; 2d, 12c; 3d, 15c; 4d, 22c; 6d 30c; 1sh, 60c; 2sh6d, \$1.50; 5sh, \$3.00.
Solomon Isl. Ser. 5d, 14c; 6d, 15c; 1sh, 30c; 2sh6d, 75c. Sarawak wmk. 1c-25c (11 stamps), 80c; 30c, 20c; 50c, 35c; \$1, 70c.

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A Set of 5 Consists Of:

- #1.—Block of 4 5c.
- 1/2#2.—Block of 4 2c.
- #3.—2c and 5c.
- #4.—2c.
- #5.—5c.

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THE STAMP NEWS,

141 Parkway, E. Orange, N. J.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 43.

FEBRUARY, 1929.

No. 5.

U. S. NAVY SHIP CANCELLATIONS.

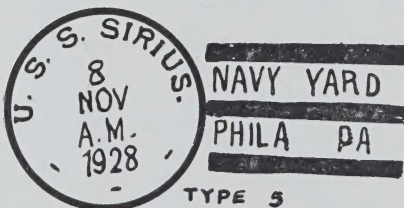
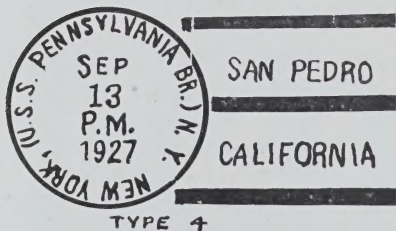
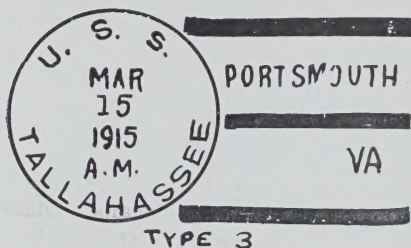
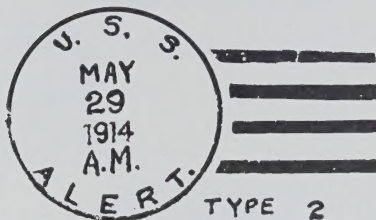
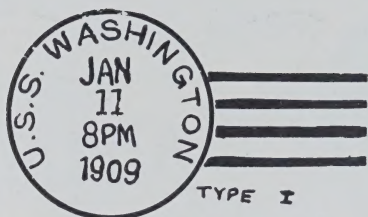
By DR. F. E. LOCY.

For the past three or four years there has been a rapidly growing interest in covers of all kinds. A share of this interest is now turning toward the collection of covers sent through the postoffices on board the ships of our Navy. This is an interesting side line to the collection of the stamps of the United States. It is on these covers that frequently we may find U. S. stamps used abroad. Cancellations which show the location of our ships in the ports of China, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and Europe are quite common.

In the early days mail was sent and received through the post offices of the various seaports. When abroad, the mail was despatched either through the local U. S. Consul or the local foreign post office. In the early '40s the librarian of the U. S. Naval Lyceum in the Brooklyn Navy Yard despatched mail sent in his care to the officers of the Fleet.

By the Act of May 27, 1908 congress authorized the establishment of a postal service aboard the various ships of the Navy. Soon after Navy Mail Clerks and Assistant Navy Mail Clerks were appointed from among the enlisted men by the Secretary of the Navy. They received, as they still do today, extra compensation for this work. Vessels with a complement of over 650 men were entitled to a Navy Mail Clerk and an assistant. Vessels or flotillas having complements of 125 to 650 had one Navy Mail Clerk. In the fall of 1908 all vessels having complements of over 35 were allowed a mail clerk. During the past twenty years nearly 700 ships have had post offices aboard. The current volume of the U. S. Postal Guide, which may be found in any post office, gives the current list of ship's post offices.

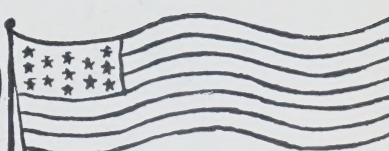
The earliest type of postmark found on letters from Navy ships is similar to Type 1, shown in the illustration. The cancellation stamp was of rubber and had removable type to show the date and hour. As with all rubber stamps after long and hard usage, the outlines would often become distorted and portions broken off or worn down. A common variation from the type illustrated is with the name of the ship in letters with serifs. Types 1 ay and 9 v were also used in the early days of the Navy Postal Service.



A few years later, probably in 1911, Type 2 appeared. This and Type 1 are often found with the bars removed. Type 3 appeared about fifteen years ago and remains today the commonest type of cancellation on letter mail. The cancellation stamp Type 3 has grooves between the killer bars where rubber type may be placed to indicate the location of the ship or occasionally to express some sentiment such as "JOIN THE NAVY". Very frequently the letters between the bars are left out. This leads to distortion of the bars and they become curved, twisted out of parallel and frequently are broken and one or more of them found missing. While the ship's name is usually found with block letters, letters with small serifs are not infrequent, occurring about one in four of this type.

Type 4 appeared a few years ago but was never put into general use. It is of course similar to Type 3 except that the name of the ship is in parentheses and is shown as branch of the post office at New York, N. Y. This cancellation stamp caused confusion in that letters were frequently addressed to the ship care of the postmaster at New York even though the ship might be in the Pacific Ocean and letters would go much more directly when sent via one of the post offices on the West Coast. On the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, which bases usually at San Pedro, California, the words "BR. NEW YORK, N. Y." and the parentheses were removed from the cancellation stamp. Type 5 is also a rubber stamp and appeared first in the fall of 1928. Recent requisitions for new stamps are being filled with this type. Type 6 is a steel hand stamp similar to those used for many years in civilian post offices ashore. There are three major variations of this canceler. It has been in use on the larger ships for the past four years. Types 7, 7t and 8 are machine cancellations and are in use only in the larger ship post offices. Type 9 or 9u is found on practically all ships and is commonly seen on all classes of mail matter. The larger offices also use Types 9v, 9w and 9x.

Occasionally while some ship has been in a foreign port a cancellation stamp has



Type 7

Type 8



Type 9

been lost or broken. To fill an urgent and immediate need one has been made on shore in some cases. In this way we may get such startling markings as were used by the U. S. S. MacLeish between 1925 and 1927 and on the U. S. S. Raleigh last summer. These cancellations are not included in the classification as they are probably unique and not officially issued. While the official ink for cancellations on 1st class mail is black, either from necessity or vagary the mail clerks frequently use red, blue and purple and occasionally violet and

green. During the World War, in an effort at secrecy, many of the ships names did not appear in their cancellation stamp. It is probable that many ships temporarily taken over by the Navy during the war, although having had a post office aboard, never had a cancellation stamp showing the name of the ship. The words "U. S. NAVY" were substituted for the ship's name in cancellation types 1, 2, 3, and 9.

The sources of supply for the current cancellations is by purchase from some one of the many dealers handling these items or by sending self-addressed envelopes with two cents postage on each letter, to the mail clerks of the various ships, requesting that the letters be cancelled and returned through the mails. Older types of cancellation and those from ships now out of commission may be gotten by purchase, trade or from one's friends who have been in the Navy in times past.

It is difficult to estimate the relative frequency of occurrence of the various cancellations and very little has been published on this subject. 44 different covers that have come to my attention, dated 1908 to 1918 fall into the following classes.

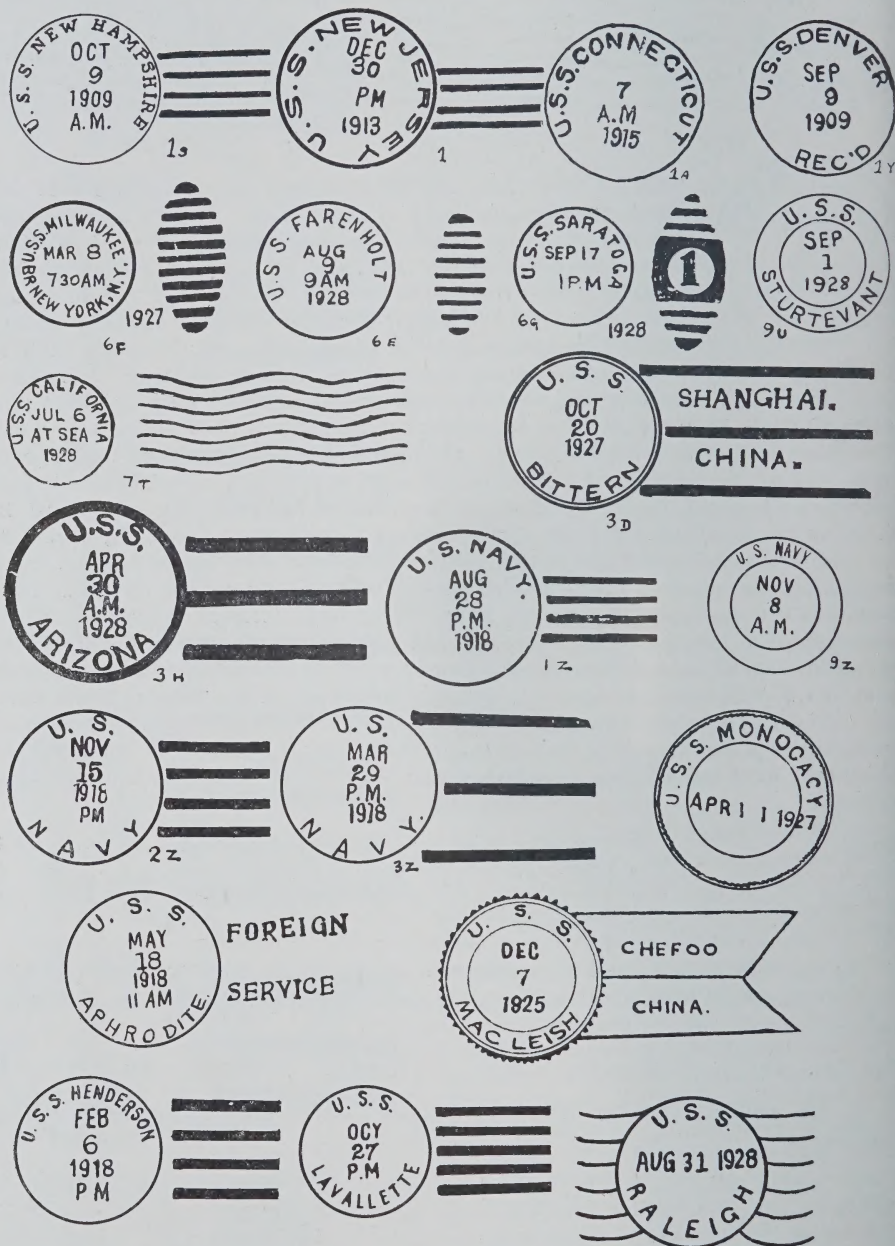
Type 1	9	Type 2	5	Type 3djs	1
Type 1a	2	Type 2a	2	Type 3s	1
Type 1ay	1	Type 3	16	Type 9v	1
Type 1s	3	Type 3b	1		

Of the war time varieties showing the words "U. S. NAVY" instead of the name of the ship, I have 33 varieties in my collection which fall into the following classes:

Type 1z	23	Type 2z	4	Type 3z	5	Type 9z	1
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In the writers collection, 311 covers dated 1919 or after show the following varieties:

Type 2	2	Type 3s	79	Type 7t	3
Type 2a	1	Type 4	3	Type 8	5
Type 3	117	Type 4c	1	Type 9	20
Type 3a	1	Type 5	7	Type 9u	4
Type 3b	4	Type 6	28	Type 9v	7
Type 3bs	1	Type 6e	1	Type 9w	1
Type 3d	2	Type 6f	1	Type 9x	1
Type 3hl	1	Type 6g	1	Type F (fancy or	
Type 3m	2	Type 7	4	unique)	1



Variations of Standard Types.

See Key on Following Page.

Occasionally stamps are cancelled on packages or letters with the name of the ship in a single line, either alone or in a box. These are not illustrated. Receiving ship cancellations are not considered in this article because they are not cruising ships—in fact many are not ships at all. The Receiving Ship at Philadelphia is a handsome three story brick building. Fleet, Squadron, Flotilla, Train, Destroyer and Submarine Division post offices are not considered as this article is confined to post offices of individual ships. Assistance in the preparation of this article is gratefully acknowledged by me to Mr. W. M. Lester, Dr. William Evans, Mr. C. S. Williams, Jr., Mr. Harry Konwiser and Mr. Albert E. Gorham.

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KEY LETTERS TO VARIATIONS.

(See preceding page for illustrations.)

- A bars on killer removed.
- B one or more bars removed.
- C Type 4 with (BR. N. Y. NEW YORK.) removed.
- D double line circle.
- E Type 6 with year date inside and smaller grid.
- F Type 6 with "B. NEW YORK, N. Y." added inside circle.
- G Type 6 with numeral in grid.
- H whole design heavier.
- J whole design lighter.
- L whole design larger.
- M whole design smaller.
- S name in letters with serifs.
- T same as Type except "U. S. S." and ship's name all at top of circle.
- U same as type except "U. S. S." at top and ship's name at bottom.
- V word "REGISTERED" added in circle.
- W same with "M. O. B." added.
- X same with "PARCEL POST" added.
- Y same with "RECD" added.
- Z "U. S. NAVY" in place of ship's name in circle.





GALLERIES PHILATELIC

*A series of tales from
album pictures*

JON SIGURDSSON (1811-1879).

By JEAN SIMMONDS.

In order to understand why, on the hundredth anniversary of his birth, Jon Sigurdsson's profile was placed on the stamps of Iceland (1911) it is necessary to go back a little in the history of Iceland so that the full significance and responsibilities of "the Speaker of the Law" (which office he held) may be fully appreciated. In many ways he was to Iceland what Lincoln was to the United States. He was one who was unafraid to stand forth and say what he thought was right regardless of how many were for him or who was against him. And was strong enough to stick to it through thick and thin until the Constitution for which he fought was granted his beloved country.

The first account of anyone landing in Iceland, that island country in the Atlantic just not within the Arctic Circle, between Norway and Sweden (with whom its history is closely related) in the east, and Greenland in the west, places the date as A. D. 795.

After the first Scandinavian discoverer, Naddod or Gardar, in A. D. 860, we hear of Raven Floki landing there. His experience reminds us somewhat of Noah and the Ark. Stranded in mid-ocean Floki let loose three ravens and sailed in the direction in which they flew. He finally landed in Iceland, giving the country its name (Is-land, the land of Ice) because from the mountain top in north-west Iceland he saw a fiord full of Polar ice.

From then until A. D. 930 many men went to Iceland. Harald Fairhair was ruler of Norway at this time and subjected his people to such severe taxation that many of them preferred to emigrate to Iceland than stay in their native land. Many others went to Iceland from the northern parts of the British Isles.

These chieftains from Norway brought with them some earth from below the temple altar in the motherland and placed it in the new temple, thus carrying on the new from the old. Each chieftain ruled his district, or land-take, as it was called.

No other nation possesses so full and detailed a record of its beginnings as does the country of Iceland. The Book of Land-takes (land-namaboc) contains

the records and genealogies of many hundreds of the most prominent of these many settlers.

The chieftains, or Godar (singular Godi), presided at temple feasts and sacrifices and were at the same time the temporal and spiritual heads of the people.

In A. D. 927 the people of Iceland sent Ulfiot to Norway to make a Constitution for the Islandic Commonwealth. Three years later in A. D. 930 a central Parliament for all Iceland, called Althing, or Althingi, was established at Thingvellir in Southwest Iceland and a Law Speaker was appointed "to speak the law." This was the office that Sigurdsson held later in 1849.

In A. D. 964 the number of chieftaincies (Godard) was fixed at thirty-nine; nine for each of the four quarters into which the island was divided, except for the north quarter, which was allowed twelve chieftaincies instead of nine.

The Althing as a court of appeal acted through four courts, one for each quarter. There was also a fifth court, instituted in A. D. 1004 which exercised jurisdiction in cases where the other courts failed. For legislative purposes the Althing acted through a Committee of one hundred and forty-four men, only one third of whom, namely, the ninety-three Godar and their nine nominees, had a right to vote. These nine nominees were elected by the Godar of the East, South and West, three from each quarter, in order to give each of them the same number of men on the Committee as the North Quarter had. Each of these forty-eight men then appointed two assessors to advise him, one to sit behind him, the other in front of him so that he could readily seek advice. The whole committee was called Logretta (the Amender of the Law).

After the introduction of Christianity, the two Bishops of Iceland were added to the Logretta, over which the Law Speaker, the sole official of the Commonwealth, presided. It was his duty to recite aloud, in the hearing of all present at the Parliament, the whole law of Iceland, and to go through it in the course of the three years during which he held office. The Speaker also had to recite annually the formulae of actions at law. As no laws were written down until A. D. 1117 he had to rely solely on his memory. He was the living voice of the Law and his decisions were accepted as final.

To avoid civil war at the time that Christianity was adopted, in A. D. 1000, the heathen chieftains of Iceland agreed to abide by the decision of the heathen Law Speaker as to whether the new or the old religion should prevail in Iceland. For three days and three nights the Speaker lay in his tent pondering over the two religions. On the fourth day he stood forth on the Law Mount and declared that the Icelanders were to be baptized and to be called Christians; that the temples were to be torn down but that those who liked to sacrifice privately in their own homes to the old gods might continue to do so and some of the heathen customs were to be permitted. This met with acceptance as a wise political move. The hot springs in the neighborhood were used for baptism as the men of the Northern and Eastern Iceland stipulated that they should be baptized in warm water.

The island was a republic between A. D. 930 and A. D. 1263 when it joined Norway and the two lands came under Danish rule in 1381. When Norway separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland chose to remain with the Danes.

In 1800 the Althing was abolished and replaced by a High Court at Reyjavik, and later in 1843 it was re-established as a deliberative assembly. In 1851 a national assembly met at Reyjavik to draft another Constitution. Denmark at this time proposed to extend her Constitution of 1849 to Iceland. This would mean Iceland sending six members to the Danish Parliament. But a committee of the Althing, under the leadership of Jon Sigurdsson declared that as Iceland, by the Treaty of Union (1262-64) entered of her own free will into the Union with

the Danish (then the Norwegian) Crown, she claimed not provincial autonomy, as proposed by Denmark, but a sovereign status, the right of taxation, and ministers responsible to the Althing; in short a status closely approaching personal union with Denmark.

The national assembly was at once dissolved and military interference was threatened. The constitutional struggle went on under the leadership (Speaker of the Law) of Jon Sigurdsson, (equally eminent as an historian, antiquarian and politician) until the King of Denmark, Christian IX, visited Iceland in 1874 and granted them the Constitution they desired. This visit was on the occasion of the celebration of the millennial anniversary of the settlement of Iceland by Ingolf Arnason.

The Constitution then adopted was not entirely successful but the rebirth of Iceland is due in part to the establishing of such laws as were incorporated in it or adopted from it and its framing and adoption is above all due to Jon Sigurdsson.

On his monument in Reyjavik his grateful countrymen have chiseled the following inscription: "Iceland's beloved son, her honor, sword and shield." Seldom has it been given any man to renew the youth of a nation in so many departments of human activities as it was to Jon Sigurdsson. He was a scholar of note, and an able politician. In 1851 he was made president of the Icelandic Archaeological Society. During his busy life he found time to do much writing including a history of Iceland (A. D. 874-1264) and a collection of the laws of the country in a series of seventeen volumes.

In 1918 Iceland became a sovereign state, united with Denmark only because King Christian X is also King of Iceland. After 1940 she will conduct her own foreign affairs.



B I S E C T S

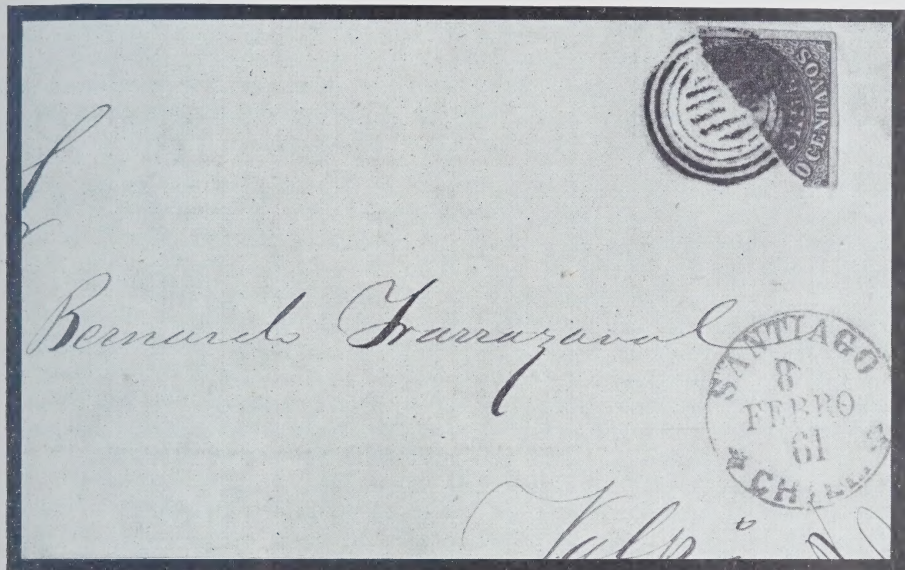
by Michael Miller

CHILE:—THE FIRST ISSUE.

This South American country, very early in its postal history, had occasion to use bisected stamps. In fact, very shortly after issuance of the early stamps there was temporary shortage of the 5c value, which was then the rate for inland postage between any two towns when carriage by sea was not necessary. The occasion arose from time to time so that the custom thus established continued and finally resulted in the passage of a governmental order on October 21, 1854, which duly authorized the 10c stamp to be bisected. No particular stamp was mentioned as the order merely legalized what was already being done by the public and accepted by the postal officials. In nearly all cases they were cut diagonally from upper left to lower right, seldom cut vertically and very rarely horizontal.

Due to the foregoing official order, many postal agencies or post offices kept these bisected 10c stamps in stock and when 5c stamps were requested, would

either pass one over or clip off a half from the sheet. This is evidenced by the number of large blocks of these stamps in specialized collections and showing where bisected halves were cut off with a scissor or knife from various corners. Moreover in other collections pairs of these bisects are found where upper left and lower right halves are joined together or vice versa.



The splitting of these stamps resulted in much abuse and considerable loss was sustained by the Post Office, because it was easy to use a stamp over again after cutting off that part that had been previously cancelled. The Post Master protested from time to time against this abuse, but was unable to stop it on his own authority. Finally he was able to secure a governmental order passed on December 21, 1861, that henceforth such bisected stamps were prohibited and the public was notified that under no circumstances would these splits be permitted to carry prepaid mail. However this announcement was not made until the following month when a circular was issued which, according to one authority is dated January 7, 1862, while another states it to be January 16, 1862. Even so, covers are still found showing use of the split stamps after that date. Not only was the 10c split to cover the 5c inland postal rate, but in many instances used together with others for higher postage rate.

Single copies of this bisect on cover are rather common. In a recent sale held by Scott, there was a copy of the 5c Scott No. 9 used with a diagonal half of the 10c making the postal rate of 10c. In the Walcott sale, Scott had 1½ copies of the 10c which made the 15c postal rate. In one of the European collections there is a strip of four 10c with another bisected copy making a total postal rate of 45c. There is also known two bisected copies used together for 10c postal rate. Again where postage of 20c was made up by the use of a vertical bisect and three horizontal bisects of the 10c stamp, all of which will indicate that post masters kept a stock of these bisected stamps and sold them in that manner to the public. There are no town cancellations on the bisects and in nearly all cases seen by the writer, two cancellations were used, one which shows four concentric circles en-

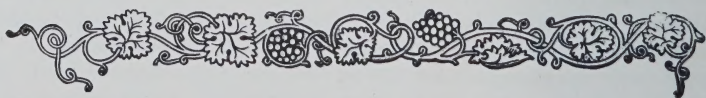
closing parallel lines or with an elliptical post mark of grid lines enclosing the word "cancelled."

The various catalogs are not in accord with the bisections of the first issue of the 10c stamp. Gibbons makes a statement that all of these stamps were bisected and used as 5c or multiples thereof. Kohl, on the other hand, while he more or less corroborates Gibbons that all of the London and Santiago prints were bisected yet he makes notations of only the items known to him to be bisected. Scott only lists as bisects the stamps of the second Santiago prints. Yvert says the same thing while Michel says that the local prints of No. II are bisected either diagonally or horizontally. Below I have attempted to list them according to Gibbons and at the same time have given the equivalent of the other catalogs with the exception of Kohl, where I have only given that of the bisects.

July 1853, 1st, London, deep bright blue—G. 2; K. 2; S. 2; M. 2I; Y&T 2.
 Aug. 1854, Gillet, Santiago, greenish blue—G. 12; K. 6a; S. 5b; M. 2II.
 Aug. 1854, Gillet, Santiago, deep blue—G. 13; K. 6b; S. 5; Y&T 2c.
 Aug. 1854, Gillet, Santiago, Slate blue—G. 14; K. 6c; S. 5a; Y&T 2b.
 Nov. 1854, Desmadryl, Santiago, blue—G. 15; K. 7; S. 6; M. 2IIa.
 Nov. 1854, Desmadryl, Santiago, pale blue—G. 16; S. 6a.
 Aug. 1856, P. O., Santiago, lines clear indigo blue—G. 23; S. 10c; M. 2IIb; Y&T 6.
 Aug. 1857, P. O., Santiago, blurred slate blue—G. 24; K. 10e.
 Aug. 1857, P. O., Santiago, deep blue—G. 25; S. 10; Y&T 6b.
 Aug. 1857, P. O., Santiago, sky blue—G. 26; K. 10b; S. 10a; M. 2IIc; Y&T 6a.
 Aug. 1857, P. O., Santiago, deep bright blue—G. 27; S. 10b.
 Aug. 1857, P. O., Santiago, greenish blue—G. 28.
 1861-62, 2nd, London Print, blue—G. 31; K. 11; S. 12; M. 5; Y&T 9.
 1861-62, 2nd, London Print, deep blue—G. 32; S. 12a.

Besides the various 10c stamps there is also the 20c green, which is reported bisected, although not mentioned by Scott or Gibbons, it is listed by Michel and Kohl. The reason for such doubt is obvious when a study is made of the data that is so far available. This stamp was issued on January 1, 1862, yet the order as previously mentioned and issued December 21, 1861, stated that the bisection of the 20c stamp as well as the 10c stamp is prohibited. Kohl says that circular announcing the same is dated January 7, 1862, while H. S. Parker of Santiago, a keen Philatelist, advises the writer that the decree was signed January 16, 1862. The writer deduces therefrom that at the time the order prohibiting bisections was being promulgated the 20 cent stamps were in course of printing and were ready for delivery so that the stamps were actually issued before the public was advised of the prohibition against the bi-section. From the further fact that such splits are found on cover in some Chilean collections justifies their inclusion as authorized bisects if used within the first two weeks of their issuance.

1862	20 cents	G.	K.	S.	Y.&T.	Michel
	green	33		13	10	6
	deep green	34		13a		6a
	emerald green	35		13b		6b





Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

PRECANCELISTS UPSET

While we were recuperating from the "flu" and kidding ourselves of the ten thousand devils that had moved in on us, the postman was overworked bringing us correspondence from the precancelists.

Anyway, we found out that the precancelists take their philately seriously. If we were so inclined, we might feel all puffed up like a toy balloon to think that we could start such a commotion with our puerile drivel and drool.

Our paragraph was written for the pure purpose of starting an argument and jazzing up an otherwise dying column—for a little excitement is sometimes necessary to keep editorial efforts alive.

The reaction of the offended precancel fans was interesting. One man informs me that I am all humid, on the financial side, because he spends money for them. I have no doubt that plenty of other fans do likewise, and also do not doubt but what more and more will as time goes on. I was not born in Kansas City for nothing, however, and having lived on the Missouri side for some years, I still have to be shown where precancels do or will sit in on the big money as compared with regular stamp issues.

Another man, a dealer, justly took exception to my article as being detrimental to his interests as an advertiser in our journal and as a member of the society. I cannot share his views that any precancel collectors would cease their interest because of any of the opinions I might express in this mess of corruption I turn out.

Any precancel man, or collector of any line, who would quit his hobby because I or any other writer expressed a negative opinion of said branch of collecting would be such a poor fish that the precancel fraternity would never miss him.

I do not give myself credit for being so important that I can seriously influence any man to do as I think best. The policy of this department is to encourage general collecting, or at least, specialism along general lines. We appreciate the fact that few of us can amass a huge general collection, but we also know that to every man comes enough general material over a period of years to make a nice general collection, and so we believe that every man should have such a collection. Whether he buys and builds, or only takes such grist as comes to his mill without cost, matters not.

Personally, I am not a philatelist in the strict sense of the word. I get my big thrill from a one of a kind general collection with just as many crazy, odd and goofy countries and sets as possible. I can't get even a minor thrill over a precancel collection, simply because of the constant repetition of design and type.

Neither can I get a big kick out of highly specialized lots of 3c 1851-7 or

any other similar stamp, showing dots behind Washington's ear. Some fellows like it, however, and that's fine. And the fact that I can't see this intense specialistic study and plating will not cause even the slightest fall in the market for the specialistic material.

Now, just to show the precancel fans that my heart is in the right place, have started to collect 12c, 13c and 14c precancels, and if I ever get a thrill from them, I will tell you all about it. I do not know whether these values are better than others, but the stamps themselves are better than some. Like most of the precancel collectors I know personally, I shall confine my efforts to those that come my way through ordinary channels and mayhap by exchange.

Incidentally, if I were going to collect precancels seriously, I should be inclined to follow the footsteps of Burt Wear, who collects one specimen only of each type from each town. That sounds like a slick way to do it, and gets away from the long sets so identical in appearance. It also makes a valuable addition to Burt's collection of ordinary cancellation types.

And now, since precancels and U. S. are promoted sufficiently elsewhere in the paper, this ends the precancel argument as far as I am concerned.

* * * * *

LINEN It is strictly against my policy to use this column for advertising. However, being unable to make the necessary connections with an optical house to supply the glasses, and after considerable search, I finally located a supply. As I have had so many inquiries for the glass, I feel justified in using this space to refer those interested to my paid advertisement elsewhere in the paper.

* * * * *

The following article was sent me by a reader member, who wishes his name withheld, and as it opens a new field of thought for some of us, it is worthy of consideration. Similar items and articles of interest are welcome from any reader.

WHAT CAN THE POOR MAN DO?

An Answer by GERARD GERARDZON.

Said Bill Bloss, some months ago: "One of the Brethren was inspired to write us, after reading our first article in this department, urging general collecting for the average collector in preference to intensive specialism. Brother C. asks how we figure he can collect the world, when he cannot afford to complete his U. S." And then Bill gave us two pages about different kinds of general collections—good stuff.

Now I happen to be one of those chappies who cawn't afford more than about ten dollars a month on stamps, don'tcherknow. I've a family and a flivver to support; besides, I have the wife's collection to finance—got to make her share of the income big enough so she can buy a fancy precancel whenever Allen or Hoover or Rotnem offers one that she likes. So ten dollars a month is about all I can get for stamps and stamp-society memberships, besides two or three stamp journals, a catalogue or two, hinges, albums, etc. And yet I vow there is hardly a collector I know who is having more fun than I am out of collecting.

Therefore, I know it can be done. The poor man can do it; for philatelically I am dern poor and philatelically I am having a tremendously good time. I quite agree with Bill, part way. I combine intensive specializing with some sorts of general collecting.

Bill doesn't mention one of the most fascinating specialized collections possible: interprovincials. There was an article in Mekeel's on them about the end of 1924; it went into the matter very thoroughly. Interprovincials are nothing

more or less than the old stamps of the various divisions used when a number of states or colonies consolidate. For example, after 1900, and till the first issue of the Australian Commonwealth came out, the stamps of all the colonies that preceded this kingdom were used through the new country. New South Wales stamps with Victoria cancellations, Western Australias cancelled in Victoria, and the like, all occur. The low-value stamps are more common as interprovincials, in all countries, than are the higher ones. A dollar's worth of wholesale stuff of the last issue of any Australian colony is apt to yield a month's fun in tracing interprovincials. I now go so far as to want the date—at least the year date—for any interprovincial. It is interesting to see how the various interprovincials within a country go in and out of use. In of South Africa, for example, Natal stamps used in Cape and Transvaal vanish suddenly along in 1912; Cape of Good Hope's as interprovincials are mostly 1911; but Transvaals increase right to the end of the interprovincial period.

Canada from 1869; Germany after 1870; various British West Indies as reversed interprovincials; Australia; South Africa; these are some of the interprovincial-producing countries.

I go a bit further than most persons would. I take interprovincial cut-square envelopes and wrappers, and interprovincial entire postcards and letter cards. Yes; I even take an interprovincial revenue when it comes my way. So I really make a pretty general collection out of what might be a specialty.

Right in my home town is a collector who has cultivated a specialty that makes little call on money, but that runs into the thousands of stamps. He collects European precancels: Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and France.

My own really general collection has cost me mighty little, for it is of the things that most collectors despise. I collect stamped envelopes and wrappers from all countries except the U. S. I grab entires when I can get them; but I get mostly cut-squares. There is one auction dealer that has one lot of these, and often several, in every sale; and many of these come my way for very little money.

Recently I have started collecting automobile stamps. I take every kind of motor vehicle except airplanes. There are not many of these stamps, but some are certainly hard to find. Just try to get the motorcycle stamp, Dominican Republic No. 303 (302 is easy enough).

If anyone wants fun for little money, let him try to get the British colonials marked "Postage" only, used as revenues. They exist, I mean those inscribed or surcharged "Postage." Try to get Natal No. 76 in revenue use, for example. I've seen this one.

As a philatelically poor man, I save money on albums. I don't own a printed album; I don't even use the "Daisy," which is inexpensive and good. I buy black spring-back binders, for 8½x11 typewriter paper, at 75 cents to \$1.15 a time, and buy typewriter paper, a good thick firm bond paper, for the pages. To prevent bulging, I fasten a strip of cardboard about half an inch wide to the left edge of every ninth or tenth page. Thus I get a nice album for \$1.50. I usually rule a few light pencil lines on each page as I make it up, to guide me in getting the stamps into line.

Yes: There is plenty that the poor man can do. But you'll ask how the ordinary poor man can get to know about the various cancellations. That's easy. I write to the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, and find out where there is a trade commissioner of the country I am interested in. Then I inquire of this trade commissioner as to how to get a postal guide of the country. With the guide on hand, I can find out what province an interprovincial belongs to, simply by consulting the list of post-offices. The state, province, or division is always given in the postal guides. These guides cost a quarter to a dollar each, delivered to me; once in a while I get one free.

300 Unpicked Covers, 3c 1851.

By HENRY BATES.

To those collecting the 3c of 1851 the following notes may be of interest, as applying to an unpicked lot of 300 dated copies secured from an old pump foundry in Middletown, Conn. The correspondence covered only the years 1851 and 1852 and was only saved with stamps attached, apparently, because the stamps are on the backs of the letters themselves, which were folded to form the mailing packets of the era, no envelopes being used. The lot is of particular interest, therefore, since it constitutes an authentic representation of the stamps used during those two years, the earlier plates and plate conditions only being represented, especially the interesting plate 3. The correspondence came from many private users of pumps as well as from other business houses, so that over half the cancellations are of small towns, from Alabama to Iowa to Vermont.

The rarity of early year date cancellations is strikingly born out, since none was found in this lot of 300. Only one fine copy of a red town cancel turned up, from West Harwich, Mass., but the red town overstrike sometimes occurred, the strike hitting the already cancelled stamp instead of being apart from it. Blue cancels, both town and cork, were fairly common, but no other colors appeared, save one or two suspicious ultramarines. Boston Paids were plentiful, and several other interesting combined town and paid cans, but no copy of the single word PAID across the stamp. Nor were there any examples of the other listed cancels, numerals, carriers, railroads, etc. So this typical lot of those two early years substantiates the high esteem in which many of the rare cancellations are held.

The richest prizes were found, as was to be expected, in the plate cuttings and varieties, there being present 19 of the 34 numbered varieties listed by Mr. Chase in the American Philatelist for March 1928, and 13 of the combination recuts given in the same table. Several copies of each were found in many instances. The lot yielded 13 double transfers, including one "Gents for Cents" and two with double rosettes (upper and lower right). Five other shifts were strong and fine, the balance being weak. Among the rarer varieties as lasted in Mr. Chase's table were 4 copies of #3, 1 copy of #7, 2 copies of #1, 1 copy of #15, 1 copy of #20 (?), 4 copies of #23, 2 copies of #25, 1 copy of #26, 6 copies of #27, 2 copies of #28, 1 copy #29, 3 copies #30, 1 copy 8 plus 11, 3 copies 11 plus 16, 2 copies 11 plus 16 plus 17, 1 copy 11 plus 17, 1 copy 11 plus 24, 1 copy 11 plus 25, 1 copy 11 plus 26, 2 copies 11 plus 27, 2 copies 12 plus 17, 1 copy 12 plus 28, 2 copies 16 plus 17, 1 copy 23 plus 24, and 1 copy 28 plus 30. It will be noted in the above there are only two with (strong) double frame lines, two with frame lines close right or left, nine with upper right label and diamond block joined, and two joined upper left. In addition two more copies were joined both upper right and left. In regard to several (4) doubtful lower right joinings it is noted that a guide dot or similar may often be mistaken for such joining. In the triangles the lot yielded no five line recuts, but four of the three line upper left recut and many interesting combinations of the various four corners. Only one copy of Gash on Shoulder occurred, and one copy with frame line close to diamond block upper left.

The total yield of 300 stamps may be summarized as: 85 interesting plate varieties, 25 orange browns, 122 ordinary copies superb to fair, and the balance poor. Many of the latter resulted from an unfortunate method used in folding the correspondence for filing, whereby many of the stamps were creased through. The circumstance detracts but little from the lot, however, from the standpoint of studying the early plates represented.

Bargains At All Dealers' Shops.

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

There is one fallacy among the amateurs of the stamp collecting hobby that forever creeps up; and that is that the "better sort of dealers" can not be visited for bargains. And in the use of the word "shop" here is meant "such dealers as regularly advertise in the stamp press."

The fallacy runs to the point of believing that one can "do better" by buying from dealer-collectors and collectors; by seeking in the byways rather than the highways.

To think that "the best class" of dealers cater only to the wealthy and that, therefore, the average collector must go to "original sources" to get the better prices is really tommyrot.

In and about New York, as in Chicago and Boston as well as Philadelphia, and possibly in other places, there are quite a number of "satchel dealers" or "sharpshooters" if you choose to call them that who regularly call upon dealers—buying and selling, and I have had ample testimony shown me to realize that some of these buying from dealers reputed to "be high-priced" have bought real bargains. Results proved that.

Naturally the modern dealer makes every effort to price his wares "to the market"—unless it happens to be a quick turn over on some lot just acquired. Quite a few dealers in the larger places, those blessed with some sort of business acumen especially, do not horde their wares; selling what they have at a fair price above the cost. This tribe—long may they sell—is fast increasing, as against the dealer who buys something "at a price" and merely holds for the ONE possible man who, he thinks, simply MUST have the piece.

In New York City it is almost impossible to find a shop that does not offer something, provided one is familiar with values, at "real prices." Items of merit can be bought, at shops and by mail, at prices no higher than those asked by mere "holders for a price"—no matter if dealer-collector or just collector.

The buyer of "the better sort of things" has begun to realize that the places to find the "best things" are in the stocks of the real dealers.

Quite a few things enter into this condition. First is the fact that the "good dealer" has not unlimited monies at his command, no matter how important his philatelic standing, and that obviously he can not be a buyer all the time, unless he sells, at times. The "real stamp merchant" buys an item, or a lot, adds his overhead and possibility of sale, and puts a fair price on the item. A few dollars additional, if held for a six months time or a year, waiting for the MUST HAVE collector, means nothing to the cash box. A certain profit is the better idea, and no one ever went broke taking profits!

As a rule dealers who price an item at a certain price, the item not selling the price remains. This is a stamp custom, whilst in "better merchandising" plans the item is marked down. The merchant sensing this does not, therefore, mark up the cost—at the start, in his desire not to create any impression that he has an "asking and a selling" price. I am reliably informed that quite a number of European dealers price their wares with that prospect. And when they get the asking price they just shut up shop and take to the beer halls. Not a bad idea, meaning the bier stube!

The private owner of an article often over-values his property from the viewpoint that he, as a specialist in a certain line, will pay a "stiff price" for his particular love. The rule will not work as a rule. You as a specialist may have become over-enthusiastic because you KNOW your specialty. The mere fact that you happen to have an unusual piece, to your knowledge, does not prove you may have sufficient knowledge about the item in hand. Personally I have had evidences of this very thing on items held by dealer-collectors and collectors.

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON

EDITOR'S COLUMN

THE ANNUAL DISCOURAGEMENT, the dropping of a large number of members for non-payment of dues, takes place this month. The number who have failed to pay their dues for 1929 exceeds five hundred, close to 15% of the membership and again the officers of the Society and those who are constantly working for a larger membership wonder, why? No analysis has revealed the real reason for this annual loss of members but since the percentage loss has been about the same for the last forty years it is evidently not to be attributed to any immediate or current fault but must be sought in some fundamental trait of the collector. It is idle to simply speculate on the reason and we therefore address ourselves to the group who are receiving for the last time a copy of this journal in the hope that they will aid us to some definite conclusion by dropping up a postal card with the answer to the question, "Why have you failed to keep up your membership?" Won't you do us this favor? Both answers and names will be held confidential as only the general deduction obtained from the replies will be published.

THE PROMPT INVESTIGATION and following severe disciplinary action on the present Board of Vice Presidents on all claims presented to it has had a two

fold pleasing result. First, it has brought about a marked decrease of unethical practices and second, has revealed that the number of real undesirables on the roll was rather small. Perhaps there are still a few left not as pure as the driven snow but from the negligible number of claims filed the last few months it is evident that they are behaving themselves, if, in fact, they do exist. The organization has every reason to be proud of the standard of its membership and every member can properly take pride in the letters, A. P. S., following his name.

"PHILATELIST" may in some parts of the country still sound like a medical term but not so in the halls of Congress! The Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman of New Jersey, A. P. S. 214, never lets an opportunity slip by to educate his fellow congressmen on the charms of his favorite hobby and it is reported that his speeches have caused more than a few of his dignified associates to wend their way to the philatelic agency to see what it's all about. During a recent speech Congressman Ackerman told how he had used philatelic knowledge in getting votes during the last political campaign. He had received a letter from Russia just after the World War which was prepaid by 1,625 stamps of a total face value of 406,250 roubles which before the War represented \$207,137.50 in U. S. money and the exhibit of this curious cover, representing at the time of mailing only 15c postage, was a graphic illustration to his audiences of what could happen to this country if it should permit unsound economic theories to get a foothold. Mr. Ackerman also paid quite a tribute to Philately in connection with the establishment of the airmails and stressed the importance of fitting stamp designs in view of the interest taken in them by several millions of collectors throughout the World.

IT'S CURIOUS to note the widely varying estimates given by both dealers and collectors whenever someone starts that old argument on the number of collectors existing in the world. We tried once to get a cross section of the best dealer opinion on the number in the U. S. alone but gave it up as a bad job because the variance in the estimates for even small sections was so great as to preclude even a roughly accurate guess. Back in 1926 we made a guess of about 33,000 adult collectors in the U. S. with about a million juveniles and our guess today would be about 50,000 adults and perhaps a bit more than a million of the youngsters. We would like to see someone take up this subject and make a careful analysis of the figures available from the various publishers, dealers and society membership lists.

THE PERILS OF THE AIR have not been eliminated as yet and nothing so graphically illustrates this as to receive an airmail cover that has been through one of the wrecks that unfortunately still occur. We received this month's article by Bill Bloss in a charred and badly damaged condition as it was on the plane that fell at Fort Crook Air Field, Omaha, Nebraska, on January sixth. The cover tells the story of the terrible dangers of the air more vividly than any words.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, January 6th, carried a three column article on the Philatelic Agency under the caption "Saving of Stamps Gets Of-

ficial Aid" which excellently detailed the service rendered by the Agency for stamp collectors. As is usual with news articles written by non-collectors there are a few philatelic mistakes, one of which struck us as rather amusing. The reporter in trying to explain the demand for stamps in the best possible condition describes how the badly centered copies so common in U. S. postage are produced. He states, "In the printing of quantities of stamps it frequently happens that the sheet will sag a minute fraction of an inch, which is enough to bring one side of the design within the line of perforation." He thought they were perforated before being printed!

A PHILATELIC WRITER'S TRUST is stated to be in the process of formation which will aim to control the writings of all prominent stamp collectors. The articles syndicated will only go to such publishers as are willing or able to pay a fancy price for them. Though the A. P. will be one of the principal sufferers if this scheme goes through we cannot deny that there is considerable merit in the idea. Perhaps the stamp dealers who are so consistently aided by the efforts of the philatelic writers will recognize their worth and need by granting them a special discount on stamp purchases!

BETTER THAN MOLLY PITCHER'S by far were the overprints applied to the current U. S. by the Oakland Philatelic Society advertising their stamp show during December last, and they also did a limited postal duty as properly cancelled covers were used as place cards at the banquet following the show. Over 3000 attended the two-day show and publicity given by the San Francisco papers gave the hobby a big boost on the west coast.

ANY A. P. S. BRANCH giving a stamp show will be sent, on request, a good supply of copies of The American Philatelist, for distribution among visitors to the show. Secretaries will please bear this in mind and notify the editor in plenty of time.

FROM KARACHI, INDIA, we have an air mail cover from Rowland P. Pollard with one of the blue "Airmail" labels which were reported in the October issue as being only for official use. Mr. Pollard tells us that this is incorrect and the labels are regularly issued to the public at all main post offices. The labels have no gum and the post office will not affix them to a letter. You have to carry your own paste pot or take them home to prepare your air mail cover.

MAIL FROM FRANCE to Chile in ten days is the latest postal achievement through the aid of the airplane. This means a saving of two weeks and is made possible, according to A. H. Davis, to the rapid development of airmail facilities by the Chilean Government across the South American continent.

THE BERLIN, GERMANY, stamp exposition will be held in 1930 and not in the past, 1920, as an error of the proof reader made it read in last month's issue. 'Tis said that Harry Konwiser and Hugh Clark have already made steamship reservations.

A BIG COLLECTOR is reported to have been in a taxi cab smash up in New York City as he was hurrying to meet a dealer to negotiate for a half interest in a prominent Broadway stamp shop. In this case "haste makes waste" was not in point as the taxi company is said to have made a prompt and handsome settlement of the damage claim and the big collector is now in the stamp business with the funds supplied by the taxi company. Our New York correspondent reports this as a "Wise deal in stamps"!

THE A. P. S. SHUT-IN department, conducted by W. B. Schlosser of Paxton, Illinois acknowledges the receipt of stamp gifts from the following:—

C. Bangs, A. P. S. 2858
 H. I. Davenport, A. P. S. 6312
 F. C. DePuy, A. P. S. 7474
 G. P. Ferree, A. P. S. 8422
 T. B. Potter, A. P. S. 7505
 Donovan Penheiter, A. P. S. 10023
 H. R. Storrs, A. P. S. 9215, and
 The Auburn Stamp Club through the co-operation of Dr. Davenport.

This department has had liberal support from A. P. S. members and any others desiring to help the shut-in work can receive full information by writing Mr. Schlosser.

EUGENE KLEIN, 200 South 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa., has been appointed General Commissioner for America in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Le Havre, France, May 18th-26th, 1929, and copies of the prospectus and entry blanks may be obtained from him on application.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY stamps discussed in last month's issue were evidently really put in use as one of our New York correspondents shows us an item that appeared in the New York Sun and reported in the Amer. Jour. of Phil. April 1st, 1896 that outlines the operation of the Cuban insurgents postal system. It appears the stamps were placed on sale at a number of places, many being in Florida, and letters were taken for delivery in Cuba. Special cancelling devices were provided and the letters were delivered by the Cuban Junta through secret channels. It is said however that a great number of these were captured by Spanish authorities in Cuba and confiscated. Has anyone a used copy or cover in his collection? They are probably rare.

REVIEWS.

JAMAICA. Compiled by Messrs. Clerk, Collett, Cooke, Buckland Edwards, Gunter, Morton and Nicholson. (Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W. C. 2, London, England. Price \$2.75, Postage paid.)

Review by DELF NORONA.

With characteristic British thoroughness and conservatism the compilers adopted as their watchword "Bedrock," in producing this authoritative handbook,

and as far as statements of fact here in conflict with previous philatelic writing this may unquestionably be considered as the last word.

The book, consisting of 245 pages, is divided into 20 chapters, each of which was written by some one or more members of the committee. For example, the first section of the chapter The Jamaica Post Office is based on painstaking and exhaustive research by Rev. C. S. Morton, and covers the period from 1671 to 1890. Chapter 2 is devoted to the stamps of Great Britain used in Jamaica; Chapter 3 to the transference of postal control; Chapters 4 to 17 are each given over to a separate issue or group of Jamaican stamps. It is pleasing to note that 20 pages are devoted in Chapter 18 to the postal stationery of Jamaica—an absolutely legitimate branch of pure Philately generally given so little consideration; and that there are no fewer than 59 pages on Postmarks.

Since a reviewer, like Martha Washington on a Reply Post Card, has the last word, and usually takes advantage of the opportunity to indulge in a little harmless criticism, we shall point out below a few errors of omission, for truly there appear to be none of commission.

Nothing is said about many of the early laws concerning rates of postage. Postal rates certainly constitute a most important section of the Philatelic history of any country. The Handbook is deficient not only in mentioning certain early rates, but it also fails to even refer to many of the important rate changes (especially Overseas) made from time to time since the introduction of postage stamps, when these rates were adopted and when superseded, although the author certainly must have had access to official records in this connection. Such postal rates which are given are presented in an inconvenient manner for instant reference; indeed, a separate chapter could have been written on Postal Rates, Inland and Overseas.

Sketches of the make-up and arrangement of the sheets would have been very useful, not only in showing the positions of the marginal inscriptions, control and plate numbers in relation to the marginal rows of stamps, but also as to the watermarking arrangement of the sheets. For instance, when the C. C. Issue appeared a change was made in the watermarking arrangement of the sheet, yet no mention is even made of that fact. A great many illustrations could have been added, for instance, the "Sugar Loaf" and "Cow Boy" pine watermarks, the artist's sketches which are still in existence of some of the first stamps, the varying states of the "Duty" plates found on the Octagonal Issues; and such items would have increased the general appearance of this attractive handbook as: The original postcard from which the Llandovery stamp was designed; the original photographs of the pickaninnies on the Charity stamps; the re-entry on the 1½d Contingent, etc.

Not much attempt is made to determine the dates when some new shades came into use, by means of examining dated copies, particularly the C. A. and subsequent issues. Of course, conservatism is necessary in such a study and when gradual and minor changes of shade occur this sometimes becomes an almost hopeless task, yet certainly a good deal might have been done here.

The treatment of the One Penny Octagonal or Key Plate stamps (both the Postage and the Official) is really disappointing. The table showing the colors of the Key or Head Plates and the Duty Plates on page 63 is but a poor substitute for what might have been done with this interesting stamp. Twice as much literary matter and numerous illustrations would not have exhausted the possibilities of this interesting stamp. Nothing too is said of the fact that three at least of the four printings of the One Penny Official Octagonal may be positively identified by examination of the shade of the individual specimen and its Duty plate.

The illustrations of the settings of the 2½d on 4d Provisional are indeed neatly and attractively arranged, yet we observe that the later states of the 'over

printing is not mentioned in detail as it is in Melville's Jamaica. This would be of great assistance to a collector reconstructing the settings according to their early and late states.

The plan has been adopted throughout of referring in the individual chapters to philatelic writings on the particular issue or subject discussed. A short chapter on bibliography refers to contemporary sources of information, and to some of the general philatelic writings. No attempt is made to list every philatelic article on Jamaica, and in doing so the authors have adopted a wise policy, for to make mention of every unimportant article, many of an unreliable nature would be merely encumbering the record. However, several articles containing useful information not in the handbook might have been mentioned, chief of which is that excellent pamphlet *The Jamaica Post Towns* by Rev. C. S. Morton, one of the editors. Perhaps this was a case where modesty prevailed!

Due to the reviewer's personal interest in Jamaican postmarks and cancellations we regret the chapter on that subject was not twice its actual length; that the statistical tables were not extended down to a much later period; and that an attempt was not made to determine as nearly as possible the exact dates when a given postmark came into use and was discontinued at each town, a start in this direction having been made in the September, 1928, issue of this magazine. We note too a few early and late dates of use not mentioned in this chapter. This very lack of finality, yet coupled with accuracy, stimulates interest and adds to the value of this chapter, for if we knew the last word had positively been said on a certain philatelic subject it would be time for the true philatelist to emulate the example of one of the early postmasters mentioned on page 2, who, "with his post horses, galloped clean out of the pages of History."

In fairness, however, to the compilers and in explanation of some of these omissions we state it is our understanding that it was necessary for practical reasons to limit the size of the book, and naturally many chapters had to be shortened and illustrations and proposed maps eliminated.

Space does not permit us to mention in detail the Handbook's general excellencies, and superlatives could be used in this connection. A vast amount of absolutely new and hitherto unrecorded material will be found; and among the subjects worthy of special mention is the early postal history, the tables and schedules of printings, and the most interesting way in which the chapter on postmarks is written by my good friend Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson.

The authors have had access to most of the original records, although they state that the public inspection of official records after 1879 in Jamaica is at present denied to students. In the course of their researches they discovered that the contractors who supplied various date-stamps and obliterators to the British government sold all their old books with complete records during the Great War as waste paper for the sum of five pounds! Mr. Nicholson further says in this connection, "The reader is advised not to try and locate * * * the old house as when the author attempted to do so he discovered a large portion of this street is now used as free accommodation for London's imbeciles and mentally deficient."

SCOTT'S SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF U. S. (Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 West 47th St., New York, N. Y. Price \$2.00).

The 1929 edition of "S. U. S." has been considerably revised and expanded and now includes practically everything in U. S. except the Postmasters. Additional Revenues have been added by Mr. Nicklin, 1871-1881, and we expect that this section will be completed in the next issue. The General issues of the Con-

federate States have been much elaborated upon and we find the several stones of the 5 and 10c lithographs separated and priced. This should afford Ned Knapp and Tom Pratt a fair basis for exchange but will hardly be useful to anyone else as no one else can separate the various printings. The Scott Co. however promise a book on the subject a bit later on. The S. U. S. is perhaps a useful institution but as we opined some years ago its usefulness will never offset its faults until it becomes as much a handbook as a price list. As it stands today it is primarily a high priced price list of U. S. that the well informed don't need and the uninformed are being stung by. While there is a warning note in the explanation on condition in the introductory notes this is like the fine print in the insurance policy that is seldom read or heeded. The pricing of stamps in general is becoming more difficult every year and to cope with the exceeding variances due to the constant increasing demand for superb condition and the decreasing demand for ordinary condition we find several foreign catalogues adopting the principle of "differential" pricing, that is, giving the "high and low" of the market. In view of this condition it seems almost absurd to attempt to price specialized material on any fixed scale. The smart buyer is not deceived but the beginner that pays for a specialized variety, such as a cancell or shade, on the basis of the S. U. S. is very apt to be due for disillusionment. The market value of a U. S. stamp intended for a real specialized collection is to be determined by many, many factors that are almost unexplainable to the novice and if he relies on the specialized list he is very apt to buy something at a fancy price that really was never intended to be covered by the list. We wish some ambitious statistician would keep track of the auction results on the items the auction catalogues list as "S. U. S. \$—!" We have noted them in many sales and the sales prices ran from one-tenth to full catalogue! It is our opinion that the main justification for a specialized list is the specialized information conveyed other than prices. Dates of issue, designers names, origin of designs, peculiarities of printing, size of plate, numbers issued when available, dates of withdrawal, specific information about major types of cancellation and all the other data that goes to make up the total fund of knowledge about the particular stamps. Mr. Clark in the preface to this year's catalogue well says that we are in an era of "historical" collecting and we feel confident that this associating stamps with history and romance will continue as the predominating charm of specialized collecting and therefore a specialized list should be predicated on that feature instead of stressing values that are generally more confusing than helpful. It isn't that we find so much fault with the catalogue as we do with the essence of its existence. Like all Scott publications it is carefully compiled and typographically near perfection and we hope some day to see it informative first and price list, second, last and least.

STAMP COLLECTING AND HOW TO ENJOY IT. By Stanley Phillips. (Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England. Price 3sh.3d. post free.)

A charming narrative for both the collector and non-collector that harmonizes the various attractions of the hobby and aims to broaden the viewpoint of those who narrowly view but some single phase of the hobby as its own worthwhile end. While necessarily somewhat elementary to the advanced collector the book makes good reading and is an excellent choice for those who as beginners have not yet acquired the feel of the broad and varied charms of the hobby of stamp collecting.

LA GUAIRA-CURACAO by P. S. Kortweg.

DE PUNTSTEMPELS VAN NEDERLAND by W. K. Rutgers and P. C. Kortweg. (Handbooks No. 1 & 2 of the Nederlandsche Philatelisten Bibliotheek. Published by De Philatelist, Postbus 897, Rotterdam, Holland).

Two excellent specialized studies in pamphlet form, written in Dutch, handsomely illustrated. The first treats of the packet boat stamps used on the ships trading between Port Cabello, La Guaira, St. Thomas and Curacao during 1863-68 and covers in detail the origin and use of these stamps with the facts that justify considering these steamship issues as regular postage issued with governmental sanction.

The second pamphlet is an exhaustive study of the types of the "dot" cancellation used on the stamps of the Netherlands from 1869 on. All the post-offices using these with their numbers, dates of use, types and varieties are given in detail. An excellent cancellation study that should be made available in English.

FRANK M. KENNEDY

A. P. S. 908

Frank M. Kennedy, aged seventy years, died at his home in Washington Court House, Ohio, on Thursday, December 27, 1928. Mr. Kennedy was one of the best known citizens of Fayette County where he had been County Surveyor for twenty years. He was born in 1858 and graduated from Ohio Western University in 1879. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Sons of Veterans. He is survived by his widow and two sons. Mr. Kennedy had friends in all walks of life in every part of the State of Ohio. Of a genial, kindly disposition, he made friends readily and valued real friends as only one does who knows their true worth. His passing is a real loss.

ARTHUR E. BARTLETT

A. P. S. 2172

Arthur E. Bartlett died Sunday, December 23rd, at his home near Eagle, Idaho. He was born in Shetford, England, Oct. 8th, 1853, and came to the United States in 1881, settling in Chetopa, Kansas, where he lived until 1919. He is survived by his widow and three children. Mr. Bartlett collected stamps for over thirty years and was well known to many collectors throughout the country. Our deepest sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.





The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS NO. 14.

A Philatelic Feast!

AIR PIONEERING IN AMERICA!

The United States Government's Contribution to the Future of Commercial Aviation.

A Series of Four Contributed Articles by Honorable Harry S. New, Postmaster-General; Honorable Herbert Hoover, Ex-Secretary of Commerce; Major-General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, U. S. Army; Commander E. E. Wilson, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy.

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PART 4.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

COMMANDER E. E. WILSON, BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS.

The long series of experimental flights begun by Commander R. E. Byrd and his North Pole expedition and extending through those of Lindbergh; Chamberlin and Levine; Maitland and Hegenberger; Smith and Bronte, to Byrd's own transatlantic adventure, marks the rise to supremacy of American aviation. These striking events are the culmination of years of effort on the part of numerous departments and individuals interested in aeronautical progress.

The Navy has contributed its share in the development of the air-cooled engine. The engine used in all of these flights is the result of the program initiated by the Navy Department some seven years ago and carried to final conclusion this year. The striking power-plant efficiency and dependability demonstrated by these flights is the result of years of test and development in the great laboratory of the operating squadrons of our Fleet. The Navy Department, by purchasing over 800 of these engines at such intervals as to permit the manufacturer to remain in continuous quantity production at an economical rate and by operating the engines all over the world, has contributed materially to the advance in the art of aeronautics.

The United States Army Air Corps has fostered other developments which

assisted in these flights and which are now in common use commercially. The Army and Navy Department work, then, has certainly promoted aeronautics to a great degree.

One of the really striking aids rendered to commercial aviation has been the pioneer work of the Post Office Department. Only those of us who are closely associated with aeronautics appreciate the magnitude of this work and the soundness of its inception.

The year 1927 as a result of the spectacular flights we have witnessed, marks the advent of great enthusiasm for aeronautics on the part of the people of the country. The vivid proofs of the possibilities of aviation, demonstrated by these flights, has brought the financial backing and the interest and enthusiasm of many new people into the art. The United States may now be said to be air-minded and this is the most hopeful thing that has happened to aviation in many years.

The last year marks the first test of the new scheme of administration inaugurated with the appointment of three Assistant Secretaries for Aviation, in the Army, Navy, and Department of Commerce. If results mean anything, it would appear that this system is an unqualified success.

The future of aeronautics appears to be a rosy one. As time passes, aviation will take its proper place in the great scheme of things and the United States will continue to remain in the forefront.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF CANADIAN AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

"The Air Mail, so recently inaugurated in an experimental way in Canada, is making notable progress," says a recent report of the C. P. R. Colonization Dept., as given in "Canadian Air Review." For sometime there has been a limited service operated between Montreal and Toronto in connection with incoming and outgoing trans-Atlantic vessels in the St. Lawrence gulf, but this experimental stage is now passed and the department is losing no time in embarking upon the domestic aerial service.

The year 1929 promises to be an outstanding one for Canadian Aerial mail development, seeing the experimental services successfully operated and the branching out into interior communication. Daily aerial mail service between Montreal and Albany to connect with express trains to the west and achieve a considerable saving of time in reaching Chicago and points beyond is already in operation. In a short time, daily aerial mail services between Toronto and Buffalo and Toronto and Windsor will follow the linking of Montreal and Toronto by air. These are to be carried by private contract as part of the Government's policy of encouraging civil aviation. Surveys for the establishment of aerial mail services to Winnipeg and beyond have been made last Summer and the bridging of the east and west by aerial mail is promised for 1929. The Dominion is now efficiently linked with commercial services to be utilized in the various activities.

It is, however, in the work performed in the frontier places that the value of civil flying in Canada is perhaps disclosed most clearly, and in particular in the mining industry, whose methods, in certain phases, it promises to revolutionize. Regular aerial services are now operating into all the great developing mining camps, pushing ahead their development as no other agency could do,

while the machine of the air is increasingly being made use of by those in the industry to reach points difficult to access. The use of the 'plane in mineral prospecting is steadily becoming more general and there is at present more than one elaborated mineral expedition into the sub-Arctic regions which would be virtually impossible, or at least prohibitive, without the use of the airplane.

THE SILVER JUBILEE OF FLYING.

You have seen the stamps; no doubt, you have the Covers. You have read all about the Conference at Washington. But, here are the particulars of this great first Aerial Adventure, as given in the "Literary Digest," and other publications, to whom due credit is hereby given.

For an account of that first flight of all, on December 17th, 1903, we must turn to Orville Wright himself. He is quoted by Edwin E. Slosson, who writes for "New Magazine and Science Service."

A historic event like this should be given, wherever possible, in the words of a first-hand authority, so it is best to quote the description of the first flight as reported by Orville Wright in "Flying," December, 1913:

"With all the knowledge and skill acquired in thousands of flights in the last ten years, I would hardly think to-day of making my first flight in a strange machine in a twenty-seven-mile wind, even if I knew that the machine had already been flown and was safe. After these years of experience I look with amazement upon our audacity in attempting flights with a new and untried machine under such circumstances. Yet faith in our calculations and the design of this first machine, based upon our tables of air-pressures, secured by months of careful laboratory work, and confidence in our system of control developed by three years of actual experience in balancing gliders in the air, had convinced us that the machine was capable of lifting and maintaining itself in the air, and that, with a little practice, it could be safely flown."

Thus does Orville, one of the two pioneers of aviation, describe the first real flight ever made:

"Wilbur having used his turn in the unsuccessful attempt on the 14th, the right to the first trial now belonged to me. After running the motor a few minutes to heat it up, I released the wire that held the machine to the track, and the machine started forward into the wind. Wilbur ran at the side of the machine, holding the wing to balance it on the track. Unlike the start on the 14th, made in a calm, the machine, facing a twenty-seven-mile wind, started very slowly. Wilbur was able to stay with it until it lifted from the track after a forty-foot run.

"This flight lasted only twelve seconds, but it was nevertheless the first in the history of the world in which a machine carrying a man had raised itself by its own power into the air in full flight, had sailed forward without reduction of speed, and had finally landed at a point as high as that from which it started.

"At twenty minutes after eleven Wilbur started on the second flight. The course of this flight was much like that of the first, very much up and down. The speed over the ground was somewhat faster than that of the first flight, due to the lesser wind. The duration of the flight was less than a second longer than the first, but the distance covered was about seventy-five feet greater.

"Twenty minutes later the third flight started. This one was steadier than the first one an hour before. I was proceeding along pretty well when a sudden gust from the right lifted the machine up twelve to fifteen feet and turned it up sidewise in an alarming manner. It began a lively sidling off to the left. I warped the wings to try to recover the lateral balance, and at the same time pointed the machine down to reach the ground as quickly as possible.

"The lateral control was more effective than I had imagined, and before I reached the ground the right wing was lower than the left, and struck first. The time of this flight was fifteen seconds, and the distance over the ground a little over 200 feet.

"Wilbur started the fourth and last flight at just twelve o'clock. The first few hundred feet were up and down as before, but by the time 300 feet had been covered, the machine was under much better control. The course for the next four or five hundred feet had but little undulation. However, when out about 800 feet the machine began pitching again, and, in one of its darts downward, struck the ground. The distance over the ground was measured and found to be 852 feet; the time of the flight fifty-nine seconds."

So concluded the first day's trials. "What a small affair" some might say. Distance measured by feet, and duration counted by seconds. But what a mighty achievement when judged by preliminary preparations, by dare-devil tempting of the unknown, and by the wonderful results which followed in succeeding years! To the Wright Brothers, are due the grateful tributes of the entire world, for Commerce, State, and Society have benefited, and will, in increasing measure as the years roll on, continue to be blessed, because of the later developments which were made possible by what these Pioneers of Progress started twenty-five years ago.

HERE'S A PUZZLE CONTEST THAT IS "DIFFERENT."

"In the last year of the seventeenth century if a man wished to send a message to a frontier post a few hundred miles from New York or Philadelphia, it was carried on foot by a forest runner slipping through the Susquehanna wilderness in fear of his life.

"To-day, ten thousand feet above the overgrown trails of the forest runners, the Night Mail pilot may look down and see in one sweeping glance the clustered lights of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. From a hundred miles east of Cleveland he may see the lights of Pittsburgh and Buffalo! Here is a yardstick by which to measure progress; for the man who can lengthen time and shorten distance may add generations of accomplishment to the span of a single life.

"Three notable steps have advanced the recent progress of commercial aviation in America. First, July 1, 1924, when the Post Office Department began to carry transcontinental mail, via air. Second, when all mail contracts were handed over to private commercial air transport companies. Third, when in July, 1928, the postage rate was cut to five cents per ounce!

"On the day the new rate was inaugurated, the volume of Air Mail southward from New York increased three hundred per cent. More than twice the normal quantity was carried out of Philadelphia. Within the week Des Moines had set a world's record by despatching 45,000 pieces within twenty-four hours!

"What share has business got in this new form of rapid communication?"

"Articles recently sent, gabardine, clothing, rugs and towels, soft drink samples, candy, cheese, peanuts, pencils, twine, sacking, shoes, brushes, and samples of seeds. Out in Los Angeles a life insurance agent beat a local company to a new prospect by receiving a special form of policy from his home office in New York, via air, a day ahead of his West Coast competitor. A great mail-order house in Chicago is expediting its correspondence and special deliveries through the air. A single special Air Mail shipment, amounting to ten tons, or 350,000 mailing pieces, left Lansing, Michigan, on August 21st, for Chicago. While of course everyone is now familiar with the fact that banking houses are saving thousands of dollars by sending their exchanges regularly by air.

"The Air Mail, in fact, has already passed far beyond the stage of spectacular novelty. Business men everywhere are employing it as a new and most highly efficient tool in nation-wide competitive business, for they can no longer afford to ignore the fact that competitors may now send mail from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes in 15 hours, from the Gulf to the North Atlantic in 24 hours, from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 31 hours, at a rate for each letter that is less than half the price of an ordinary special delivery postage stamp!"

There is no credit due to any of us for this, but it is pretty good, don't you think? As a matter of fact **you** have possibly read it, under a different heading, and not so long ago either. But without going over past magazines, can you remember what firm published this very appreciative resumé of American Aerial Activities. Just one hint,—it was an advertisement! Rather an unusual one too. Who did it? To the first replies from each of the Parcel Post Zones, will be sent a souvenir—prize—Airmail, or course; results will be given in the April issue.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Six Miles a Minute.—Racing aero-engines weighing only 1,000 lbs., with which it is hoped to attain a speed of six miles a minute, are being designed for the new racing seaplanes with which Great Britain will defend the Schneider Trophy next year.

Not a Ship?—"Should an airplane be referred to as 'she'? asks an inquiring subscriber. All except the mail planes.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

Doubtful.—A New York air transport company advertises "Flights started at any hour for any desired destination. Return trips not guaranteed." Somehow the last of this discourages haste about the journey.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

By Tractors and Planes.—An overland stage and air mail planes are now carrying passengers and mail in the Yukon Territory. The big air mail plane operating between White Horse, Mayo, Keno and Dawson has been christened "The Flame," and a Moth plane gives supplementary service. The first overland stage left White Horse November 23rd, returning from Dawson November 26th, making the trip through with caterpillar tractors.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

THE IMPERFECT STAMP.

A. ADMIRAAL.

I have read in the August Stamp Collector's Magazine Mr. Gamber's article, "Tolerance", and fully agree with him in his defense of the imperfect precancel. The imperfect ones may be poorly centered or they may be torn or nicked from rough handling. Of the former I have a 1c 1902 Hackensack, New Jersey type I, Rotnem's No. 1, not listed until I sent in my poorly centered copy. Who would not be tolerant of this? An example of an imperfection due to rough handling is my 1c Canadian Confederation (MacDonald), type 211 Rotnem. In bad condition from having been used to stick the edges of a folder together, I treasure it because I have seen none other in this type, but have several others in type 205.

I mark these cripples in my collection so that when a better copy comes along I can at once remove the poor one and replace it with the better one, keeping the poorer one for someone who may need it as I once needed it myself.

The straight edge is a bugbear to most collectors. Years ago one did not hear much about it, but now it is held to be a serious defect. It is permissible for the wealthy collector to scorn such stamps, but the beginner and the one with small means can't always do this. Some say such stamps are not perfect. No, not perfectly perforated, that is true, but they have done as perfect postal service as have the others.

Straight edges are sought after in some countries, in England and Australia they form a variety. Mr. Rosenblum's book on Australia lists them. In this book are listed the 1d red engraved 11x11; 11x imp.; from the edge of the sheet; also imperf. between pair either vertically or horizontally. If center blox are collectible, why not straight edges? And if straight edges are not collectible, why is everybody after errors and flaws? They are just as imperfect as the straight edges, and more so. The straight edge might be perfectly centered and the printed, and the next stamp to it may have an error and catalog ten times as much as the straight edge does. The error or imperfect stamp goes into the collection and the straight edged but perfect stamp goes elsewhere, which is ridiculous.

I have a straight edge upper corner 1c KG Bribdgeburo Ontario showing the position of the error. I have another same with hairlines, another imperfection, and I am looking for them all the time. I advise every collector to do the same, though there is not very much specializing in precancels so far, that will come later.

I have a 1c K E Montreal in blue ink with hairlines, also a 2c KE Winnipeg with hairlines. Jarret's book on BNA lists the latter but not the former. I could go on with errors in both US and Canadian precancels. I have some from Phila-

delphia, Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities, laid aside for future reference and study. There is a great deal precancel collectors have not yet studied out about these broken plates, and when they do turn their attention to it, the despised straight edge will come into its own.

Wolseley, Sask.

THE PREACHER GUESSED RIGHT.

H. N. VAN VOORHIS.

It pays to be both preacher and prophet. In an extensive article in the last number of this magazine I gave a long-winded account of the scrapping of Scranton's U-1, and prophesied that its next electro would be a U-12, though I had no basis for the prediction other than the fact that many other cities, seeking new plates, had been given this new type.

Scranton's new U-12 arrived in town only a couple of weeks ago and was at once put into use. First came a few thousand 1½c Hardings perf 11x10½. My first purchase of them as a permit holder was such a sheet, all inverted. I have also seen this stamp normal, the ½c due normal, and the 20c, so watch out for all these. Other denominations are, I understand, being precancelled in preparation for the Xmas rush, none below 10c except the 1½c, due to the use of Bureaus here. I have also seen the 1c Bureau coil, old type.

FACE IS NOT ALL.

Regular postage collectors will bear witness that the low face value stamp is not always the easy one to pick up, that the low catalog value stamp doesn't always come without a struggle. Precancel collectors know something of the truth of this, but they did not appreciate its real truth until the Bureau using cities suddenly ceased using certain low face (and catalog) value items, or indeed in some cases did not use them at all. Bureaus have been in use now for close to five years, and those of us who have not secured our copies of these stamps bid fair never to have them. Bear with me while I mention a few of them.

Birmingham was not one of the first cities to adopt low value Bureaus, but I lack the 1½c perf 11. This fact doesn't indicate per se that it is a rare stamp, but it is not common. In an emergency this office used some 1½c perf 10 in city type, which is likewise not common.

Los Angeles was an early Bureau user, with the result that its city type 1c and 1½c perf 11 list high. I have never seen either, never expect to own them. The 1½c perf 10 lists high too for the same reason, but I know of no one who has it. San Francisco adopted Bureaus early too, and for a while there was controversy as to whether the 1c city type perf 11 exists. It does, but is scarce, more so than the 1½c. Both values in the perf 10 are commoner than the 1c perf 11. I have the 1c and 3c perf 10 double, both emergency precancellations. I question if the 9c RP exists.

I believe I would list Denver's city type 1c and 1½c (U-1) higher than at present. The latter stamp in rotary perf is good. Bridgeport didn't begin using them soon enough to make its low values scarce, but no New Haven city type 1c or 1½c is listed, nor have I ever seen or heard of them. The 2c city type perf 11 is good, especially inverted. Washington was one of the very first Bureau users, and if it ever precancelled the 1c perf 11 or any other perf in city type, I'll give ten times catalog for my copy. The 1½c should list higher than it does. I have never seen an Atlanta 1½c city type, any perf, except the compound.

We usually think of Chicago precancels as commonest of the common. But try to get the 1c perf 11 in the old U-1 type, or the 1½c in the current type, and see how far you get, cat or no cat. South Bend is another big city without any 1½c city type to its credit that we know of. Des Moines did precancel a few perf 11 1½c in its type XII, but none in type VI that I have ever seen. For the same reason Sioux City's city type 1c current is scarce, and Wichita's 1½c perf 11. The catalog lists the Louisville city type current 1c perf 11, but the best Louisville collection in the country lacks them, and its owner has never seen them, so this appears to be a non-existent item. New Orleans has no 1c city type perf 11 either, and its 1½c seems about as hard to get as any of them. If the Baltimore type V exists on the 1c perf 11, I'll give three times catalog for one. It does exist in type XII, and inverted besides, which is highly unusual for Baltimore. Battle Creek's perf 11 1c and 1½c ought to price higher than they do, and Detroit's perf 11 1c and 1½c are real rarities. Grand Rapids perf 11 1½c, tho not listed, exists both ways, and is very scarce, and the same statement hold good for Kalamazoo and Lansing. I know two or three Minnesota specialists who will give at least four times catalog for a nice copy of Duluth city type on the 1c perf 11, no question asked. The 1½c isn't so common either. The catalog price on Minneapolis 1c and 1½c perf 11, city type IX is no higher than it should be for stamps of their scarcity. Of course the catalog should list Kansas City's 1½c in city type VI, and price it properly, tho this need not mean very high, curious things emanate from that office. Skipping clear over to Ohio, I have never seen a Cleveland city type VIII on the 1c perf 11, if it exists it should be excellent. Columbus's 1c exists both ways, and its 1½c is scarce. But never have I seen either one in Dayton's city type. I can understand why I have no Oklahoma City 1½c perf 11, but why have I no 2c? Is that especially scarce? When you get your Portland Oregon city type I on the perf 11 1c and 1½c, you will have two very scarce ones. About the scarcest item from Scranton at present is the city type on 1½c per 11. The rotary 1½c is also scarce, but not so much so. Seattle's two scarce ones are the 1c rotary and the 1½c compound in type III. They're more than scarce, they're both downright rare.

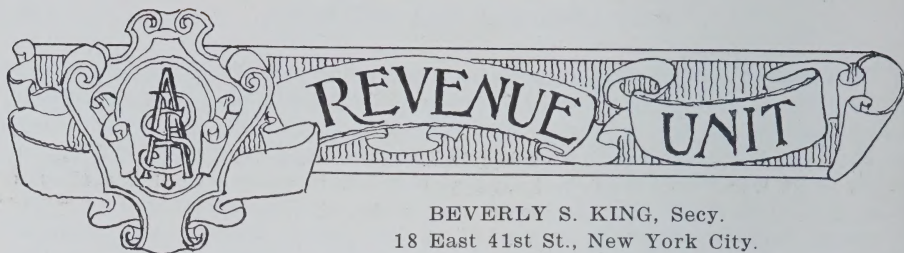
I haven't gone clear thru the list for lack of space, but I think I have gone far enough to show that it's not always the low face value or the low catalog value stamp that is easy to get. Many a gem of purest ray serene is born to shed its fragrance on the desert air and all that sort of thing, you know. Get 'em while the getting is good, which is the first chance you get, for that chance may be the first and last rolled into one.

A. F. G.

N. B. There seems to be some confusion in collectors' minds as to the meaning of city type. A city type is one used locally, a bureau type is one used at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Any of the types used in Chicago, for example, are city types. But the precancels furnished that office from the Bureau are in Bureau types.

Our remarks regarding Punta Gorda in the last issue were fully justified by later information. And while we're on the subject, some recent Commemoratives, Valley Forges and one, perhaps two others, from San Francisco in the current city type, appear to be favors. Go easy on them until we have fuller information.





BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

PAPERS.

Several questions have been asked regarding the thin, thick, and silk paper found among our early Revenue stamps. We have asked Mr. Allan P. Vestal to write us something about them.

The "Boston" Revenue Book says,—There are, for this issue, four distinct and easily recognizable papers, viz., thin, medium, thick, and silk. The first is hard, brittle, sometimes almost transparent, and generally of a yellowish or grayish appearance. The second is of various degrees of thickness, always very soft and white, and often quite porous. In this work it will be understood to embrace all varieties not included under either of the other headings.

The third, or thick variety, is very often white, hard and rather brittle. In fact it is so thick as to be almost thin bristol-board. The fourth is self-explanatory, it being merely a rather soft, thick paper, closely resembling the second, or medium variety, as described above, into the composition of which a few scattering silk fibres have been introduced. These fibres are very easily overlooked, as a general rule, they are very minute and widely scattered, so that often a stamp will show but a single fibre.

GREEN PAPER.

Mr. Philip E. Hamilton advises us that he has a two cent Bank Check stamp on a blue paper. We wonder whether this is not the peculiar green paper noted by Mr. Toppan in the Revenue Book.

Some of the three cent Postage stamps of 1861 were printed on a greenish experimental paper, that was not adopted and was never supposed to have been used. A number of copies of the two cent Bank Check have been found of this same peculiar paper. So a few sheets must have slipped out, as they did with the 1861 Postage stamp. Mr. Toppan says,—“This paper was probably an experiment and, in some unknown way, a sheet or more of each must have gotten out and been used. We have seen quite a number of specimens, all cancelled with a pen and all dated in June, 1866.”

MORE STITCH WATERMARKS.

Mr. L. J. Flerlage advises us that he has uncovered a 70 cent Foreign Exchange stamp with a horizontal stitch. This has already been listed and has been placed in the Specialized Catalogue.

He also sends a copy of the six cent Inland Exchange with a horizontal stitch watermark. It is a beautiful specimen, perfectly centered and with a R. R. Co. cancellation.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. Special stamps were issued for the International Civil Aeronautic Conference. Large size, horizontal oblongs, inscribed at top "U. S. POSTAGE," and just beneath "INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE," "CENTS" at bottom center, and just above, "DECEMBER 12, 13, 14, 1928," numerals of value in lower corners. The 2c stamp has the Washington monument at left and the United States capitol building at right and the center design shows the first Wright aeroplane in flight. The 5c value is of a similar design with the exception of the center which shows a globe of the world with a modern monoplane in flight, 2c rose, 5c blue, unwatermarked, perforated 11.

AZORES. The entire, "Independence Series," as chronicled under Portugal was also issued for this colony overprinted in red, "ACORES."

BELGIUM. The color of the 35c red brown, Type A58, has been changed to blue green.

The new charity issue is comprised of six stamps, the two low values being small sized horizontal oblongs, surface printed, and the four high values very beautifully engraved, large upright oblongs: 5c+5c red (Mons Cathedral), 25c+15c sepia (Tournai Cathedral), 35c+10c green (Malines Cathedral), 60c+15c red brown (Ghent Cathedral), fl.75c+25c blue violet (Brussels Cathedral), 5f.+5f. red violet (Louvain library).

CANADA. The next value to arrive in the new set that is being issued piecemeal is the 10c green, large horizontal oblong inscribed "CANADA" in ornamental scroll at top center, "POSTES"—"POST" at upper left and right respectively, value in lower corners with "CENTS" at bottom center, Indian totem poles at left and right. The central design is a beautiful view of snow capped mountains, fur trees and level plane.

CURACAO. Additional values have been added to the current series, Type A17 as follows: 7½c orange, 10c carmine rose, 12½c brown, 15c blue, 35c black brown.

DUTCH INDIES. The new permanent airmail set was evidently designed by someone with absolutely no real artistic ability. I presume that there is some meaning to the various drawings of no particular shape but it is unintelligible to me. The stamps are narrow, horizontal oblongs in shape, numerals of value at left and right center, inscribed "LUCHPOST" at top center and "NEDERLANDSCH—INDIE" at bottom. At the top of the central design is a large monoplane in

flight with two smaller ones beneath. 10c red lilac, 20c brown, 40c carmine rose, 75c green and G1.50 orange.

EGYPT. We understand that the complete set of three values which were to be issued for the International Congress of Medicine was unsatisfactory to the "powers that be" and therefore, was discarded. To date two values have been issued in acceptable designs. They are the usual tall upright oblongs inscribed in French and Arabic, 5mils. brown and 10mils. brown red.

ESTONIA. Three additional values have appeared in the same designs as chronicled a short while ago, 1s gray (blue network), 2s green (orange network), 15s yellow (pale blue network).

FINLAND. To celebrate the first stamp exhibition in Finland which took place November 10 to 18, 1928, two stamps of the current series, Type A19, 1m deep orange, and 1½m blue green and red violet were overprinted at top "1928," at left reading up "Postim.naytt." and at right reading down "Frim.utstalln" The inscription is in Finnish and Swedish respectively and translated into English means, stamp exhibition.

FRANCE. Offices in Alexandria. Two new values have been issued in Type A2 and A3 but in each instance "Mm" (Milliemes) has been substituted for the "C" of (Centimes). 3Mm. orange and 20Mm. magenta. In the same design they have issued a 15Mm. violet overprinted "Caisse d'Amortissement" and the surtax +5Mm. The entire overprint is in black.

Port Said. The same 15Mm. blue violet as chronicled for Alexandria comes here also but inscribed "PORT SAID."

ITALY. Pneumatic Post Stamps. For some unknown reason the 15c rose red, Type PN1 has had its color changed to lilac rose.

LEBANON. Another new stamp has been added to the lengthening list emanating from this colony. Type A2, 5pi. violet overprinted in red, "Republique Libanaise" and a line of Amheric inscription and the upper and lower inscription on the stamp barred out.

LUXEBURG. The new charity issue is similar in design to Type SP6 with the wording transposed from top to bottom and vice versa. The portrait is that of the baby princess Marie Adelaide. 10c+5c olive green and lilac brown, 60c+10c yellow brown and olive, 75c+20c lilac rose and green, fl.+30c green and brown, fl.50+50c olive yellow and blue.

MALTA. In order to conform with the new postal rates the 1d and 1½d. Type A22 overprinted in black "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" have had their colors reversed. The new colors are 1d yellow brown and 1½d red.

MAURITIUS. Type A44, 10Rps. green and red on green, script watermark.

MONACO. The 60c olive green on greenish paper, Type A13 has been surcharged 50c and the old value obliterated with two short bars. The 2fr. violet and olive brown, Type A15 has also been surcharged in black fl.50c with the old value barred out.

NETHERLANDS. The new charity issue is composed of four values showing the portraits of prominent personages in the field of Arts and Letters of Holland. The values are in the upper left and right corners respectively, inscribed "NEDERLAND" at top and "VOOR HET KIND" at bottom. 1½c+1c purple

(J. P. Minckelers, 1748-1824), 5c+3c green (Boerhave, 1668-1738), $7\frac{1}{2}$ c+ $2\frac{1}{2}$ c red (H. A. Lorentz, 1853-1928), $12\frac{1}{2}$ c+ $3\frac{1}{2}$ c ultramarine (Christian Huygens, 1629-1695).

PHILIPPINES. Through the courtesy of Mr. Walter Bruggmann and Mr. Percy Hill we are able to give full details of the new airmail overprints made in honor of the good will visit of the British Air Squadron. Notwithstanding the fact that the director of posts of the Philippines had firm orders in advance of issue for over 12,000 complete sets, he only issued 6,000 and restricted their sale to a block of four to each applicant. There is no question in the writer's mind, but that the Philippine Bureau of Posts is terribly mis-managed, and some time in the not far distant future there will be a change for the better. In the meantime collectors in general will have to make the best of a bad bargain and accept the stamps as they come.

The following values of the current series, perforated 11, without watermark were overprinted in red with the letters "L. O. F." (London Orient Flight), a hydroplane and the date "1928," 2c green (101,200), 4c carmine (50,500), 6c violet (12,000), 8c orange brown (10,000), 10c deep blue (10,000), 12c red orange (8,000), 16c olive green, Dewey (9,000), 20c orange yellow (8,000), 26c blue green (7,000), 30c gray (7,000), 1p. lilac (6,000).

As a further courtesy to the American Philatelic Society, Mr. Bruggmann and the Assistant Director of Posts, Mr. Juan Ruiz, executed a signed document showing the quantities of each value issued with a sample set attached thereto and certifying to the fact that after the above quantity were printed the plates were destroyed.

PORTUGAL. Four new surcharged values have been added to the set chronicled last month, 15c on 16c blue, 15c on 16c ultramarine, 96c on E1.20c yellow green, 96c on E1.20c buff.

Another beautiful engraved series has been issued celebrating independence. The general arrangement of the designs is similar to the 1926 issue, Types A79 to A84, 2c light blue and black (portrait of Gualdin Paes), 3c yellow green and black (Conquest of Cantaren), 4c lake and black (Battle of Rolica), 5c olive and black (Battle of Atoleiros), 6c red brown and black (Joana de Gouveia), 15c gray and black (same as 3c), 16c violet and black (same as 4c), 25c ultramarine and black (same as 2c), 32c green and black (same as 6c), 40c brown and black (same as 5c), 50c orange and black (same as 4c), 80c gray and black (same as 3c), 96c red and black (same as 6c), 1E. brown violet and black (same as 5c), E1.60c dark blue and black (same as 2c), E4.50c yellow and black (Matias of Albuquerque).

RUSSIA. Type A87, 14Kop. green.

SAN MARINO. A complete set has just been issued of Parcel Post stamps divided into two halves but not perforated through the middle. Instead of perforations, "R. S. MARINO" appears in individual script capitals. The value is inscribed on each half diagonally through the center from lower left to upper right corner with the inscription at lower right corner, "BOLLETTA PACCHI." The righthand half is inscribed in the lower left corner "RICEVUTA POSTALI." There is a very indistinct view in the upper right and upper left corner of each half respectively. 5c dark brown and blue, 10c dark blue and blue, 20c black brown and blue, 25c red and blue, 30c ultramarine and blue, 50c orange and blue, 60c carmine rose and blue, 1L violet and red brown, 2L green and red brown, 3L bistre and red brown, 4L gray and red brown, 10L red lilac and red brown, 12L red violet and red brown, 15L olive green and red brown, 20L violet and red brown.

SALVADOR. From A. I. Castellanos we have the 5 centavo current, Scott's Type A109, with a single line overprint "Un centavo" and the previous value obliterated with heavy red bars. Mr. Castellanos also kindly sends us a copy of the 10c orange, Type A111, with an overprint reading in two lines "Exposition Santaneca, Julio de 1928." This Commemorative was issued last July and only 30,000 copies were so overprinted. The 10 centavo on this stamp is overprinted "3" and the word diez is obliterated with four small quotation marks.

SPAIN. In order to raise money to defray expenses for the exploration and archaeological study of the catacombs of Rome, two very finely engraved series of sixteen varieties each were issued on December 21st, 1928 and were in circulation for a period of fifteen days or until January 6th, 1929. The two sets are identical in design but an entirely different color scheme is used for each. The stamps are large, horizontal oblongs with the individual designs identical throughout. The center is divided into two panels containing the portraits of Pope Pius XI and King Alfonso XIII at left and right respectively, inscribed "CORREOS" and "ESPANA" at top center left and right respectively, value in lower left corners and "PRO FIDE ET ARTIBUS" at bottom. The colors for the set sold at Santiago are: 2c violet and black, 2c red violet and black, 3c blue and violet, 3c indigo and violet, 5c olive green and violet, 10c yellow green and black, 15c blue green and violet, 25c red violet and violet, 40c ultramarine and black, 55c sepia and violet, 80c red and black, 1pts. slate and violet, 2pts. brown and black, 3pts. pink and violet, 4pts. purple brown and black and 5pts. gray black and violet.

The colors for the set sold at Toledo are: 2c greenish black and carmine, 2c ultramarine and carmine, 3c yellow brown and blue, 3c olive green and blue, 5c red violet and carmine, 10c green and blue, 15c gray green and carmine, 25c red brown and blue, 40c ultramarine and carmine, 55c brown and blue, 80c black and carmine, 1pts. yellow and carmine, 2pts. gray black and blue, 3pts. violet and carmine, 4pts. red violet and carmine and 5pts. orange buff and blue.

SUDAN. Type A2, 15m. orange brown and ultramarine, watermarked Multiple S. G.

SURINAM. Following in the footsteps of the mother country there will evidently be a new charity set each year from now on. The surtax in this instance is to be used for the alleviation of native diseases. The stamps are medium sized, upright oblongs, inscribed at top, "WELDADIGHEIDSZEGEL," at left reading up, "GOUVERNEUR VAN," at right reading down, "HEEMSTRA STICHTING," numerals of value at lower left and "SURINAME" at bottom center. Central design, nurse giving aid to native. $1\frac{1}{2}c + 1\frac{1}{2}c$ ultramarine, $2c + 2c$ emerald, $5c + 3c$ purple, $7\frac{1}{2}c + 2\frac{1}{2}c$ orange red.

An additional value has been added to the 1927 series, Type A21, $22\frac{1}{2}c$ brown.

SWITZERLAND. The new Pro Juventute series for 1928 has the three low values in the usual coat of arms design; only the stamps have been turned around and now appear as horizontal oblongs in shape. The high value is large size, horizontal oblong, with a portrait of Jean Henri Dunant, with a red cross at the left. $5c + 5c$ violet, red and black, $10c + 5c$ green, red and black, $20c + 5c$ red, black and yellow, $30c + 10c$ gray, blue and red.

UPPER VOLTA. A complete new series of designs comprising twenty-three varieties of three different designs has just made its appearance. 1c black, blue and green, 2c brown and lavender, 4c black and yellow, 5c black, blue and gray blue, 10c black, blue and pink, 20c brown and green, narrow upright oblongs

showing a three-quarter picture of what is apparently a native ruling king. 25c brown and yellow, 30c dark and light green, 40c black and pink, 45c brown and blue, 50c black and green, 65c black blue and light blue, 75c black and lavender, 90c carmine and lilac rose, narrow upright oblongs, depicting a native girl churning. 1fr. brown and green, fl.10 black and lavender, fl.50 ultramarine and pale blue, 2f. black and blue, 3f. brown and yellow, 5f. brown and lavender, 10f. black and green, 20f. black and pink, narrow horizontal oblongs, showing a native mounted soldier.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. Type A10, 1½d pale red brown, scroipt watermarked paper.

Around the World Flight!

Dr. Hugo Eckener, Master of the Graf Zeppelin, the giant dirigible that recently visited the U. S., has just announced that a trip will be undertaken shortly to circle the globe with the big Zep. The flight is scheduled to start about March, 1929 and the first step will be a journey to the Mediterranean, Egypt and Palestine. The next voyage will be to Tokio via Siberia and thence across the Pacific to San Diego, across the U. S. to Lakehurst and thence back to Germany. Both passengers and mail will be carried and if this journey is successful it will probably lead to the building of still larger air cruisers in 1930. The next ship is being planned and one of the hangars at Friedrichshaven is being remodeled for a ship 250 meters long with 10 large motors.

Plate Number Varieties—5c Air Mail.

By HENRY C. DE WITT, JR.

The recent five cent air mail stamp being printed in two colors leads philatelists to hope to find an inverted center as occurred in the twenty-four cent stamp of 1918.

The two plate numbers and the word "TOP" leads us to collect plate number blocks of six, eight or ten. These come only in tops, but there is a right and a left pane. The left pane having, a red plate number, a blue plate number and the word "TOP" in red; the right pane having the word "TOP" in blue, a blue plate number and a red plate number. The numbers on the right pane being preceded by the letter "F" signifying finished.

A very interesting error occurs on plate No. 19597, this plate being of the center (blue) it should have the word TOP so that it will print on the right pane. The word is however on the left pane and prints over the red "TOP" on the plate used for the border, so that the right pane does not have the word "TOP" and the left pane carries it twice, the red and blue printing being imposed one upon the other.

Another error occurs on plate No. 19605 on which the "F" appears with the left plate number.





THE HAWTHORNE STAMP CLUB—The Hawthorne Stamp Club was organized a year ago at the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company, Inc. Thirteen stamp enthusiasts met in an informal banquet as the initial step in the formation of this club. It was decided to meet once a month and after fourteen meetings we now have thirty-four active and eight prospective members. This membership is cosmopolitan in that it is composed of all principal nationalities and at the same time representing the ranks from a punch press operator to a superintendent. There are also college graduates, engineers, tool-makers, clerks, and two lady members.

Mr. A. Van Kleeck, President, W. H. McConnell, Secretary, A. S. Williams, Treasurer, J. W. Andrews, A. J. Krivnak, and J. E. Taggart of the Finance Committee, this years' officers are all members of the American Philatelic Society. We are a chapter of the American Philatelic Society, and have also made application to become a Secretarial Unit. We are one of the associated clubs of the "Hawthorne Club" of the Western Electric Company which is probably the largest organization of its kind in the world.

And what does all this signify? Just one, and that is that Philately is not merely **pasting** stamps in a book and allowing them to stay there. It means that it is recognized by men and women in all walks of life, and of all nationalities as being interesting, educational, uplifting, and for many, very profitable.—ARTHUR S. WILLIAMS, A. P. S. No. 9820, Secretary.

OAKLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY—From November 16th to 18th the Society held a public stamp exhibition at the Hotel Oakland. The hotel donated the use of a beautiful large ground floor room. There were 100 frames of exhibits, displaying nearly every line of collecting. While the number of frames shown was not large they were about all that a collector could look over in the course of an afternoon or evening. In addition to the stamps exhibited there was a large table devoted to philatelic publications which attracted a great deal of attention as few people realize the number of different stamp magazines that are published. The exhibition was well advertised locally by street car posters and posters in many windows, schools and libraries. Something over 2000 guests visited the exhibition. The local newspapers were very generous with the space devoted to the show both before and during the exhibition.

The most outstanding exhibit was the airmail covers of Mrs. Josiah W. Stanford, which was awarded a special silver medal presented by the Pacific Philatelic Society for the best display made. Awards were made in twelve classes. Among the other notable displays were the Western Franks of Mr. William Parker, U. S. department proofs of Mr. A. H. Wilhelm and a complete mint sheet of 210 of the second issue U. S. revenues, IMPERF, the property of Dr. W. I. Mitchell.

A four page pamphlet telling something of stamp collecting, stamp collectors, stamp literature, the American Philatelic Society and the Oakland Philatelic Society, together with a list of the stamp societies located in the Bay district was given the guests. Also 2400 copies of JIM JONES JOINS were distributed.

The stamp exhibition was followed up by a banquet on Dec. 13th at the Hotel

Oakland at which the awards won were distributed. Messrs. Doscher, Marcus and Ott, the judges of the exhibition, were the guests of honor. Dr. W. I. Mitchell was the toastmaster and he was a mighty good toastmaster. The place cards were envelopes addressed to the members and guests. Each envelope bore a current two cent stamp surcharged Oakland Philatelic Society, and the date 12-13-28. The menus which were very ingenious were worked out by Mr. A. E. Davies who was the man that made the banquet a success by his untiring efforts. The menus were printed on mint sheets of twenty-five German stamps and these were enclosed in a folder which bore the title Volume 2, Oakland Philatelic Society (this was our second annual dinner). Each item on the menu was portrayed by the Number of some stamp, such as Canada #40 (small black) etc. Mrs. J. W. Stanford earned new laurels for the artistic and ingenious decorations which she took charge of. Miniature railroad mail trains, airplanes, post boxes, pony express riders etc. stamped the philatelic character of the decorative scheme. Even the toy Christmas trees had stamps on for ornaments. Many and delightful were the prizes that our guests received in the surprise drawing. Mr. Harry E. Gray was presented with a beautiful fountain pen desk set in appreciation for the work he did towards making the exhibition a success. During the dinner a four-piece orchestra played and afterwards provided music for those inclined to dance. It was a wonderful night and our wives and sweethearts who were present cannot help but feel more kindly to our loved hobby.



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(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 5.

January 1, 1929.

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1080 Holt, John M., M. D., 20835 Sherman Way, Owensmouth, Calif. 55; Physician; J. C. Franz, Owensmouth, Calif. By H. A. Davis.

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 10105 Case, William O., 56 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn.
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 10111 Fenohr, Paul N., Hotel Van Buren, 161 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
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 10116 Harton, J. E., Merchants Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
 10117 Hensyl, Dr. Wm. C., Masonic Bldg., Berwick, Pa.
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 10121 Jewell, Raymond W., 67-105 Dartmouth St., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
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 10124 Lockwood, Edward, Box 264, Forest Park Sta., Springfield, Mass.
 10125 Lord, Robert M., 163 Bowen St., Providence, R. I.
 10126 Malmstrom, Alfred, R. 1, Box 558, Hawthorne, Calif.
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 10128 McCullough, Floyd S., Alda, Neb.
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- 10134 Newton, F. O., 3203 E. Pine St., Wichita, Kans.
 10135 Phillips, S. Stanley, 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.
 10136 Riddell, Samuel H., 12009 67th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
 10137 Rossmassler, Wm. R., 117 Edgewood Rd., Ardmore, Pa.
 10138 Russ, Gabe, Hotel Akron, Akron, Ohio.
 10139 Salkadhe, K. B., Saba's Goth, Gwalior, India.
 10140 Simon, Harry, 255 Lafayette St., Grantwood, N. J.
 10141 Squier, Albert J., Gray Oaks, Yonkers, N. Y.
 10142 Strassburger, Eugene B., 5924 Beacon St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 10143 Stauffer, George E., 1505 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 10144 Theiler, F. W., Box 20, Evanston Sta., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 10145 Van, William, 260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
 10146 Van Slyke, Mrs. Margaret E., 3019 Gladstone Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 10147 Welty, H. T., 466 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 10148 Whitefoot, Thos. W., 1075 Harwood St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 10149 Wilkki, Hannes Th., E. Hesperiank 28, Helsinki, Suomi, Finland.
 10150 Williams, Persel E., 34 Garfield Place, Ridgewood, N. J.
 10151 Wischmann, Wilhelm, 1604 S. Austin Blvd., Cicero, Ill.

Reinstated.

- 5863 Enemark, H. J. P., 214 Martense St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Resignations Received.

- 6454 Appleton, Col. H., Hotel Roccabella, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
 9349 Corley, W. A., Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C.
 5386 Frost, Alice L., 387 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
 J8923 Sague, Allan T., Corona Alta 78, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.
 8166 Roth, Peter S., 25 Maple St., Bloomfield, N. J.
 5453 Sperling, E. M., 12 E. 54 St., New York City.
 9034 Wolfgang, Geo. R., Letonia, Ohio.

Resignations Accepted.

- 9544 Newton, F. N. Jr. 2886 Pifer, Edw. P. A. 9018 Salmon, David A.
 8392 Traupmann, Hugo E.

Deaths Reported.

- 2172 Bartlett, A. E., Eagle, Idaho. Dec. 23, 1928.
 4873 Erickson, Dr. C. A., 8137 S. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill. Apr. 3, 1928.
 2374 Fletcher, Judge T. S., 1899 Fowl Bay Rd., Victoria, B. C. Nov. 18, 1928.
 24 Rall, Emil J., Ancon, Canal Zone. Nov. 29, 1928.
 109-6080 Sisson, Mrs. W. A., 7519 Big Ben Rd., Webster Groves, Mo.
 2207 Stiles, Chas. W., Box 2, Milton, Mass.

New Life Members.

- 451- 5570 Yeckel, Louis F., 3517a Magnolia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 452-10121 Hyman, Joseph L., 3808 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.

R. ROBERTS

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Addresses Wanted.

First class mail from the following life members is returned marked "removed", "gone" and "unclaimed." Members having information of their present address please communicate it to the secretary.

356-7763 Brown, Stephen D., 20 Holyoke St., Cambridge 38, Mass.

15- 32 Fogerty, Mrs. Lillian Aldrich, 715 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

190-5632 Kaufman, Benjamin, 220 Fifth Ave., New York City.

22-4860 Parks, Henry Francis, 443 S. "E" St., Tacoma, Wash.

Membership Summary.

Total Membership December 1, 1928	4149
New Members admitted	50
Reinstated	1
	4200
Resignations accepted	4
Deceased	6
Total Membership January 1, 1929	4190

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.**OFFICIAL PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.**

The Board of Directors has awarded the contract for printing the Society publications for the calendar year 1929 to J. W. Stowell, Federalsburg, Md.

DELINQUENT LIST.

The delinquent list is now being made up by the Treasurer and Secretary. It will contain over 500 names of members. Second and final notice has been sent to all members on this list and unless the annual dues of \$3.00 is sent to the Treasurer, they will be dropped for non-payment of dues as soon as the records can be completed and the detail work finished.

UNITS.

A. P. S. members interested in any of the specialties may take membership in any of these Units now being organized. No particulars are at present available, but we wish to know if you care to join any of these Units. When a sufficient number have signified their intention to take membership, organization will take place, officers elected and rules formed by the members of such Unit.

ECONOMIST NEW ISSUE SERVICE

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ECONOMIST BULLETIN with *Chronicle*, and *Offers of New Issues—Post Free.*

Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York City.

UNITS ESTABLISHED.

1. Revenue Stamp Unit, B. S. King, Secy., 18 E. 41 St., New York City.
2. Precancelled Stamp Unit, Earl A. Holl, Manager, Pesotum, Ill.
3. Stampless Cover Unit, Delf Norona, Secy., Beckley, W. Va.
4. Air Mail Stamp Unit, John Hartwig, Manager, Box 1100, Arcade Sta., Los Angeles, Calif.
5. Secretarial Unit, C. S. Ernest, Secretary, Box 624, Seattle, Wash.

INFORMATION.

There is quite some misinformation or misunderstanding among the general membership relative to the Air Mail Stamp Unit now organized with over 50 members. Let it be understood that this Unit does not in any way conflict with the National Organization, The Air Mail Society.

The names themselves are a distinguishing feature. The Air Mail Society, to which the writer belongs as No. 9, is devoting its energies to Air Mail Covers, air mail trips, air mail routes, rubber stamp catchets, air mail fields etc. Contrasting with above, the Air Mail STAMP Unit of the A. P. S. will devote its energies to Air Mail STAMPS of the World. It is philatelic pure and simple, the love of the little label which pays the tax on a letter carried by the air mail. Its members are devoted to the STAMP itself, unused, used and on cover. All members of the A. P. S. who are interested in Air Mail Stamps of the World are invited to take membership. If you are interested in air mail trips, rubber catchets etc. you will not find much to interest you in this Unit, altho cover collectors as such are invited to take membership.

This Unit is organized with only one officer at present. We wish to give the writer's idea a trial. This unit instead of having a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Exchange Manager etc. will be conducted by a Manager. The Manager, is a combination of all these officers, he is also more, he will also be purchasing agent of new issues of air mail stamps of the world. These will be distributed to members as desired at cost. So, the five officers as named above is combined in one, The Manager.

The Manager is Mr. John Hartwig, Box 1100, Arcade Sta., Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Hartwig will soon send out to the members of this Unit a letter of general information advising you how to take advantage of all the departments of the Unit, such as the Exchange Department and the acquiring of new issues from the purchasing agent.

None of the rules and method of conducting this Unit are "fixtures" except for a year. We feel that within that time, results will show whether the Manager plan is a success or not. If it's not, it may be changed to a regular set of officers by its members.

With the above information, we feel that the object of this Unit will be better understood and if you are interested in Air Mail Stamps, come in with us, we can reasonably say, we think you will enjoy its membership.

Faithfully yours,

H. A. DAVIS, Natl. Secy.

Whitfield King & Co.'s New Issue Service

is the oldest, largest and most complete. British Colonials and Foreign may be subscribed for together or separately. Mr. Arthur Hind subscribes to our service and Mr. Wm. C. Kennett, Jr. writes us that both Mr. Hind and himself consider our New Issue Service to be the Best in the World. Write for terms and full particulars. **WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH, ENGLAND. Estab. 1869.**

REPORT *of the*

TREASURER

January 1, 1929.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$10508.66	
New Admissions	66.00	\$10574.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 9810.00	
New Memberships	90.00	\$ 9940.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$12461.38	
Receipts—Superintendent	273.26	
Others	110.75	
	\$12845.39	
Disbursements	39.92	\$12805.47

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.55
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 69.75	
Dues paid in advance	11.75	\$ 81.50

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 2756.09	
Receipts—Dues	803.40	
Reinstatements	6.00	
Interest on Bonds	30.00	
	\$ 3595.49	
Disbursements	\$ 478.68	\$ 3116.81

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 1836.17	
Receipts—Subscriptions	576.60	
Advertising	674.45	
	\$ 3087.22	
Disbursements	\$ 1205.38	\$ 1881.84
		\$38301.83
Cash	\$20646.18	
Bond Investments	\$17655.65	\$38301.83

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 9.

Whole No. 57.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Thanks for the many greetings. During the Holiday season our many friends who remembered us with Greetings are thanked. These little expressions make us feel that we are making friends of a lifetime as we go along our way trying to serve.

Oakland gets on the map. Oakland, California, is to be congratulated on the holding of a successful stamp exhibition. Who will be next? The Midwest Exhibition at Cleveland has wound up its affairs and each purchaser of stock received a liquidating dividend of 46%. This shows what can be done. With the newly formed committee for Stamp Exhibitions we look for the A. P. S. to encourage many of these affairs.

Business is good. Yes, we say we are busy. But we would like to be busier putting on more clerical help if necessary. We have made such good selling records that this year we are being literally swamped with new books. As many of them are of low value there must be some fine space fillers on hand for general collectors. We would be glad to send a Jumbo lot on request.

We need for circulation. U. S. Stamps, all kinds; 20th Century British Colonials, 20th Century French Cols.; 20th Century used; British North America, South and Central American, especially used 20th; 19th Scandinavian. Why not send in some, we will send you a blank book for mounting free on request.

Precancels. Interest in these is again picking up. We can use many books of Bureaus as well as older issues. We are also in a position to send large Jumbo lots of these to interested collectors.

A word of encouragement from abroad. One of our foreign members who contributes books regularly says this of our department: "I take this opportunity to express my esteem of the way things are arranged in your department and the

satisfactory results obtained. Against the abuse which no doubt is not spared you in your position, it is a pleasure to me to offer you this compliment by the way of counterbalance. Always to hear nothing but grumbling makes a man despondent and I hope by writing I will prove to you that besides those grumblers that there are others who appreciate your work." That makes us feel good, and offsets a little the following quoted from a letter from a member who has been contributing stamps for years, and from whose books our member buyers do not take as many stamps as he thinks they should.

From an unsatisfied member. We quote only part of the letter because of its length. This member is an old friend and a long term contributor to the Department, but for some reason or other his stamps have not been selling as they should. Either the offerings do not please our buyers, or his prices or something we have tried to keep his books in constant circulation without securing for him the desired results. Of course we are doing all we can for it does not pay us to pay out postage on books going out on circuits unless we hope to make sales therefrom. He even goes back and raises old questions that were disposed of last year in these columns. In part he says: "It would be foolish for me to continue to send you these (referring to U. S. stamps) or such stamps when I can sell them just as well and better in the (naming another society) and get my books back in 5-6 months. I have never had any of these troubles with your predecessors in the APS sales department and I have been sending stamps to the department for twenty years or more, when you were a schoolboy. If my stamps now sell so badly in spite of being fine and desirable and reasonably priced and in spite of their being circulated constantly as you assure me, the only explanation I have is that the best buyers do not get my books but only the "small fry" who haven't the money to spend." Now we merely quote this so that you will not get an idea that we are claiming that we please everybody we try to serve. This member has a grievance, but it is not against your sales manager, our mind is clear, we have given his books the utmost possible circulation, the trouble is with the stamps he offers, or his prices or the buyer. It is hard to say which. We know this member personally and know he is friendly in his criticism and we would do anything we could to get his stamps sold, but it seems that it just cannot be done to the extent he wishes in the time he sets. We say if a book does not sell up to 50% when it has been in circulation 9 months that it will doubtless never sell, unless it contains some stamps that are sky-rocketed in the catalog issued after they were priced.

Stampless covers. We have received some letters and suggestions on this matter and are prepared to go ahead with the plan for providing enclosures for entering them in the department. But in view of the demand evidenced so far we do not believe it would pay as yet to take the step. How many buyers of these have we in the APS and will they consider buying some of the items submitted thru the department?

AIR MAIL COVERS

CANAL ZONE—U. S. A. With Canal Zone Air Mail 25c stamps adhered to cover. Price \$2.00 each while they last. Payment: Cash, Check, M. O. Cristobal, no stamps. The right is reserved to reject any sales if found convenient.

EMILE MIZRAHI, Box 103, Colon, Panama.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR PROMPT CASH

I am anxious to increase my stock of all the old Classic Issues in superb condition.

I shall be glad to receive offers of single fine pieces, pairs, blocks, or stamps on cover of really rare stamps. I am also in the market to purchase specialized or general collections of first quality only, in the groups of countries in which I am most interested.

At the present moment I want anything fine in the following groups:

United States, general issues.

U. S. Carriers.

Confederate States, especially the local Adhesives.

All early British North America.

All West Indies.

Uruguay, Mexico, Argentine, Buenos Aires.

Brazil, Chili.

All early Australians.

Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ceylon, India.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

10 West 86th Street

NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 43.

MARCH, 1929.

No. 6.

New Plates of the Smaller Guayana Issue of Venezuela

By K. N. WOODWARD.

The recently issued Venezuelaen "Peace" stamp, which according to its inscription commemorates the "25 Anniversario de la Paz Venezuela" on "21 de Julio 1928" should lead the studious collector back to the pages of his album that hold the curious stamps which are the forerunners of the peace now being celebrated.

Venezuela, a republic, is separated into provinces or states in the same way as the United States and in its far eastern section we find the province that was known as Guayana but now known as Bolivar. A view of its capital, Ciudad—Bolivar, appears on the peace stamp referred to. This section of the country, adjoining British Guiana and on the east bank of the Orinoco has had a political history rather independent and uncontrolled by the events in the more populous provinces and the political turmoil of the distant Caracas. Late in 1902 this section had a real revolution of its own and with the capture of the capitol, Ciudad Bolivar, the insurrectionists put the civil war in our stamp catalogues by issuing some stamps of their own. In the early stages of the insurrection the regular postage of the country was used in connection with a rubber franking stamp but in 1903 two special issues were produced that are known as the large and small Guyana issues. Both these issues were printed from moveable type and the second or smaller issue, though listed first by Scotts, Nos. 180-192, is the subject matter of these notes.

The smoke belching steamer on this stamp is alleged to be a representation of the revolutionary ship "Bankich" but we fear this is only a romantic interpretation of a stock cut that was normally used to head the shipping notes of a newspaper.

Three cuts of this ship with the delicate surrounding frame and type set inscription were set up vertically and by repeating the impression eight times the complete sheet of stamps was produced to form that is called Plate 1. Graphically the arrangement is as follows:

1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2



3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3

Though variances may be discovered both in the frame and lettering each one of the three forms for the stamps can easily be identified by differences in the cut of the ship, used for the central design. The identification will be made clear by the following illustrations and description.



TYPE ONE

There is a clear space below the smoke where it crosses the third mast.

TYPE TWO

Here the ship is sound with no broken masts.

TYPE THREE

The foremast is broken and the jib rigging cut across.

The types as above have been noted by several writers and it has also been stated that there are "two plates of all values differing slightly in the frames." It was this statement concerning the existence of two plates that led me to a further study of such material as came my way and from a strip of six illustrated herewith I discovered the arrangement of the second plate and also a new type of the central design. This type is as follows:



TYPE FOUR

Similar to type three but showing greater damage. The white line crossing the first mast extends across the second mast. The first jib line is almost entirely missing.



The strip of six shown herewith shows the order of the types and assuming the printing to have been done the same as Plate 1 we have a plate as follows:

2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4
2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4

It will be noted that this set up allows for a block of six that are all type 2 and various other blocks of types 2 and 4. There is no type 1 on this plate. It may be of interest to note here that the strip of six shown from this plate is used on a piece of original cover with two other copies and tied with the control mark illustrated in the catalogue which in this case was used as an additional cancellation.

With the discovery of the arrangement of the second plate I thought I had completed my study of this stamp but a request for the view of other material published in the American Philatelist brought many fine items for inspection that led to discovery of another setting which I will call Plate Three. This surprise led me to a further study of the 10c in red and through this I discovered another type and another setting which I have called Plate Four.

The third plate was uncovered through a complete sheet (one stamp missing) of the one bolivar loaned me by Mr. Charles T. Harbeck. This sheet showed the following arrangement of the types.

1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
3	3	3	3

(Plate Three)

From Mr. Harbeck I also had a block of ten of the 25c that confirmed my findings as to the arrangement of plate two.

Thereafter in my study of the 10c in red, not listed by Scott (Y. & T. #89) I found a new type which is as follows:



TYPE FIVE

All masts and rigging complete but a flaw in the rigging gives the appearance of a jib sail being lowered for furling.

From material loaned or in my collection I have reconstructed the setting carrying this fifth type and I find the setting of Plate Four as follows:

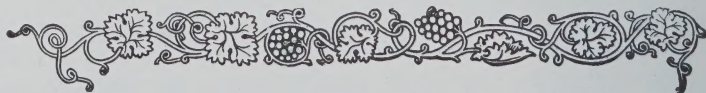
3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5
3	3	3	3
5	5	5	5
3	3	3	3

As far as I have been able to learn the three additional plates shown by the foregoing have not been mentioned by any other writer. How did these various settings originate? It is known that several years after the revolution a supply of these stamps was reprinted for the trade and perhaps therein lies the explanation. I believe Plates 1 and 2 were the originals as used blocks and covers bearing the date of the period, April, May and June, 1903 are invariably of the first two plates. I have not seen any used copies from Plates 3 or 4 and I fear these must come from the supplies printed for the stamp trade long afterwards and outside the country of origin. It would be interesting to have some proof either for or against this supposition and the writer will be interested to hear of such or to see any material differing from the settings noted.

Address: K. N. Woodward, Chappaqua, N. Y.

DAM POSTAGE STAMPS.

This surprising heading has appeared in many American newspapers over articles relating to the proposal to issue another commemorative, this time to celebrate the engineering feat of canalizing the Ohio river by a series of dams. There is another bill being offered in Congress to issue a stamp commemorating the 100th. anniversary of the founding of the first building association. After this there ought to be an issue commemorating the U. S. collectors who started this agitation for commemoratives.





GALLERIES PHILATELIC

*A series of tales from
album pictures*

The Temple of Heaven.

By RAYMOND W. PETERSON.

Above we see a facsimile of a rather odd yet beautiful stamp. Set against an orange background we see a picture of what appears to be at first glance a Pagoda type of dwelling. It looks somewhat similar in type to dwellings that are prevalent in some parts of Europe. Around the borders of the stamp can be seen a number of decorations which are distinctly Chinese. In the direct center is a row of steps leading up to the main entrance of the building. Its use will be described further on in this article. Fronting the entrance appear to be a number of raised platforms erected somewhat in the manner of palisades. The extreme top of the building gives a conical effect. In the main it is cylindrical and tapers off toward the top.

Looking at the stamp carefully one would naturally assume that it was not a dwelling due to the entrance effect. This surmise would be correct. It represents a picture of the Temple of Heaven and stampically speaking the issue is called the Temple of Heaven issue of 1909. That shown above is the 2 cent orange and green and there are in all three stamps to the issue, generally speaking. There may or may not be several different varieties, of course.

The Temple of Heaven as depicted on the stamp is located in Peking. The primitive Chinese want their Deity to be a picture of the material Heaven or Sky and only worship it when it becomes personified.

There are two spirits of which we must take note relative to the above stamp, namely SHANG Ti and TIEN. The former is a sovereign ruling the world from on high while the latter has a more intimate relation with the vast mass of humanity, due to the fact that it was associated with the place where the spirits of the departed had taken up their abode.

Now in China the Emperor is regarded as the creator of the Universe and is really the son or descendant of Shang Ti, hence he becomes the son of Heaven, and worships to Tien and his ancestors at the Temple of Heaven depicted on the above stamp. The people do not join in the worship at the Temple of Heaven but they worship their own ancestors at their domestic altars and various other

gods in their different temples. There may be some worship of Shang Ti or Tien but it is infinitesimal as compared with the worship of their own ancestors.

Directly above the conical top of the Temple we read the words, HSUAN T'UNG FIRST YEAR. The name itself means Promulgating Universally. HSUAN T'UNG was Pu Yi, the baby son of Prince Chu who in turn was a brother of the Emperor. In the year 1906 HSUAN T'UNG was born and was placed on the throne under the supervision of the Empress Dowager while the Prince himself became Prince Regent and as it were the actual head of the government.

In 1912 China had been under the domination of the Manchus for 270 years. During that time many attempts had been made to regain their independence. The Taiping rebellion was such an attempt but this was merely a revolution of the race or Chinese against Chinese.

The Prince Regent showed little evidence of masterful leadership which China needed to carry her through a transition period so on Dec. 6th, 1911 he resigned. His regency had begun in pomp and splendor, it ended in abject failure. The conditions of the time were not his fault, he simply happened to be in power and could not outlive the storms which must have been terrific, considering the situation from all angles.

On February 12, 1912, an edict proclaiming the abdication of HSUAN T'UNG was promulgated and the prime mover of the revolution was a name familiar to many of us, being none other than Sun Yat Sen.

The above stamp was commemorative of the first year of the reign of HSUAN T'UNG, who in reality was but a mere babe. He was of course to worship in the Temple of Heaven as shown on the stamp since he was really the son of Shang Ti, hence the son of Heaven.

Valley Forge Plate Defect.

By MAL GANSER.



An interesting plate defect in the Valley Forge commemorative stamp is shown in the illustration given herewith. In the defective stamp a line of color will be noted cutting through the circle of white beneath the left hand "2." This will be noted directly under the lower ball of the two and cuts into the triangle of color on the other side of the white circle. Then to the left of this line there is another line running

through the same triangle and extending into the white circle and also into the white line below.

On May 26th while helping as a volunteer worker at Valley Forge on the day of the first issue we were called on the phone by some one in Philadelphia advising us to look for this marking. At this time we were so busy that we merely had time to locate one copy, and at the moment thought it was merely a speck of metal or other foreign matter that had become attached to the plate and at some time later wiped off in the process of printing. However, some days later when we had time to check over several stocks of Valley Forge stamps we noted that this defect was constant.

Later on we wrote to Mr. A. W. Hall, Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, and he advised us as follows:

"Acknowledgement is made of your letter with which you enclose a

block of nine Valley Forge Commemorative stamps, calling attention to a defect in the lower corner of one of the stamps in this block.

"THE CERTIFIED PROOF OF THIS PLATE SHOWS THE DEFECT, WHICH DEFECT CREPT INTO THE PLATE IN SOME WAY DURING THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE." (The capitals are ours.)

This then authenticates the error, and it will be found in every stamp printed from the plate. The defect appears in the lower left hand pane of plate No. 19,496. Its position in the pane is the fourth row from the top, being the third stamp in the row counting in from the left. In other words, counting the stamps from the top of the sheet downward it would make this stamp No. 33. It is easily apparent to the naked eye, and no glass is required to detect it. It will make a nice variety for the many who have made a collection of the Valley Forge stamps, such as plate numbers, blocks, airmail covers, etc.

We suppose the mathematically inclined can figure out exactly how many of these defects were issued. Taking the sheet of 400 stamps printed from this plate it appears once, and if it can be learned from the Bureau how many sheets were printed from this plate, there is the answer. As to its relative rarity it should be remembered that the number of stamps of the Valley Forge issue from all plates was 120,000,000. Just how many of these defects have been preserved is, of course, a question that can never be answered.

The International Medical Congress Stamps.

By CH. TSOPOLIDIS.

On the invitation of the Egyptian Government representatives from forty-four nations met in Cairo the third week in December 1928 at the first International Medical Congress. Over three thousand distinguished physicians were present at the opening of the Congress which was graced by the presence of His Majesty, King Fouad I, who took active part in the ceremonies which included the laying of the corner stone of a new building for the Cairo Medical Faculty and Hospital. To commemorate this event the government issued two postage stamps, a 5 milliemmes in brown and a 10 milliemmes in carmine. The stamps were prepared in Cairo and printed on the white paper, watermarked Arabic F surmounted by a crown, as used for the regular current issue. Forty-two thousand stamps were printed of each value and they were good for postage for three months. The plate number for each stamp is A/28 which appears alongside the first stamp on the last horizontal row. The plates consist of fifty stamps in five rows of ten each.

The five milliemmes value portrays an ancient statue of Im Hotep, the Egyptian God of Medicine. He was the leading character of the time of the reign of Zoser, the fifth king of the third dynasty (2980-2900 B. C.). This was the period following the reign of King Cheops, who built the great pyramids. Im Hotep was renowned as a physician, architect, builder and as a versatile administrator. It was through his wise counsel that the reign of King Zoser became famous. The ancient Egyptians compared Im Hotep to their own god Osceopios (Aesculapius) who is accepted as the father of Medicine throughout the world. Im Hotep in addition to his skill in magic and medicine was the inventor and architect of all the construction work of King Zoser. It was he who introduced the use of stone instead of bricks. His activities extended into many other fields and he is even credited with



the invention of some of the musical instruments of the period. In later years the people deified him account his wisdom and ability to relieve pain and a temple was erected to his memory at Memphis close to Serapeum.



The 10 milliemes stamp bears a portrait of Mohamed Aly, the founder of the present dynasty. Born in 1769 at Cavalle, Albania, the son of a police official, Mohamed Aly had a meteoric military career which before he was forty years old made him the ruler of Egypt. As a captain in the Turkish army he was part of the Turkish expedition to Egypt under Mohamed Pacha Lousrouf in the latter part of the eighteenth century which sought to re-establish the rule of the Sultan of Turkey. He rapidly distinguished himself for his bravery and intelligence and his own leader, Kousrouf, became so jealous of his popularity with the people and army that he planned to imprison him. Mohamed Aly, hearing of this, made a quick decision to seize the leadership himself and profiting by the deference of the friendly Mamelouks he threw the Pacha into prison and declared himself ruler of the country. He was

consecrated by the priests of El-Azhar on the third of August 1805 as Mohamed Aly, Pacha of Egypt, vassal of Turkey, and was so recognized by the Sublime Porte who sensed his popularity with the Egyptians. Mohamed Aly, whose ambition equaled his genius, understood that first of all it was necessary to assure order and peace in Egypt. His first care was to organize the country, to put back in honor the agriculture which had been completely neglected (it was he who introduced cotton into Egypt), and to create a national army to replace the mercenary troops, which at all times had been a source of trouble and disorder.

Mohamed Aly profited by the presence of the galaxy of scientists, whom Napoleon brought with him, to give him a start of progress in his country, and opened up the country to western civilization. Other scientists requested by him came to live in Egypt, and in 1828 he founded the Faculty of Medicine of Cairo, of which the Congress is the first centenary.

Scholarly missions were sent abroad, and Cairo was embellished with several monuments, among them the grand Mosque of the Citadel, one of the most beautiful in Egypt. Great irrigation works were executed in order to improve the yield of the soil. The Mahmoudieh Canal, which traverses a large portion of the Delta, brought Alexandria the cotton intended for exporting.

The rule of Mohamed Aly was not without both internal and external troubles but he overcame them all and at the London Conference in 1841 on the Egyptian question he had his position as ruler of Egypt confirmed and under an arrangement by which an annual tribute to Turkey was agreed upon the present dynasty was founded. Due to his military genius and rapid rise to royal power he has been named the "Bonaparte of the Orient." He died October 2nd, 1849.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT MINNEAPOLIS:

Plans have been laid for a real national stamp show in connection with the A. P. S. Convention at Minneapolis-St. Paul. Details next month. Get your albums ready for a big A. P. S. show!





B I S E C T S

by Michael Miller

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

In line with other countries, Germany colonized portions of Africa, taking over in 1884 that section of South Africa on the west coast, which is bounded on the north by the Portuguese colony of Angola and on the south by the Union of South Africa.

Its Philatelic history is short as it first issued stamps in 1897, and during the World War the troops from Union of South Africa took it over in 1915 and since then it has been a mandate of that English commonwealth. The most unusual part of this campaign was that these troops were led by Generals Louis Botha and Jan Smuts, who were leaders in the long struggle of the Dutch South African Republic against the British. Very few of us know that right in the heart of this colony on the coast and close to the town of Swakopmund is a little United States possession known as Walvis Bay.

During the short postal history of twenty years a number of bisepts were issued, the first being the provisional issued at Keetmundshoop, which is an inland railroad town in the southern part of the country.



The 10pf. carmine stamps of 1897 with the surcharged Deutch-Sudwestafrika, (Scott No. 9) were halved and officially issued for use on postal cards as a 5pf. stamp. These stamps were bisected diagonally, vertically and horizontally and each half was personally pasted on the post cards by the post master of that town. Nearly all of them seemed to have been sent by the soldiers stationed in that vicinity to their relatives in Germany. Later on, in August and September, similar bisepts were used on covers with the same cancellations, but many of the latter were for Philatelic consumption rather than for actual use. However,

there evidently was a shortage in that town because after these bisections were in use, a rubber hand stamp was used on September 4 to September 18 and countersigned by Dons, Post Assistant.

These bisected stamps are rather scarce and so far the writer has only been able to note two of them as having been offered on the American market. Both were sold by Morgenthau, one out of the celebrated collection of S. Adler in 1924, and the other out of the collection of Charles M. Ams, the specialist in German colonies, (see illustration, on cover). In Europe three copies have been offered, all showing the same town cancellations, all on post cards and all bisected diagonally from upper left to lower right. Scotts and Gibbons do not list this bisect,

yet a note of this bisect was listed by Yvert as No. 9, in Michel as No. 7a and in Kohl as No. 7.

During the years of 1905, 1906 and 1907, a number of bisects were issued on the 10pf. stamp, being the ship variety (Scott No. 15) that were used on letters but were contrary to the postal rules and regulations and so far known to have been used in the following places:

In Windhuk (the Capitol), August 20, 1906 and August 24, 1906.

In Swakopmund, November 11, 1905, November 29, 1905 and December 12, 1905.

In Kubub, March, 1905, August 1, 1906 and August 4, 1906.

In Luderitz, March 3, 1907.

There does not seem to be any official sanction, nor was it due to any shortage of stamps, although they were passed through the mail, no doubt, as is often the case, at the request of collectors, and with the aid, or through the laxity of the postmaster.

Dr. Friedmann, in his valuable book, reports another bisect of the 10pf. carmine, ship type (Scott No. 15), diagonally bisected and rubber hand stamped in gray black with 5pf. about 11 MM long, the digit being about 4 MM in height and cancelled at Swakopmund 20. Sept., 1905. The author further states that no official order issued these surcharged stamps, nor was there any shortage of them in the town. On the contrary, it appears from investigation that these stamps were not known officially, as far as this town is concerned, and it is doubted whether such letters with these bisected stamps have actually been forwarded even if they do show proper cancellations, and concludes that this surcharged bisect has no standing.

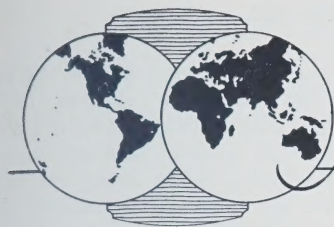
Then again, there has been submitted to the writer by a European collector a vertical right half of the 20c carmine stamp used with a very ornamental soldier postmark, with no date; it is addressed in pencil Ofavifontin 12 VI 15. There seems to be considerable doubt about this and although it was used during the campaign of the World War, there does not seem to be any record of any shortage of these stamps or any official authority for the same.

Neither Scotts nor Gibbons list any bisects of the ship type and the same is true of the other catalogs.

From what the writer has been able to ascertain his conclusion is that the only bisected stamps with proper authentication is the 10pf carmine stamp of the issue of 1897 with the surcharged Deutsch-Sudwestafrika. Others will be found of the ship variety stamps, but they will have no better standing than many other bisected stamps of various countries that have passed through the mail and apparently did do actual postal duty. The check list would be as follows:

- B. 1 diagonal bisect upper right
- B. 2 diagonal bisect lower left
- B. 3 diagonal bisect upper left
- B. 4 diagonal bisect lower right
- B. 5 vertical bisect right
- B. 6 vertical bisect left
- B. 7 upper horizontal bisect
- B. 8 lower horizontal bisect

Comments and correspondence on these bisects from other collectors requested.—M. MILLER, 800 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Mysterious Notes.

By BILL BLOSS.

MYSTERIOUS NOTES

Most of my congregation will be sitting on the edges of their chairs by this time, all hopped up and looking for a big stampic thrill, after reading this head. "Mysterious Notes" we call them—and the mystery lies in the subject to write about, not in the writings.

Here the month has crept up on us and hit us a dirty wallop over the head with a calendar. It is closing date for the A. P. It finds me weak in the knees, from another struggle with the ten thousand demons that infested me a couple of months ago; a store where work and letters pile up like the driven snow, until my head is spinning like a top, and now the job of tearing off this corruption in the next two hours to catch the air mail! So the mystery is—what shall it be this time?

* * * * *

WRITING UP A COLLECTION

One of my constituents, whose letter is not at hand, confesses to the "noble shame" of ignorance as to the proper way to write up his collection in a blank album.

He states that he saw the beautiful educational collection of Bertram William Henry Poole in the New York Exhibition, and admired the way it was written up in detail, telling about the stamps. But he does not think that he can write his collection up that way. Neither do I. Few of us have the gift of beautiful lettering that is Bertram Poole's, and without ability to letter prettily and easily the less the collection is written up, the better. B. W. H. slings it off his pen as easily as he produces articles for the press. Whereas when Albert William Bloss tries to do any lettering, he can produce a plain block letter of uneven dimensions for about three minutes, then comes down with an attack of writers cramp, and usually ends up standing on his head—and so be it.

A collection in a blank album should be lettered. If the designer has the ability to lay out a collection and letter it prettily with a lettering pen, or even a common pen, it is worth all the effort expended. If he cannot do it prettily, we suggest the use of a crimped page and a typewriter. It is possible to get some of these trick type faces on certain makes of machines which will do very handsome album work. Usually they can be rented. The Underwood, and several others, make machines with a small elite type which is very neat. That is a thought.

As to the subject matter, much depends on the stamps in question and the inclinations of the writer. Some collectors like to go into great detail and work out all the history of the stamps, method of printing, and a flock of data. To my mind, most of this stuff is superfluous as it is only read by the collector himself.

I prefer to keep the descriptive matter to a minimum, using about the same matter as the printed albums. I generally include the date, watermark if any, perforation size, and in the case of a commemorative issue, a line or two telling what the issue commemorates. If it is a provisional issue, and the stamp used for overprinting is not readily identified, it is well to mention it, as "5c of 1870 issue overprinted for use as 2c."

Uniformity is essential to the appearance of a collection, and one style of lettering should be adopted. In most cases, a small plain letter looks best, and black ink is better than colored. However, the use of red ink to underline the inscriptions adds a touch of color that greatly improves the appearance, and sometimes helps to tone down any faulty lettering and alignment.

I have spent many hours on this subject, and have laid out a great many collections for myself and others. I have produced some pretty introductory pages by using the heavy glassine paper, and making tracings of fancy letters and inscriptions. By the way, this same tracing can often be done on the regular pages by wetting them with benzine over the parts to be traced, which will generally make them sufficiently transparent for the moment. Tracing should be done with lead pencil.

If for any reason it is desirable to produce a whole page of data on an issue, as one sometimes wishes to do, I suggest the use of a typewriter. My friend H. Coburn Jones showed me his collection and it is a veritable encyclopaedia of philatelic matter. He had in some cases, six or seven pages of typewritten matter pertaining to an issue. But the impression it made on me was that too much data overshadowed the stamps themselves, and that should not be the purpose of a collection. If the collection is to be used as a note book, why not keep the notes in a separate binder? However, Jones liked it that way and it was his collection and so that was the way it should have been. Every fellow should have his collection as he likes it best, otherwise it is no fun.

The use of a few illustrations traced or cut from catalogs or handbooks will go a long way to make some of the types clear, which is another thought.

Oh, shucks, who can tell what to write up in your collection? Write up just what you want to, and think you need.

* * * * *

STAMPS THAT FLY

Last evening, at The Philatelic Club, Walter C. Lilley showed us about as pretty and interesting a lot of stamps as we have seen in many a day. It was his two volume collection of air mail stamps and covers. Mr. Lilley was formerly a specialist in United States and he made a nice collection, but one that could be duplicated by too many other collectors. Then one day he got tired of the U. S. and canned the lot. Last night, when we looked over the lot of airmails which he has assembled from the four corners of the earth, and some of the round places, some one asked him why he quit U. S.

"Because every time I got a good stamp that was worth \$50. some fellow came along with a U. S. worth \$100." Now he has a lot of airmails that cannot be duplicated, not because he has unique items, but because it is hard to find two lots of airs that will be alike. There are always some different markings on the covers.

And it is a fact—a great many U. S. collections are as much alike as so many

peas in a pod. Sometimes when we step over the traces and invade some other field, we find it easier to make a distinctive collection, for less money.

* * * * *

EVEN U. S. CAN BE DIFFERENT Dr. S. E. Salisbury, another old time collector, showed us his collection of U. S. recently. About four years ago, the good doctor cleaned house and sold his collection. Then he started after U. S. with fancy cancellations and colored cancellations, just to play with. He has not many rarities, and he has spent no great sums for what he has. But he has a pretty lot of cancellations, mostly simple ones, but when assembled they make a sweet bunch. And he got most of them for the looking and picking up here and there, and has a world of fun getting them.

* * * * *

HI-JACKING THE COLLECTOR To-day I spent the best part of a ten spot to help clean out the Catacombs of Spain. I don't know whether I bought a pan or a brush with my dough, but the treading got it, and I got two sets of sixteen pictures each of the Holy Father and Little Alph, the Big Boy of Madrid.

They are nice pictures, but I would like them better if they were a regular issue for Spain. It riles me to think that this worthy cause of cleaning the Catacombs must be confined to the folks of Santiago and Toledo, or Youngstown, or Akron, or wherever it was, and to the philatelists the world over.

Since I was knee-high to a duck, I have been an enthusiastic collector and booster for new issues, and my album shows that I have contributed to the war orphans, war cripples, funds for building imperial ice-houses, re-shoeing the fire horses of Kishinev, and most every worthy cause. I have added bricks to the monuments to be built in the future in Lisbon, I have helped the flood sufferers of Liechtenstein and the draught sufferers of Kionga, and I wish somebody would put out a set for the benefit of suffering Philatelists and I would buy that.

I am nutty, but try to keep sweet-tempered and free from knocking, opinions of precancellists notwithstanding. I like to play with the charity sets of Netherlands and Luxemburg, because they are pretty and don't set me back much.

But doggone it, every time I and my boy friends help out the government of the Philippine Islands by buying the unnecessary air mails, they pop out with another set, just as unnecessary, even if the invited subscribers of Manila do think they are necessary. And when I pay my smackers to the Portugueses for their monuments, they get busy and tear off another thirty or forty varieties for me to buy.

I don't have to buy them, and neither does any one else, and some day we will quit, and think where the boys will be then? And the dirty part of the whole tale is that some folks are not buying these long unnecessary sets and so most of them will prove good property.

A joke is a joke, but sometimes even the best of us get fed up on these three day issues of long sets to help some cause we know nothing about and care less.

And now I am getting so pessimistic, I have to sign off and go out and kick Hades out of the cat.



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Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist.
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

BOTH THE San Francisco A. P. S. Chapter and The Philadelphia Chapter of the A. P. S. have endorsed the nominations previously made for officers of The A. P. S. for 1929-1931. The ticket now stands as follows:—

For President:—Gustav M. Mosler (Ohio)

V. Pres.:—Dr. W. C. Hennan, Adolph Boehm and Charles F. Mann (Illinois)

Secretary:—Dr. H. A. Davis (Colorado)

Int. Secy.:—Eugene Klein (Pennsylvania)

Treas.:—Howard H. Elliott (Massachusetts)

Directors at Large:—A. H. Wilhelm (California); Harry M. Konwiser (New York)

Mr. G. C. Cuenod, previously nominated for the office of Intl. Secy., has requested the withdrawal of his name as he cannot give the time required and in his place the Philadelphia Chapter nominated Mr. Klein which, because he was from the same state, led to the withdrawal of Rev. C. C. Silvester as a candidate for Director at Large, and the nomination of Harry Konwiser in his place. Both Mr. Cuenod and Rev. Silvester have rendered many years of faithful service to

the Society and it is fortunate that such capable men as those nominated were available to carry on the good work they have done.

A CONVENTION ABOARD SHIP has been proposed by Eugene Klein for 1930 and the suggestion has already had the approval of many prominent members. Mr. Klein proposes that the Convention charter a large steamer and take a two weeks cruise to Cuba and the West Indies and though this sounds very luxurious we have the word of O. G. Reichelt, A. P. S. #8164, an officer of The International Mercantile Marine Co., that if 300 members will attend, that a twelve day voyage with trimmings can be had for about \$125.00 per person, which is just about the same amount required to finance any Convention trip. The thought is certainly inviting and we hope sufficient enthusiasm can be aroused to make the voyage possible.

FAINT HEART ne'er won fair Lady nor will it achieve a 5000 membership for your Society. The old timers began with a few hundreds and it was only about seven years ago when the A. P. S. membership was half what it is now. Take a look at the long list of members dropped this year and then remember that your recruiting committee and officers have overcome and gained on similar losses in previous years without very much help from the membership. Let's all get to work now and make a big gain in 1929! If you know of any worthwhile collectors that you think would be interested just drop a line to Donald W. Martin, 310 Union Mortgage Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio and he will help you or even do all the work of getting them in the Society and in addition you will get the credit for bringing them in.

SEVERAL COLLECTORS wrote in response to our request last month for their reason in dropping out of the Society and sad to say everyone gave the same reason, "sickness and out of work." This suggests the wisdom of taking out a Life Membership when fortune smiles. We feel keenly for those who are forced to give up all touch with their hobby through misfortune and hope the day will soon come when the A. P. S. will be in position to be of real help to such of its members. Why not start a fund right now to help as many as possible to keep in touch with their hobby?

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS published a special A. P. S. edition of their popular paper on February 25th, and this fine tribute to the greatest philatelic organization in the World is, in our opinion, one of the most important milestones in the progress of the hobby in America. It marks the new era of confidence and friendliness among dealers and collectors and the spirit of co-operation to get somewhere. The old days of antagonisms and mutual recriminations are passing and in their place we are rapidly achieving a mutuality in thought and ideals that must, among other things, greatly enhance the pleasures of stamp collecting. We are deeply appreciative of the friendly support given the Society by all the leading publishers and particularly to Messrs. Severn-Wylie and Jewett for leading the way to a wider publicity for the organization that seeks nothing but the betterment of the hobby and the welfare of every one of its followers!

THE STATUS of the Marine Insurance stamps of Holland and the Dutch Indies appears to be now definitely settled by the action taken by the Dutch Government in response to the protests of Dutch collectors against the sale of the remainders by the original contractors. These stamps had their origin in a strange device patented during the World War to outwit the depredations of the German submarines. Every time a ship was torpedoed the mails carried were generally lost and this inspired the building of the so-called "floating safes," large air tight containers, in which the mail was carried on the steamer deck and which in case the ship sank floated safely away to be later salvaged by other vessels. By contract with the Dutch Government the patentee and contractor supplying these safes was to receive a percentage of the extra postage charged and for which the special Marine Insurance stamps were issued. Owing to the high rate of postage charged very little mail was transported through this novel device and up to 1920 only 1451 sets of Holland and 658 sets of Dutch Indies were sold. There were however several millions of sets on hand and the contractors proceeded in an attempt to market such as they could to collectors. It was the protest of the Dutch philatelists against this sale of remainders that brought about the intervention of the Dutch Government which has resulted in the destruction of the entire issue remaining unsold and the further present offering of 11,500 sets of each issue to collectors at face value. Such of these as are not bought by stamp collectors will be destroyed and the greatest number of sets that can exist after the sale will be 13,051 for Holland and 12,258 for the Dutch Indies. While this action is unfair to those who paid high prices for the stamps during the War it is unquestionably better than having the huge bulk of the remainders peddled out over a period of years. We at least know where we stand and present purchasers are assured a fair run for their money.

THE EL PASO STAMP CLUB held their fifth annual banquet on February 9th, with an unusually large and enthusiastic attendance. Many novel entertainment features contributed to that kind of a joyous evening that leads one to look forward to its repetition. The originality of the entertainment committee is to be seen in the form of the dinner menu here reproduced.

The following lots cannot be accurately described. We take them upon Mr. Hussman's description which we believe to be correct. We do not guarantee anything about them. They must be taken like a wife, for better or for worse and will not be taken back under any circumstances whatever. They are for those who gamble and are willing to take chances.

- Lot No. 1. Fruit Cocktail (first issue)
- Lot No. 2. Celery (trimmed at south)
Olives (entires)
- Lot No. 3. Chicken Gumbo in Cup (no cracked plates)
- Lot No. 4. Roast Turkey (guaranteed by expert committee)
Potato Gratin (Irish surcharge)
Petit Pois in Cream (wholesale lot)
- Lot No. 5. Lettuce and Tomato, dressing (heavily cancelled)
- Lot No. 6. Pear Glace Africaine (fine color)
Cake (horizontally laid)
- Lot No. 7. Demi Tasse (watermarked)

All lots are **POSITIVELY** without recourse

THE SPOKANE STAMP CLUB at its January 23rd Meeting adopted the following resolution and sent it to The Postmaster General, Hon. Harry S. New. We are quite in accord with the thought of the Spokane collectors and believe the A. P. S. would do well to also go on record as condemning the unnecessary surcharging of stamps.

Resolution.

WHEREAS, The Post Office Department of the United States saw fit to commemorate in 1928, the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook by overprinting the current issues of the 2c and 5c stamps "Hawaii 1778-1928," and,

WHEREAS, The same Department believed it fitting to commemorate the patriotism and courage of Molly Pitcher, a beloved figure in American history, by overprinting the current 2c stamp "Molly Pitcher," now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the officers and members of the Spokane Stamp Club, condemn this practice in no uncertain terms and for the following reasons:—

FIRST, because we believe it beneath the dignity of the United States of America to commemorate notable personages or events in our history in any such manner, and, that if the person or event is of sufficient importance to be recorded, it should be accomplished in a more graceful manner.

SECOND, that as philatelists who have made a study of history as exemplified in stamp issues of the world, we are convinced that the issue of overprinted or surcharged stamps is only justified for provisional or emergency purposes and if continued by the United States will result in a loss of dignity and prestige by our country.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL dinner of the New York Collectors Club, held Feb. 2nd, at the Hotel Astor, brought out 90 members and their wives, among them all the notables of New York collecting circles. A capital band was in attendance and dancing was enjoyed during dinner and afterwards to nearly one A. M. Formal speeches were taboo as the members came to have a good time but President Lindquist did call on a few officers and members for remarks on club activities. The first of these, Charles J. Phillips, reported as Chairman of the Chittenden Memorial Fund.

Mr. Phillips stated that he himself had lost one of his best friends, and a man he loved and admired for his sterling qualities, and the Club had to deplore the loss of a man who gave ungrudgingly of his time to build up our great Library and who had done a stupendous work in cataloguing the contents of many hundreds of volumes. In memory of our lost friend Mr. Phillips said that the Governors of the Club had founded "The J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund" and that up to date he had received about \$6080.00 which was invested in Trustee securities and only the income could be used to purchase new books and bind old ones.

Mr. Theodore E. Steinway was then called upon to present to Mr. J. C. Morgenthau an engrossed testimonial in celebration of his 70th birthday. Mr. Steinway certainly made the speech of the evening, eulogistic, graceful and learned, and was very much applauded.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke briefly in reply and said he highly valued this testimonial and that it would be handed down to his children's children. He said it

had been signed by the Governors, but asked all other members present to add their signature to add to the appreciation of the gift.

The President then announced the arrangements made to entertain the members of The Waterbury Stamp Club and called upon Mr. Pierson of Waterbury who stated that his Club was looking forward to this visit with much interest and that twelve men were coming from Waterbury.

Admiral F. R. Harris was then called upon for a few remarks on the Social side of philately and related his experiences in getting in touch with a very rich man, whom he had known for years and who would probably join the Club. The Admiral stated that he called on his friend, and before he could have speech with him, he had to talk to the girl at the switchboard, three secretaries, then the private secretary and after a lot of trouble got the boss.

Mr. Frank Crane was called upon to say a few words for the press and in a very witty speech said how glad he was, at all times, to be able to give publicity to our activities.

Mr. J. J. Klemann, Jr., told about a bill now before the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington and of the necessity of all urging our Senator and Representatives to make certain alterations in the law as regards the importation of stamps into this country.

This annual meeting was generally voted a great success and the ladies seemed to enjoy it quite as much as the men, which is rather unusual.

THE ALL INDIANA stamp was issued February 25th at Vincennes, Indiana commemorating the 150th anniversary of the capture of Ft. Sackville on the site of the present city of Vincennes. The stamp reproduces a picture by Indiana famous artist, Frederick C. Yohn, "The Capture of Vincennes," and is issued under the regime of a Hoosier Postmaster General, Hon. Harry S. New. The taking of Ft. Sackville by George Rogers Clark on February 25th, 1779 is a historic incident that has had little popularization but which is nevertheless recognized by students of American history as one of the turning points in the progress of the Nation. The capture of Ft. Sackville broke the British rule over the vast territory comprising what is now Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin. It is reported that 35,000,000 copies of this stamp will be issued and through it the American public will probably be inspired to seek more knowledge of the intrepid Colonel who has been termed by one historian, the "Forgotten Hero of the Revolution."

THE SECOND ANNUAL Stamp Exhibition of The Oakland Philatelic Society will be held at Oakland, California on October 25th-27th, 1929, and an invitation is extended to all A. P. S. members to show their stamps. Complete information may be had by addressing Harry E. Gray, Secy., 1711 Webster St., Oakland, California.

THE PERUVIAN AIRWAYS corporation and allied companies, are, according to A. H. Davis of Buenos Aires, planning to extend the Pan American Airway service down the west Coast of South America and a Lima to New York Airway service is in prospect before the end of 1929. The airmail unit should have some South American members soon.

THE FIERY THRONE is the title of a little booklet that calls for appreciative mention though we do so in violation of some 37 different rules against free advertising. The booklet however is one of the cleverest pieces of philatelic propaganda we have ever seen and the 16,000 free copies already distributed are, according to Stephen Harris, but a forerunner to a much larger issue to be broadcast by H. E. Harris & Co. If you like good stamp stories see if you can get a copy from your dealer before they are all distributed.

STOLEN! A liberal reward is offered for information leading to the recovery of an approval book containing a lot of mint sets of U. S. Department stamps that was stolen from the office of G. C. Rheinfrank, Pasadena, California, on or about January 25th. The approval book is small, 3x6, and contains complete sets of Agriculture, Interior, Post Office, Navy, Treasury, and War Dept's with part sets of the State and Justice. Wire Mr. Rheinfrank collect if you have any clue as to the thief.

DELF NORONA, editor of the Stampless Cover Unit, and a faithful contributor to these columns, suggests that we ask the membership to send in their views on a proposal he would like to present to the next Convention. Mr. Norona would like to see the annual "Convention Proceedings" as customarily issued, abolished, and instead of the expensive printed booklet have several hundred mimeographed records made of the formal proceedings for those that want them and are willing to pay the actual cost which would probably be around 50c a copy. The money thus saved the Society would be considerable and, if his suggestion be followed, could be used towards the publication of a hand book. Similar suggestions have been made at previous conventions and always voted down but the entire membership has never had an opportunity to express themselves on it. Give this idea some thought and if enough interest is shown perhaps the Board of Vice Presidents will submit the matter to a vote on the next ballot sent out.

"P. M." WOLSIEFFER, past-President of the A. P. S., will celebrate his 300th or "Ter-Centenary" Auction sale on March 27th. Stamps have been issued for less important occasions than this but P. M. will no doubt be satisfied with the stamp of approval that has been placed on him by his thousands of friends in Philately.

THE TORONTO A. P. S. CONVENTION, one of the best ever held, proved to be a financial success as well as a social one and after paying all bills the Committee found a bit over \$100 left over. Of this sum \$50 has been set aside for prizes to be given at the next major stamp exhibition in the U. S. and a similar amount for the next exhibition held in Canada. Mr. Davenport writes us that there are a few hundred copies of the convention booklet on hand and any A. P. S. member desiring one can have it by sending a two cent stamp for mailing. As this booklet is full of valuable philatelic matter it will pay you to write promptly. Mr. Davenport's address is 462 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY stamps discussed in the two previous issues do really exist on original covers as we have the evidence from two members. Mr. Gabriel Cannon of Spartanburg, S. C. shows us a very pretty cover with a pair of the 2c cancelled "Prefectura Sta. Terras, Nov. 1, 1897, Las Villas" with a pair of stamps of the same station dated Nov. 2nd, 1897. Mr. Malcolm M. Grant of Worcester, Mass. shows us the 2c, 5c and 25c each on a separate cover, cancelled New York, April 18th, 1896. While all these covers appear to be made for collectors they are nevertheless interesting mementos of the Cuban struggle for Liberty.

A NEW ISSUE SERVICE for collectors of Airmail stamps has been established by the A. P. S. Airmail Unit and quite a number of members have already taken advantage of this service. The dues of the unit are only fifty cents per year and the manager has prepared a copy of the by-laws and plans of the Unit which may be had by any interested member. Write John Hartwig, Arcade Bldg. 1100, Los Angeles, California.

THE ALL HALLOWS' Protestant Episcopal Church in Wyncote, Pa., of which A. P. S. Director at Large, Rev. C. C. Silvester, is rector, was practically destroyed by fire on January fourteenth. The fire was spectacular and fifteen fire companies battled for hours to subdue it and save the surrounding buildings. Fortunately most of the church treasures were saved from the flames and the remaining damage adequately covered by insurance. We are indebted to Benjamin Cadbury for clippings from the Philadelphia newspapers covering the story of the fire.

OCTAVUS ROY COHEN, the brilliant young writer from Birmingham, Alabama, whose inimitable negro stories have made the Saturday Evening Post famous is reported to be an enthusiastic stamp collector. We feel sure he will join the A. P. S. after reading this and perhaps submit a short story!

CAPTAIN GEORGE FRIED, of the SS. America, hero of the rescue of the sinking SS. Florida, is another national celebrity who is reported as a lover of stamps. Who will rescue him from the perils of lonesome collecting and introduce him to the Society?

A CURIOUS TALE comes from Charles J. Chambers, our correspondent in Porto, Portugal, concerning the recent surcharged stamps from that country. He states that when in 1926 the Government discontinued the use of the Ceres issue printed in Lisbon in favor of the same type printed in London because of certain forgeries that had appeared there were many millions of the Lisbon printed stamps remaining in the Government offices. Recently, as the London printed stamps began to run out, it was decided, as a measure of economy to use up the Lisbon printings on hand by surcharging them. With the first lot that came out was the 40c on 2c yellow (Scott 282) and the total of these was only 26,000 stamps which gave some officials in the Post Office Department the bright idea of placing a few of these on sale at a small office and keeping the greater part of the issue for themselves to sell collectors or dealers at a fancy price. This naturally came to the ears of the dealers and after a first class political riot the dealers

were victorious and an order was issued by the government prohibiting the trafficking in stamps by P. O. officials. This naturally caused a lot of peevishness among the injured officials and they thought out a good scheme to revenge themselves on the stamp dealers. Thereafter the newly issued surcharges appeared in the most unexpected places, all small offices, and the dealers were forced to scramble from office to office to get supplies and little courtesy was shown them anywhere. The 40 on 90 was placed on sale at one outlying office of Lisbon and all the balance sent to Madeira where of course the dealers had to write for supplies when they found it out. The 40 on 60 was issued at four small country offices and the 40 on 64 was only sent to Santarem and Oporto. As there were only 5,400 copies printed of the 15 on 20 brown and some 80 different surcharges to be made it can be readily seen that both dealers and collectors in Portugal are dizzy chasing these stamps. Mr. Chambers also tells us that some values are to have an overprint "Revalidao," instead of a new value, those announced being the 15c, 40c brown, 40c green and the 96c. The 20\$00 will appear with \$1.60 surcharge. All these stamps are legitimate from a postal point of view and instead of being made for collectors are really the opposite as every effort is being made to keep them from collectors. When the entire issue of these surcharges is complete Mr. Chambers promises to send the figures as are available as to the number of each kind so that the cataloguers won't get dizzy trying to figure them out.

REVIEWS.

THE HISTORICAL AIRMAIL CATALOGUE (Published by K. Lissiuk Philatelic Co., Inc., 1476 Broadway, New York City. Price \$2.00.)

This is undoubtedly one of the most unusual priced lists ever published as the greater part of its 167 pages is given over to a pictorial and historical review of man's struggle to conquer the air. The priced list which follows the clever introductory article was prepared by Mr. Lissiuk with the aid of John W. Nicklin, who recently left the Scott Co. and acquired an interest in the Lissiuk Co. Every stamp listed is carefully described and illustrated and priced unused, used and on cover. The numbers issued are given in practically every case and a great deal of data supplied on routes, dates of issue and historical flights. The pricing appears to be closer to the actual market than is usual in lists of this kind and the differences between the unused and cover prices afford many interesting comparisons. Typographically the book is very fine and with the excellence of its contents should have a deservedly wide following.

ENVELOPES OF THE U. S. (Published by J. M. Bartels Co., 116 Nassau St., New York City. Price 25.)

The 1929 edition of the Bartels price list of U. S. cut squares, entires, envelopes, wrappers and postal cards, the only list of its kind now published, has been considerably revised in pricing and now includes the envelopes of the Canal Zone, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The arrangement is by dies rather than by papers and compactly covers the extensive and difficult subject dealt with. This list with the other Bartels lists is the best authority extant on U. S. postal stationery and the only criticism possible is to the lack of illustrations.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dove Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

Military requirements during the Great War, as is well known, were a great stimulus to development in aviation and in aircraft industries. At the time of the cessation of hostilities, the aircraft industries in but one of the Allied Countries had attained a potential manufacturing capacity of 1,000 aircraft of all types a week. When the war ended the industries found the demand for machines for naval and military purposes sharply diminished and were faced with the necessity of making a fresh start, continuing their technical progress, encouraging air-mindedness and creating new markets.

It is still a fact, according to Captain P. D. Acland, chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, that the British industries' principal market is for military and naval machines. While that is so, those industries are benefitting from the extension of commercial air services and have a growing market for light airplanes that they are energetically exploiting. In the United States, according to Mr. Lester D. Gardner, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, "the past twelve months have brought greater advancement in the manufacture and sale of aircraft than any like period since the peak of wartime production."

In 1921, the year in which the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce was founded, the aircraft industries of the United States represented a total investment of not more than \$5,000,000. In 1921 the industries produced no commercial airplanes. In 1928 the plants increased their output to 4,000 machines with a total market value of about \$75,000,000, and in 1929 they look for an output of from 10,000 to 12,000 planes. The aircraft-building companies have profited by the extension of the air mail and express services and they expect to further profit by the carrying out of the plans that have been formulated for an extensive use of airplanes in passenger transportation in the United States.

THE LONGEST AIR MAIL ROUTE IN THE WORLD IS READY.

A provisional time table has been issued by the Imperial Airways covering the longest organized air route in the world—a 6,000 mile weekly service between England and India for passengers, mail and freight.

Passengers will leave Croydon at 5.45 every Saturday morning beginning March 30th, and will arrive at Karachi, India, the following Friday at 10.30 A.M., both Greenwich time. On the return trip they will leave Karachi on Monday

arriving at Croydon the following Sunday. The actual flying time will be only 52 hours each way.

The service is primarily intended to accelerate the delivery of the mails. It will greatly speed up, not only the mail to India, but also to Iraq, Palestine, Ceylon, Australia, China and Japan.

The route will be covered by airplane, trains, and flying boats. The first stage will be by big triple-screw air liners, which will fly from Croydon to Basle. From this point the service will be by a sleeping car express train to Genoa, Italy, from which point flying boats will operate to Egypt. The last section of the journey, from Cairo to India, will be by the triple-screw air liners which have been operated on the Cairo-Basra (Iraq) route for the past two years.

There will be two services each week from England to Egypt, leaving Croydon each Saturday and each Wednesday, and returning from Egypt on Thursday and Sundays. This section of the trip will take 3 days each way.

THE "QUESTION MARK'S" FLIGHT.

Last year two German fliers established a record of sixty-five hours and twenty-five minutes for a heavier-than-air machine, and on January 1st, 1929, the United States plane, "Question Mark," took the air at Los Angeles, Calif., to see what it could do. The plane is a tri-motored Fokker and it carried a crew of five men. The German plane had flown without refueling, but the Question Mark was used to demonstrate the possibility of refueling while in the air. Again and again the machine was supplied with fresh gas from another plane and for nearly one hundred and fifty-one hours the airship kept afloat, until her wearied engines refused to function and her crew was forced to descend.

But it was a marvellous exhibition. To keep those engines going incessantly for nearly seven days was surely a triumph for the engineer who constructed the engines, and for the men who kept the plane aloft. The flight was longer even than the dirigible record, which reached only one hundred and eighteen hours and forty-one minutes. During the flight the Question Mark covered about eleven thousand five hundred miles and consumed five thousand two hundred and five gallons of gasoline. The average speed was seventy miles per hour and the maximum speed was one hundred and twenty-one miles. The average altitude of the flight was three thousand eight hundred feet.

Although there were no direct Air Mail results from this remarkable exploit, no covers carried, either official or souvenir; no cachets or cancellations used at the "base," to celebrate this event; yet because of this epochal achievement, and its probable effect on future long-distance flights, a record of this occurrence will be of interest to have on file.

AIR FLIGHT OVER THE SAHARA DESERT.

A commercial airplane service over the Sahara Desert has been proposed by the General Aero-Postal Company which transports mail from France to South America. One of the company's planes made a test flight from Oran to Colomb-Bechar, Reggan and Timbuctoo with complete success.

The Aero-Postal Company has two reasons for establishing such a route. It

wants to avoid the present dangerous route over the Rio del Oro region which is infested with Moorish bandits. Recently when two of the company's pilots were forced down, they were held several months for ransom by bandits.

The company also looks ahead to the days when a regular air service across the Sahara from Algiers to the Congo will be a reality. The recent tests were the first time a commercial plane had crossed the Central Sahara desert. An automobile service from Reggan to Timbuctoo already exists.

FAIR PLAY.

Just to make clear what seems to be misunderstood or forgotten by many people, the following extracts from a recently-published letter sent by C. F. Meyer, of Buffalo, seems to be quite pertinent. Of course, 1919 is quite a while ago to the present-day generation, but in the interests of Philatelic accuracy, the work of the pioneers should not be forgotten. The quotations follow:

"There are thousands of people who believe that Lindbergh was the first to make a non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean, when the brave and heroic Major Allcock and young Brown made the first non-stop flight. It was generally thought it was an impossibility, but their valor demonstrated to the world that it could be done. I asked twelve of my acquaintances: "Who made the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic?" And eleven said, "Lindbergh, of course." The gallant Major Allcock is dead, but his equally brave companion, young Brown, still lives.

So, when, in the future, we celebrate the wonderful conquests which are soon to come to pass, now that we are in the hey-day of Aerial successes, do not let us forget those who attempted, sometimes successfully and sometimes at the cost of their lives, daring adventures into new paths.

SWEDEN TO LONDON 1928 FLIGHTS.

In a previous issue, a short reference was made to this series of Air-carrying flights. Now, thanks to a translation made by Mr. Frank Aretz, the following details are given from an official circular sent out by the Philatelic Agency, at Stockholm. The illustration shows the markings used on the first trip, a similar one, with changed dates, of course, was used on the later flights.

AIR POST OFFICE
STOCKHOLM-LONDON
OVERNIGHT SERVICE
18-19 JUNE 1928

AIR POST OFFICE
LONDON-STOCKHOLM
OVERNIGHT SERVICE
20-21 JUNE 1928



"On June 18, 1928, the Air Mail Service made the first flight Stockholm-Malmö-Hamburg-Amsterdam-London.

"The Swedish postal department had decided to make several trial flights carrying mail between Stockholm and London. The airplanes left at 5 P. M. and arrived the following day at 12 o'clock in London. Everything went as expected. This first trial flight is from the Philatelic viewpoint very interesting as the Swedish postal department had ordered to have all letters which were being carried on this first flight cancelled with a special cachet, or have the stamps which had not yet been cancelled with date cancellation obliterated with this special cachet.

"Included in the mail on this first flight were several hundred registered letters which probably will become rarities. We have also seen a few letters which were franked with a complete set of Jubilee stamps. These Jubilee stamps were issued on June 16th, and the Air Mail Covers bearing these stamps were cancelled June 16th, and received also the special Air Mail cachet for the first flight."

ECUADOR.

As the air post between the coast of this country, the Colombian Republic (via Buenaventura and Tumaco), the United States and Europe (via Barronquilla and Port Colombia) has now been definitely established, the Government has instructed the American Bank Note Co. of New York to print a set of eight air stamps, with a design showing a plane in full flight over the river Guayas. The set is as follows:—

Values	Printings	Values	Printings
2c. black	1,000,000	50c. green	100,000
5c. red	1,000,000	1 sucre blue	30,000
10c. brown	5,000,000	5 sucre yellow	10,000
20c. lilac	1,000,000	10 sucre	2,000

The following quantities, surcharged with the word "OFICIAL" will be issued at the same time.

Values	Printings	Values	Printings
2c.	50,000	50c.	20,000
5c.	50,000	1 Sucre	10,000
10c.	100,000	5 Sucre	5,000
20c.	30,000	10 Sucre	1,000

Pending the receipt of the above stamps, the Colombian Scadte issue of 1923 have been surcharged, to the extent of the values noted below, with the word "ECUADOR" on top; "PROVISIONAL" diagonally across and values at bottom.

50c. on 10c. greenish yellow	1 sucre on 20c. grey with R. surcharge
75c. on 15c. carmine	1½ sucre on 30c. blue
1 sucre on 20c. grey	3 sucre on 60c. light brown

(Translation from Champion's Bulletin).



F. S. EATON, Chairman and Auctioneer, 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.
 DELF NORONA, Secretary-Treasurer, 95 Granville Ave., Beckley, W. Va.

Five's and Ten's.

By THE SECRETARY.

The most frequently encountered numeral postmarks on stampless covers denoting a postal rate are the 5's and 10's. Five and ten cent rates on domestic letters came into effect July 1, 1845, and from that time to June 30, 1851, the great majority of 5's and 10's will be found. A ten cent rate had been in existence, however, since 1792, and a sprinkling of 10's may be found used *before* July 1, 1845, but they are about as scarce as the $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{3}{4}$ numerals of the earlier period. Bridgeport, Conn., for instance, used a 10 before 1845. What other early 10's can you report? For our record column we ask, What is the earliest known numeral?

In examining the illustrations below, bear in mind that they are merely representative of certain general groups and classes of 5's and 10's. An infinite variety of sizes and shapes will be found differing in detail from the illustrations, yet they will have the same general characteristics as those described below. The various Types mentioned (CP, W, CDB, OP, etc.) are fully illustrated and described in the November Bulletin of the Unit, which may be obtained from the Chairman.

Type W—Without enclosing outer lines

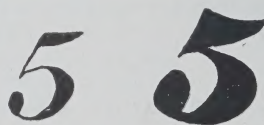


Fig. 1—Sloping numerals.

The slender 5 in the illustration comes from Bridgeport, Conn., and its stouter mate from Richmond, Va.



Fig. 2—Upright numerals.

The tiny 5 is another from Bridgeport, Conn. The large fat 10 of New Orleans is one of the largest known. The Roman X was used at Atlanta, Ga. Quite a number of towns used Roman V and X numerals.

Type FW—"Fancy" Without enclosing outer lines



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Paid 5

Fig. 5



Fig. 6

The ornamental V (Fig. 3) looking something like a flower basket with a scalloped top, was used at Coshocton, Ohio. The unusual Roman X is from Apalachicola, Florida Territory. Fig. 5 is the only handstamp known to the writer of a Paid 5. This is from Fairmont, Va. In all likelihood others exist, while again this particular Paid 5 may be one in which the Paid and the 5 were struck separately. Another Virginian numeral, the attractive 5 from Fincastle, is shown in Figure 6. These are not common by any means. Many other unusual numerals of the W Type must exist, so Figures 7 to 20 are left blank in this article, to be filled in later.

Type CP—Circle with Plain outer line

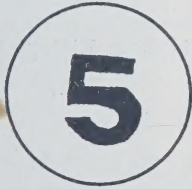


Fig. 21

This is another fairly common type of the 5's and 10's, and a wide variety of styles are to be found. The austere 5 is from Richmond, Va., the Roman X from Pattonsburgh, Va., and the 10 with serifs from New Bedford, Mass.

Type CD—Double Circles



Fig. 22.

The Double Circle type of numerals is less plentiful, the Arabic numeral shown above was used at Newark, N. J., and the Roman numeral at Troy, N. Y.

Type OF—Fancy Oval



Fig. 23

Chicago, a coming town of the Fabulous Forties, provides us with the Fancy Oval, Figure 23. This is quite a scarce type.

Type CDB—Double Circle, One Broken**Fig. 24**

These are quite scarce. The fancy 10 was applied at Greensboro, S. C., and the smaller 5 at Columbus, Ga.

Type CF or CB—Fancy Circle or Broken Circle**Fig. 25**

The crude circle of inverted pyramids, (Fig. 25) is from Ripley, Miss., and could be called either type CF or type CB.

Type OP—Plain Oval**Fig. 26**

Many varieties of Ovals will be found, from the somewhat crude 5 of Middletown, Conn., to the well executed Baltimore 10, both shown above. The horizontal measurement of some ovals is greater than the vertical, while with others the reverse is true.

Type RP—Plain Rectangle**Fig. 27**

All sizes and styles of rectangular 5's and 10's turn up, though they are not at all common. The 5 illustrated was used at Hamilton, N. Y., the 10 at Mobile, Ala.

Miscellaneous.

Figures 28, 29, and 30 are colorless, in that white figures or letters appear on a background of color, the circular 5 from Holidaysburg, Pa., the 10 from



Fig. 28

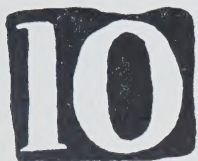


Fig. 29



Fig. 30

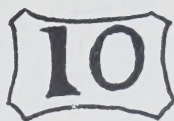


Fig. 31

Camden, S. C., and last and probably most interesting of all is the Half Dime of Eutaw, Ala. In this, the words are all in white on a black background, but to make it stand out more clearly the colors are reversed in the illustration, Fig. 30. Other elaborate miscellaneous designs are not here shown. We mention a star from Huntsville, Ala., the town which also used the 10 shown in Figure 31.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



Auction dealers are invited to assist in this price review by sending priced catalogues and auction news items to Harry M. Konwiser, P. O. Box 65, Station W, New York City, N. Y.

H. R. HARMER SALE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mr. Harmer, in reporting prices on the sale held on Dec. 31st, indicates that some of the classics are fetching real nice prices, possibly a further proof that when anything nice is offered at auction, prices that tend upward are recorded.

The 1852 British Guiana, 4c. black on deep blue, is rated as a good item to own. At this sale one of "fine color, used on dated cover, minute tear in margin" brought just Twenty Pounds.

Tahiti, 1882, 25c. on 35c. black on orange, listed as a superb copy, signed by Gilbert, brought Fifty-Two Pounds. (Is this the Scott No. 1 item? Yvert calls it 3b, at 17,500 Francs.)

An 80c. buff, Modena, Oct. 1859, on cover, catalogued as slightly cut into, brought Twenty-Five Pounds. A nice cover item.

Rhodesia, 1910-16, perf. 14, the error of color, 5d. purple-brown and ochre, S. G. No. 142, in a block of four, o. g., brought Eighteen Pounds. Scott rates this at \$35. the stamp. Would this block bring more than half cat. in the U. S.? Probably not, unless two of our "big" buyers wanted it on auction day.

The rough perf. 1871, St. Vincent, 1d. black, superb o. g. vertical pair, the imperf. between variety, sold for Forty-Five Pounds. This is not priced by Scott. A very fine used horiz. pair of the St. Vincent, 1880, 1d. on half 6d. blue green, carrying with it a Royal Certificate, sold for Twenty-Nine Pounds.

Among the United States items were: 1847, 5c. reddish-brown, rated as a magnificent horiz. strip of three, used on a small piece, margins all sides, light red grid canes, sold for Thirty-Six Pounds.

A Pan American 1c. deep green, o. g., centre inverted, rated at \$150. by Scott, brought Twenty-Four Pounds—about what it would bring today at a New York sale.

SLOAN SELLS MACLAREN COLLECTION.

The W. W. MacLaren items, sold by George Sloane, at New York, Jany. 10th, brought close to eight thousand dollars. The feature item was the 1847, 10c. black, diagonally bi-sected and used as 5c. on a small neat cover, which sold to Y. Souryen for \$1200. This item started at around \$900, and the floor bidding carried it along to the point where Jos. Hoffman became the underbidder at the finish.

Temperance and Campaign Covers, carrying 3c. stamps of the 1851 vintage, brought nice prices, one of the former going to E. R. Knapp for \$52, and a mail bidder getting a Lincoln for \$83.

A horiz. pair of the 3c. on cover, showing "Adams Ex. Co., Louisville, Ky., Jul 6, 1861," plus a Louisville postmark and "Due 6" in blue, sold to Y. Souryen for \$120, as did a pair of the same (Scott No. 44) with various postmarks, except that this item brought \$210, as did a third piece of the Adams Express Co., Louisville.

J. J. O'Donohoe paid \$115 for a No. 44 neatly tied on cover, handstamped "The Central, Overland California & Pikes' Peak Express Company Jul 17 Denver City K. T." in oval in black. In this instance the final "A" in "California" was omitted. Other Express items brought nice-enough prices, indicating a bullish trend on these historical items.

Railroad cancellations on entires, carrying 1851 3c. red stamps, sold as high as \$39, and the Cracked Plate types of the same 3c. stamp went for fancy prices.

A 3c. 1851, orange brown, sheet margins at left with guide line, tied to cover with a red grid, together with another of this sort, brought \$177. Y. Souryen was the buyer.

One of the finest-possible 1857, 1c blue, type IIIa, red Boston tied, also black Paid in grid, went to Y. Souryen for \$72.50.

Mr. MacLaren attended the sale and from all appearances had an enjoyable afternoon.

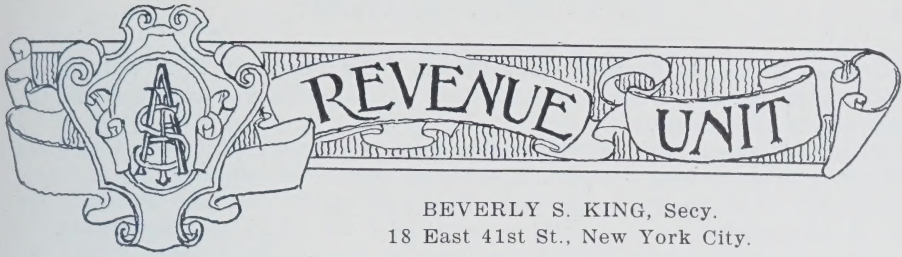
POSTMARK BRINGS \$25. AT BOSTON.

The famous Windsor Locks, Conn. Postmark, the design showing a ship going through locks, on a stampless cover, sold for \$25 at the W. T. Pollitz sale, Jany. 25th, at Boston. Many other scarce postmarks on covers prior to stamps were featured at this sale, selling at from \$.10 upward. The Collinsville Axe design brought \$7.60 which is nearer its real value than previous sales would indicate.

A straight line Philada. Railroad in red, on cover with 1847 5c. brought \$15.50. Some of the Express Cancellations brought nice prices.

Fair prices were realized for stamps not on cover. In all a successful First Sale for Mr. Pollitz.





BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

"POSTAGE STAMPS USED FOR REVENUES IN SOME BRITISH COUNTRIES."

Written for the Revenue Unit by GERARD GERARDZOOM.

Recently I had the pleasure of examining in detail a highly specialized collection of the stamps of the British Colonies and Dominion in Africa south of the equator. The collector who made it is one of these omnivorous chaps, who cannot be satisfied with just the postal adhesives of a country, even when he has found microscopic varieties that even the article in the Collectors Club Philatelist on Union of South Africa, published in 1927, disdained to chronicle. He therefore had page after page of postal stationery, telegraphs, railway stamps—and especially revenues.

I noticed with considerable interest the revenue-used postage stamps in this lot; and with the cooperation of the chap that owns the collection, have made a list of them. This article is that list written up. I strongly suspect, and the owner of the stuff definitely knows, that his material is a very incomplete representation of this field. It will serve well as a first chronicle, however.

The first group to be described here is really a bunch of false postal use of revenues. The King Edward series of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River, and Transvaal, together with the King George series of the Union of South Africa come with the overprint "Customs Duty" in two lines of block capitals. These bear postal cancellations, but are not postally used. The Union of South Africa postal guide, issue of January 1928, has, on page 80, dealing with the importation by mail, packages of advertising matter, the following statement:—

"The senders of such packets may, if they so desire, assess the duty at the rate mentioned and prepay it by affixing to the packet postage stamps of the Union of South Africa overprinted 'Customs Duty' to be obtained at the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London."

This is the only mention that I have located, in any official publication, of these customs duty stamps. In the collection there were also the last issues of the four former colonies, as I have mentioned above, with this surcharge. These are easily explained in the light of what is recorded about "interprovincials" during the first few years of the existence of the Union of South Africa. While the national issue was in preparation, the stamps of the four constituent colonies were used throughout the Union.

The "Customs Duty" stamps are found either unused or with postal cancellations. Three of those in this collection bear cancellations from England: 4d Transvaal, Liverpool 1914, 2d Natal, Bristol 1912, and 3d Orange River, London, no date visible. Another 4d Transvaal has a cancellation that may be either Stamford, England or Stanford, South Africa. Locally cancelled are the 3d Transvaal, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1914; 6d Cape, Germiston, Transvaal, 1912; 1d Orange River, Capetown, 1912. Uncancelled specimens include Cape 1d, 3d, 6d; Natal

2d; Orange River 1d; Transvaal 2d, 4d, 6d. The surcharge is in red on the Transvaal 3d and 4d; in black on all others. A handstamped surcharge on the Transvaal 1d also occurs.

Of the Union of South Africa postage stamps, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, 4d, and 1s come with this "Customs Duty" overprint in black. Doubtless others exist, and presumably the 1926-28 issues also come thus surcharged. In this collection the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d, and 1s bear London postal cancellations; the others are uncanceled.

From these false postally used revenues, we pass to the genuine thing. By this we mean stamps not bearing the double inscription "Postage and Revenue," but inscribed "Postage only," and used as revenues. In 1872 and thereafter the Natal current 1s stamp was printed in three colors: green, lilac and blue. The blue stamp is a revenue only. The other two were overprinted with the word "Postage" and sold for postal use only. I must add that these stamps bear only the name "Natal" in their design and no indication of their service. The 1d green, overprinted "Postage" in a straight line of capitals Scott No. 50 of 1876, is in this collection with a revenue cancellation.

The 8d inscribed "Natal Postage," the common rose Queen's Head stamp, Scott No. 67, is represented twice in this collection with revenue cancellation. One specimen bears a written cancellation with signature and 1893 date; the other part of a "Received Payment" rubber-stamp cancellation.

The 1s orange overprinted "Postage" in a semicircle of block capitals in red, Scott No. 76, is here represented by two specimens with revenue cancellations.—one a written cancellation in red, dated 1891 with initials, and one an oval "bank cancellation" handstamped in red.

From the Cape of Good Hope there are four varieties of 1d postage stamps with revenue cancellations. The 1d with seated figure, watermark anchor, Scott No. 42, occurs with an oval rubber-handstamped cancellation; the 1d standing figure, Scott No. 53, with a fine oval cancellation of a steamship Company on a pair; the 1d Table Mountain, Scott No. 61, with a portion of a handstamped and initialed "received payment" cancellation; and the 1d King's Head, Scott No. 64, with part of an oval handstamped "bank cancellation." All these, be it noted, are stamps inscribed "Postage" only; and all were paralleled by contemporary revenue stamps of the same denomination but entirely different size, shape and color.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d King's Head stamps of the Cape come overprinted "Cigarette Duty." These are not strictly in line with the others here mentioned, as they are postage stamps converted into revenues; but they may well be recorded here.

From the Orange River Colony the 1d King's head, multiple watermark, Scott No. 71, is in this collection with a handwritten revenue cancellation.

No postage stamps used as revenues are shown from Transvaal, Southwest Africa, Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, or Nyassaland Protectorate.

In Union of South Africa, the King's Head stamps are inscribed both "Postage" and "Revenue" on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d values. The higher are inscribed "Postage" only. Aside from the "Customs Duty" overprints mentioned above, the collection has the 2d used as revenue on a receipt; and the owner of it assures me that the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d exists in similar use.

I have omitted all mention of revenue use of stamps inscribed for both postal and revenue service. This collection has a fair representation of such stamps in revenue use; but such stamps are outside the scope of this article.

U. S. SHIFTS AND WHAT-NOT.

A number of interesting Revenues were sent to us for inspection by Mr. R. A. Kremers,—the first item was a 50 cent Foreign Exchange with a double transfer in the words "United States" on the left hand side of the stamp, the straight frame line and part of the ornamental border line is also doubled. This is the first example of this shift we have seen, it is not yet listed in the Specialized Catalogue.



Another interesting variety was a copy of the 50 cent Entry of Goods showing either a crack or scratch about one half inch long. This strong line starts at the lower left hand corner and extends diagonally up through the "N" of "Entry" and up to a point between the "5" of "50." The line is just as strong as the cracked plate variety of the 50 cent Mortgage, though it is a straighter line. We have seen this stamp before and are illustrating it herewith. What is it, a crack or a scratch?

By far the most interesting item that Mr. Kremers sent was a pair of 1 cent Express showing what seems to be a decided shift in the lower right hand numeral on one stamp, and on the other what looks like a blurred transfer of the entire left lower corner of the stamp. This is also illustrated. The shift mentioned shows two complete numerals, equally distinct, forming a strong number "eleven" (11) in an oval. Mr. Kremers says



that it is the most remarkable thing that he has discovered in Revenues. Both of these stamps have the top frame line broken. It is a very interesting pair and we congratulate him on discovering it. We have seen either this identical stamp or a mate to it somewhere, though we cannot place it now. Who has a duplicate?

He also sends a pair of the 50 cent Conveyance stamp in a milky sky blue color printed on thick soft paper. This is not the regular ultramarine color that the stamp usually appeared in. Most of you are familiar with this peculiar shade, it occurred only on a rather thick "blotting paper" and appeared,—from all the cancellations we have seen,—in the early part of 1870.

The shades of these ultramarine stamps vary considerably. Some of them are almost violet in color. Mr. Philip E. Hamilton sent us a half dozen shades a short while ago, each one decidedly different and all very beautiful.

* * * * *

Mr. Frederick R. Sayen submits three shifts he has found among his 2 cent duplicates. One the minor shift in words "Bank Check,"—another the shift in "Rev." and upper ribbon of the same variety and the third an upward shift in "U. S. Inter. Rev." on the 2 cent Internal Stamp,—several other specimens he sent were examples of poorly wiped plates. These are always interesting, but, of course, have no place among double transfers. One of his 2 cent Bank Check shifts was a double perforation variety which makes it even more interesting.

* * * * *

Mr. Frank Applegate is preparing an article for the Unit on the "State Revenues of Tennessee," which we hope to have for an early issue.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

REVIEW OF THE FOURTH EDITION OF GOSSIP BUREAU PRINT CATALOG.

By WILLIAM H. STOUFFER.

The new Gossip Bureau Print Precancel Catalog is a marked improvement over its predecessors. A well-nigh perfect job of proof reading is indicative of a closer co-operation between editor and publishers. Both make-up and press work are up to the usual high standard of Gossip publications. A radical change has been instituted this year by listing alphabetically by cities instead of by states and it is hoped that this new method of grouping will be favorably received for it is undoubtedly a time saver. Then the leaving of each half page blank should meet with the approval of all for it provides a place to list new items as they come out, thus keeping one's catalog really up-to-date.

Of course we disagree with Dr. Mitchell in some instances and not the least of these is that he has seen fit to class the Springfield, Mass. Experimental overprint as B-1 when even the most casual examination will disclose the fact of its being an entirely different font of type than that used on the Augusta and New Orleans Early Bureaus. Then the statement in the Foreword that the coil overprint is higher than that on the ordinaries, while applying to the old types, is absolutely misleading insofar as the B-11 overprints are concerned, for they are the exact opposite of the old type overprints, i. e., the ordinary overprint measures greater vertically than that on the coil. Then again, the editor states that the gap in coil overprints occurs with every twelfth stamp. All the coil strips I have show but six stamps between gaps. One cannot but admire Dr. Mitchell's well-directed remarks concerning the "gold diggers" who "hold up" the collector for new issues. Without doubt one could secure unused British Colonials on new issue service, up to and including the two shillings six pence values at a smaller average cost per stamp than the writer has been paying of late for the new BPs.

Mention is made that the Saint Louis and Saint Paul B-11 coil overprints are in but two lines yet nothing is said about the Los Angeles B-11's. The Los Angeles overprint is in but two lines on BOTH the ordinaries and coils even tho Fred Allen has twice listed it in Mekeel's as a three-line overprint.

Why the Liberty 1c coil should be priced at five dollars when it is being advertised at one-fifth that amount is rather puzzling, to say the least; and just why the Liberty 1½c coil should be priced two and one-half times as much as the 11c Springfield Experiment is a mystery. The Liberty 1½ center has been selling around ten or twelve dollars while badly centered copies of the 11c Springfield item have been bringing \$25.00. Every advanced BP collector is aware that there are more known copies of the Liberty 1½c than of the Springfield 11c. Superb copies of the 3c New Orleans have in two instances brought \$25.25 and \$32.50 yet it is catalogued at \$35.00. I'd like very much to acquire some copies

of the 3c, 4c and 11c Springfield Experimentals at the new catalog prices. Can also use quite a few of the 1c New Orleans Postage Due Experimentals at one dollar per. I believe that the Liberty items should list at about \$1.50 and \$15.00.

An innovation was ushered in with the new catalog thru the pricing of blocks and coil pairs thus providing a basis for trading in these items which has been more or less of a hit and miss affair in the past. The pricing of coil pairs is the most untrustworthy feature of the new catalog, for one may obtain many of these for less than double catalog price of a single, yet they are listed VERY MUCH higher in most cases. Time may prove this to be a wise move, but the writer deprecates anything tending toward exploitation of collectors. The pricing of singles and blocks of four has been, with very few exceptions, splendidly done and collectors will do well to lend hearty support to the ensemble that edit and print the only reliable Bureau Print catalog. When I say that I mean The Gossip Catalog of Bureau Printed Precancels under the able editorship of the genial Dr. W. I. Mitchell, whose home address is 1644 Visalia Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

IS THIS AN EARLY PRECANCELLED ENVELOPE?

The envelope described here is in the possession of Mr. Jos. S. Rich, of New York, N. Y., and has been his for at least twenty-five years. He knows nothing whatsoever of its antecedents, but presumes that it came among lots of stamped envelopes that he acquired during the '90s at auctions.

The envelope is an entire of the 2 cents 1863 issue, with head of Jackson. It is on buff paper. It is Scott No. 2342, 2346, or 2348; I did not have opportunity to discover which.

It bears, type-set and printed in black over the stamp, the following inscription:

Wade's Double Index Post Office Book,
Aug. 11, 1869.

There is no place mentioned.

If anyone can send to me, at Verona, N. J., information about this envelope, to determine whether or not it is a precancel, I shall esteem it a favor.

Obituary.

H. KENNETH IRVIN

A. P. S. #8189

One of the young members of the Society, H. Kenneth Irvin, died suddenly January 21st, 1929 at his home in Beaver Falls, Pa.

Mr. Irvin was very active in his stamp collecting and attended meetings of the New Castle and Sharon Stamp Clubs as well as those of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Stamp Club Association. He had a splendid collection of 3c 1851's orange browns on cover as well as the plate varieties of this stamp. He was unmarried and is survived by his father and mother and one sister. Mr. Irvin was highly esteemed by all that knew him and he will be greatly missed by the fraternity in southern Pennsylvania.

(John R. Dunfee.)

..BRITISH COLONIALS..

Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated.
Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notes of Just Now.

I have insistently dwelt upon the number of 20th century British Colonials, and I now publish an interesting bit of information. A gentleman has dug up the fact that 34788 varieties of 20th century postage stamps are listed by the Scott Co. in their 1929 edition of the Standard Catalogue. The cat. value amounts to \$112,000. Included are 744 unpriced varieties. No guarantee goes with these figures but as the gentleman who patiently gathered these figures is most painstaking I feel that the estimate is very accurate.

As I have so often stated British Colonials 20th century number including Great Britain, and offices, about 7000, so a collector wishing to complete this popular group needs about 20% of the entire 20th century issues.

Now it is not necessary to try and complete 20th century British but a group may be completed, and then another and so on. This provides the collector with a definite goal instead of aimlessly wandering about the entire British Empire securing here a complete issue, and here a few scattering items, and when the results are viewed the collector feels discouraged.

I have received many letters from collectors who have found these suggestions helpful, and their interest revived and I can assure all British Colonial collectors that its far more satisfying than chasing speculative rainbows and in the end will prove far more sound from an investment standpoint.

Mr. Babson has recently drawn attention to the investment possibilities of stamp collecting, and I am sure that completeness will prove a most important factor in appraising the value of any collection.

When completeness is taken into consideration many a collector wakes up and finds that he has neglected whole groups, or issues. Take the Edwards for instance. Many a hole remains in a large percentage of collections when the spaces for the Edwards are turned to, and then many a collector finds out to his surprise that the better grade Edwards are difficult to secure in really fine condition. Plenty of auction worn copies so badly rubbed in many cases as to be almost of no value are to be had, but to secure fresh clean copies with all their original color is no easy task to-day. I may add that dealers experience even more difficulty in stocking these issues in saleable condition. An acute shortage exists today in such Colonies as Grenada, Gambia, Virgin Is., Natal, etc.

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I am dispersing a choice old time collection, **superb condition throughout.** These can be selected from at **one-third catalogue price.** Books now ready. Reference, please.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES

AND CHRONICLE



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. Airmail envelope stamp. This new variety that has just been issued is of most peculiar design, a monoplane and a large numeral "5c" embossed in white and outlined in blue, background two concentric circles with the center in solid color and within the outer one the inscription in blue, block letters "U. S. POSTAGE VIA AIR MAIL." The tips of the monoplane wings extend beyond the outer circle. 5c blue on white on various sized envelopes with the edges printed with alternate red and blue lozenges.

BELGIUM. Here we have an innovation, a precancelled and surcharged stamp, both done at the same time, Type A58, 30c rose and fl. 25c deep blue precancelled "BRUXELLES 1929 BRUSSEL" in three lines and surcharged "5c" with two bars obliterating the old value. The entire overprint and surcharge is enclosed in a single-lined frame and printed in black.

In order to make a distinction between parcels mailed at the post office and those mailed at railway stations, four stamps were specially overprinted for post office use with a winged wheel in black, Type A58, 5c gray, 10c blue green, 35c blue green and 60c olive green.

CANAL ZONE. For use on the newly inaugurated Panama airway flights the current 2c stamp with portrait of General Goethals has been surcharged in blue "AIR MAIL" at top and "25 CENTS 25" at bottom.

CANADA. The remaining values of the new series have now been issued and as far as we know the set is complete, the same type as the 1c and 2c values previously chronicled, 3c carmine, 5c violet, 8c deep blue, large size as chronicled for the 10c value last month, 12c green, suspension bridge across the St. Lawrence River, 20c carmine, harvesting wheat, 50c deep blue, a very handsome design showing two sailing vessels, \$1 olive green, Parliament Building at Ottawa, unwatermarked, perforated 12.

CHILE. Similar to Type A52 only the inscription reads "CORREOS DE CHILE," 5c dark blue on thin paper, watermarked Small Star in Shield, Multiple.

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EGYPT. Special Delivery Stamp, Type SD1, has just been issued printed in two colors, 20M. brown red and black, same perforation and watermark as before.

ERITREA. Type A85 of Italy, 50c violet has been overprinted "ERITREA" in black.

Type A46 of Italy, L1.25c ultramarine has been overprinted in black "Colonia Eritrea."

FRANCE. Another change of color has been added to the current series, Type A22, 40c ultramarine.

GUATEMALA. The national bird of this country is the quetzal and the new gold currency has taken this name for its unit so at last one Central American country has a "bird" of a currency. Type A78, ½c yellow green, Type A70, 1c brown, Type A74, 2c ultramarine, Type A75, with new portrait of Lorenzo Montufar, 3c dark violet, new design similar to the others with the portrait of General Orellana, 5c red, Type A36, 15c light ultramarine. All these stamps are inscribed "U. P. U. 1926" unwatermarked, perforated 14.

HUNGARY. Two additional values have been added to the current series, Type A25, 6f blue green, Type A26, 20f red, watermarked Double Cross on Pyramid, perforated 15.

Postage Due Stamps. The first value to appear on the new watermarked paper is Type D6, 10f rose red watermarked Double Cross on Pyramid, perforated 15.

ITALY. In commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of King Victor Emanuel II, a stamp bearing his portrait has been issued, inscribed "POSTE ITALIANE" at top, "50 cent and 10 CENT" at upper left and right respectively just beneath the inscription and at bottom the dates "1878-1928." The stamp was sold to aid the general fund for war veterans. 50c+10c dark olive green, watermarked Crown, perforated 14.

JAMAICA. A stamp of an entirely new design has appeared for this colony, numerals of value in upper corner enclosed in octagon frames, imperial crown at top center, profile portrait of King George in the center, "POSTAGE" at left reading up, "REVENUE" at right reading down, "JAMAICA" at bottom, 1½d brown, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C A, perforated 14.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. For the new high values of this colony they have used Type A4 of Nyasaland Protectorate and altered the lower inscription to conform to the colony of issue, 10sh red and green on green, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A., perforated 14, £1 black and violet on red, watermarked Multiple Crown and Block C. A., perforated 14.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Another new value has been added to the current series, Type A93, 28c dark gray green, perforated 14, unwatermarked.

NICARAGUA. To commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of

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T. A L L E N,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

Leon and Granada by F. Hernandez de Cordoba, the 10c bistre brown, type A33 has been overprinted in violet in two lines, "CORREOS 1928."

Evidently the funds to build the new post office have not been coming in quite fast enough so we now have three new stamps devoted to this purpose. Postage Due stamp, type D3 has had the inscription at left and right altered so that it now reads "RECONSTRUCTION" at left reading up and "CORREOS" at right reading down. 1c plum. The semi-postal stamp of 1926 with the small R de C overprint has been further overprinted in black "RESELLO 1928" in two lines spaced about 8 mm. apart. The 5c blue and black telegraph stamp, similar to Type SP1 has been overprinted in red in three lines vertically reading down "CORREOS R. de C. Vale 1 cent."

POLAND. Two new 25gr. stamps have just been issued. The first in red brown is of a small design inscribed "POCZTA POLSKA" in two lines at top, eagle in center and value at bottom, the second is in yellow brown and a large upright oblong in shape, value in upper left corner and "POCZTA POLSKA" in two lines at upper right, central design an allegorical figure with three faces, inscribed at bottom left, "POWSZECHNA WYSTAWA KRAJOWA" in three lines. The latter stamp is presumably for the Poznan Exhibition.

PORTUGAL. Five additional provisionals have been added to those chronicled previously, Type A64, 15c on 20c dark brown, 15c on 20c gray, 15c on 24c greenish blue, 15c on 25c salmon pink, 15c on 25c light gray.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—KELANTAN. An entirely new design has been used for the new high value just issued. In a straight panel at top two lines of character writing, the ruling prince in a central oval dressed as one of the "sunshine bakers," numerals of value in lower left and right corners, and inscribed in center bottom "KELANTAN POSTAGE & REVENUE," \$1 ultramarine, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A., perforated 12.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Postage Due. An additional value has been added to the current series, unwatermarked and perforated 14, 3d ultramarine and black.

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BERKELEY CHAPTER No. 27.—At our meeting January 20, 1929, thirty-four were in attendance, including out members and visitors from Oakland. We had the presidents from Oakland, Western and San Francisco with us. This was our annual Xmas dinner. After dinner we had a grab box, which always creates a lot of fun, not knowing what they may draw when their turn comes. This time it was all stamps and the box traveled around three times. Our attendance has not been very large, but still holding together.—H. CHALONER, Secretary.

THE HOUSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Lone Star Branch A. P. S. No. 69, held its second successful auction on the night of January 21st. Ninety lots were disposed and all brought very fair catalogue, the average being over half catalog. To Mr. R. R. Schlunke, the auctioneer, credit is due for the success of this auction. Thirty-two members and six visitors were present and all out-of-town stamp collectors are cordially invited to attend meetings of the Houston Philatelic Society.—G. D. McCORMICK, Secretary, A. P. S. No. 69.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch No. 3.—The 468th regular monthly meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held on December 19, 1928 with 27 members and visitors present.

Two applications for membership were received and held over until the January meeting for action to be taken.

The Committee on Nominations, through its Chairman, Mr. Poehlman, placed in nomination the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Chas. M. Hackmeier
1st Vice President, Jos. Kreling
2nd Vice President, Wm. H. Crocker
Secretary, Matt C. Dillingham
Treasurer, Henry C. Marcus
Librarian, Ross O'Shaughnessy

Mr. Marcus, as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, reported that arrangements had been made to hold the Annual Dinner at the Union League Club San Francisco, followed by a Theater Party at the Orpheum Theater, on Wednesday evening, January 16, 1929.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Marcus that the Society start a stamp collection of its own and that the most interesting collection that it would be possible to, in his opinion, make, was one of California State Revenues. This suggestion was received very cordially by those present and created such discussion that the Chair appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Doscher, O'Shaughnessy, De-Selms, Marcus and Parker Lyon to work out a plan whereby this could best be accomplished.

The entertainment of the evening was provided by Messrs. Hackmeier and Marcus. Mr. Hackmeier had several volumes of British Colonies on display and the following interesting items were noted:

Canada—1869-72 Issue—Imperf. pairs in finest condition.

Cayman Islands—#19 Strip of 5 on Original Cover to N. Y. #102a—Strip of 4 unused, perfectly centered, originating from the original sheet of this stamp which was discovered.

New Foundland—Nos. 8a and 8p—splits on original covers.

New Brunswick—#1a, 3p. red split on half of cover.

Nova Scotia—#1 several used and unused copies in finest condition, also strip of #3 and 3a.

Nevis—#22a on cover with a pair of #22.

Barbados—The most perfect copies of #10 used and #11 unused ever seen at Society meetings.

Mr. Marcus has four or five volumes of Danish West Indies, which included one volume made up in the form of a special catalog in which he showed his own valuations placed on the stamps of this country both as regards singles, pairs, blocks, strips, on and off cover. As Mr. Marcus has a vast accumulation of the stamps of Danish West Indies, these prices were particularly interesting as they were based on his own observations entirely.

—MATT C. DILLINGHAM.

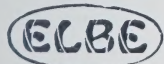
GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB.—The following are the newly elected officers of the Club: M. J. Lloyd, President; F. W. Green, Vice President; A. S. Hill, Treasurer; Vance Holden, Secretary; W. D. Preston, Librarian, and J. Young, custodian of the club collection.

With the above officers handling the reins we feel that the Club will more than sustain the good name which it has held for so many years.

Our annual banquet, which is to be held at Hotel Cleveland March 16th, is in charge of a very capable committee—Dr. J. N. Schneider, chairman; assisted by Ham Barnum and Jim Young. We have not been told what the program will be. Doc says there will be some surprises—leave it to Doc. There will be a stamp bourse and exhibition at the hotel in the afternoon, also after the banquet. We hope that all stamp enthusiasts who enjoy a good time will spend the afternoon and evening with us. The ladies are invited—(Tickets \$3.00).

At our last weekly meeting February 8th a rather novel form of entertainment was pulled off in the form of a guessing contest; 15c to enter, every entry had the privilege of asking a question (in reference to stamps, of course) and the member having the highest number of correct answers won half the amount put up, the balance went into the club treasury. Surprising the odd questions that were asked and the amount of amusement it furnished the 25 boys that were present. Our club rooms are located on the 7th floor of the Prospect Fourth Building, 2077 E. 4th St. All out of town collectors are invited to spend any Friday evening with us, you are assured of a hearty welcome. Ask some of those who have been with us. Just a stranger ONCE, as we see that you meet every member at the meeting.

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(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 6.

February 1, 1929.

Applications Pending.

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Leech, F. B.
 Leitao, Santos
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 Lewis, L. W.
 Ludington, N. J.
 Magendanz, Johannes
 Memphis Stamp Club
 Metzger, E. L.
 Mortenson, C. E.
 Mozian, Herant
 Muirhead, C. B.
 Newcomb, A. A.
 Nicklin, J. W.
 Oesch, E. H.
 Olsson, J. H.
 Randall, G. D.
 Rankin, H. E.
 Rudisill, Dr. A. W.
 Schuneman, A. W.
 Schwerin, E. W.
 Selman, C. A.

Shallcross, S. M.
 Shekerjian, Maj. Haig
 Smith, G. H.
 Smith, K. H.
 Smith, O. L.
 Squire, H. W.
 Stege, G. W.
 Stern, Howard
 Stevenson, Wm.
 Waste, W. E.
 Wright, G. C.
 Young, F. S.
 Charnley, W. H.
 Gerbeaux, H. P.

Reinstatements Pending.

1080 Holt, Dr. J. M.
 942 Power, E. B.
 812 Holmes, Joseph

New Applications Posted.

Barr, Jas. H., Setauket, L. I., N. Y. 64; Retired; Altman & Co., New York City.
 By Hugh M. Clark.
 Baciocchi del Turco, Cav. Mario, 20 via dei Bardi, Florence, Italy. 36; Stamp
 Dealer; Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London. By Eugene Klein.
 Baumann, Perry H., 367 Plymouth St., Toledo, O. 39; Minister; A. F. Schwalbe,
 432 Superior St., Toledo, O. By M. C. Van Buren.

- Bennett, Fredk. Z., 413 13th St., Toledo, O. 44; Pres. and Treas. the Bennett-Smith Co.; The Commerce Paper Co., Toledo. By Wm. F. Stollberg.
- Bernou, Edward, 102 Rue Lemerrier, Paris 17e, France. 31; Stamp Dealer; Tom V. Binmore, 81 Nassau St., New York. By L. S. Wunderly.
- Bryant, R. B., 6346 Malabar St., Huntington Park, Calif. 39; Elec. Engr; Bill Bloss, 1173 Kingsley Dr., Hollywood, Calif. By Jno. J. Russell.
- Carroll, Kenneth D., 11 Howard St., Geneva, N. Y. 36; Estimator—E. G. E. Co.; Baker & Stark, Geneva, N. Y. By W. F. Humphrey.
- Case, Warren, 324 Kenilworth Ave., Toledo, O. 40; Credit Mgr.; Geo. Morrison, Merchants Credit Co., Toledo, O. By M. C. VanBuren.
- Chenoweth, Raymond A., 217 W. Lewis St., Pasco, Wash. 50; Hardware Merchant; Lee-Perry Co., Pasco, Wash. By C. F. Richards.
- Chulik, Arnold J., 807 W. 28th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 30; Postal Clerk; E. M. Oleson, 8 N. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn. By A. B. Cassell.
- Citret, Harry, 60 Park Place, Newark, N. J. 42; Lawyer; M. G. Greenberg, 60 Park Pl., Newark, N. J. By John Hartwig.
- Cobb, Floyd L., Central Natl. Bank, Spartanburg, S. C. 30; Bank Teller; R. D. Lewis, Spartanburg, S. C. By E. B. Lemmond.
- Costanzo, Estelle, 214 Sanford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 22; Stenographer; H. C. Barr, 146 Mt. Joy Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. By Max Marlinski.
- Deuel, Geo. E., 131 Capitol Ave., Pierre, S. Dak. 52; Laborer; I. L. Owen, Pierre, S. Dak. By Donald W. Martin.
- Divers, Frank R., Box 721, Alamosa, Colo. 45; Mgr. Elks Club; J. E. Harron, Alamosa, Colo. By O. H. Phinney.
- Dixon, A. A., R. F. D. #1, Scappoose, Ore. 40; Merchant; Meyer Miller Co., Portland, Ore. By Dr. Edw. Hirstel.
- Eastman, L. E., 425 Irving Ave., Glendale, Calif. 28; Welding; Bill Bloss, 1173 N. Kingsley Dr., Hollywood. By John J. Russell.
- Fast, John E., 837 Hayes Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 45; Manufacturer; Cramblet Engng. Co., 286 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis. By H. A. Davis.
- Forster, M. H., 5 Kent Place North, Summit, N. J. 28; Accountant; W. M. Pott, 1 Euclid Ave., Summit, N. J. By Henry C. De Witt Jr.
- Fox, Geo. R., Three Oaks, Mich. 48; Museum Worker; G. L. Schelley, N. Elm St., Three Oaks, Mich. By Paul P. Murray.
- Fraser, Dr. Wm. F., 745 Yates St., Victoria, B. C. 57; Dentist; W. M. Ivel, 127 Cambridge St., Victoria, B. C. By Reginald Nairne.
- Grant, Horace M., 111 Empire St., Providence, R. I. 55; Pres. S. E. A. Co. Inc.; C. G. Bartlett Jr., Box 81, Providence. By Robt. F. Chambers.
- Hassan, Wm. J., 406 N. Tioga St., Ithaca, N. Y. 25; P. O. Clerk; C. D. Tarbell, P. M., Ithaca, N. Y. By J. E. Guest.
- Hertsch, Arthur, Marktgassee 50, Berne, Switzerland. 44; Stamp Dealer; Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. By A. Koechlin.
- Jones, Grinnell Jr., 90 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Mass. 15; Student; Guaranteed by Grinnell Jones; Ref.: W. C. Egan, 221 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass. By Hubert Lyman Clark.
- Kingdom, Geo. D., Tyler Bldg., Conneaut, Ohio. 25; Attorney; H. A. Gleason, Conneaut, Ohio. By H. A. Davis.
- Knoche, C. H., 2104 Carroll Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 54; Asst. Secy. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; Chas. H. Garrett, Kalamazoo, Mich. By O. J. Olson.
- Larson, Harry P., 2345 Marmora Ave., Chicago, Ill. 54; Postal Clerk; B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. By Chas. E. Severn.
- Lawrence, R. G., 1515 10th St., Sacramento, Calif. 32; Teacher; Loma Stamp Co., San Diego, Calif. By H. A. Davis.

- Loving, Dr. A. S., 804 Rfd. Natl. Bank Bldg., Rockford, Ill. 60; Physician; Dr. R. E. Tull, 804 Rfd. Nat. Bnk. Bldg., Rockford. By R. A. Kremers.
- McGoff, Martin A., 17 Moorfields, Liverpool, England. 39; Bookseller; Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, London. By J. E. Guest.
- Meyer, Dr. R. C., 217 Commerce Bldg., Okmulgee, Okla. 33; Dentist; Burton Drug Store, Okmulgee, Okla. By Harry Redmond.
- Mischler, Henry W., Box 605, Springfield, Ill. 68; Cigars & Tobacco; Frank Alvey, 514 E. Monroe St., Springfield, Ill. By L. W. Swett.
- Moore, Douglas, Box 853, San Antonio, Tex. 17; Chemist; Guaranteed by Sam R. Andrews, 2607 Broadway, Postal Clerk; Ref.: Jones Furniture Co., 1801 Broadway, San Antonio, Tex. By Rosseter Cotton.
- Nelson, N. M., 1265 6th Ave., Windom, Minn. 48; Banking; R. W. Billings, Windom, Minn. By A. A. Quevli.
- Newell, A. B. Jr., 3374 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, O. 31; Catalog & Adv.; The La Salle & Koch Co., Toledo, O. By M. C. Van Buren.
- Parsons, Theron E., 350 Carnahan Ave., San Antonio, Tex. 54; Civil Engineer (retired); Adams & Adams, Builders Exc. By Adolph D. Fennel.
- Philatelic Club of Los Angeles, O. F. Braecklein, Pres.; A. Wm. Floss, Secretary, 1173 N. Kingsley Ave., Hollywood. By A. W. Wilhelm.
- Powell, Dr. Cuthbert, 314 14th St., Denver, Colo. 50; Surgeon; A. D. Wilson, 1730 California St., Denver. By Dr. Chesmore Eastlake.
- Sanborn, Norris H., 860 Venable Place N. W., Washington, D. C.; 28; Chemist; W. Hayden Collins, 927 15th St., Washington. By C. H. Vaughan.
- Sauer, F. C., Box 324, Santa Clara, Calif. 25; Teacher; A. B. De Lisle, 150 Harding Ave., San Jose, Calif. By Ralph H. Martin.
- Sleeth, Dana, Scappoose, Ore. 50; Newspaperman; Howard Parish, The Seattle Star, Seattle, Wash. By Dr. Edw. Hirstel.
- Solomon, Burnes, 2424 82 St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 38; Bookkeeper; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By Geo. B. Sloane.
- Spencer, Mrs. G. H., 404 Hawthorne Rd., Duluth, Minn. Legal; Dr. Homer Collins, Duluth, Minn. By K. M. Hoff.
- S'Renco, Fred E., 757 Westgate, St. Louis, Mo. 32; Secy-Treas., M. A. Brown Paper Box Co.; Walter Rauert, 5195 Cates Ave. By Paul P. Murray.
- Stahl, C. F., Central Baragua, Camaguey, Cuba. 39; Entomologist; Dr. W. A. Orton, 1550 B St. S. W., Washington, D. C. By Jno. A. Kunz.
- Steele, H. G., 355 S. Holliston Ave., Pasadena, Calif. Legal; Pres. U. S. Elec. Mfg. Co.; J. W. Robinson Co., 7th & Grand, Los Angeles. By B. W. H. Poole.
- Steger, Lenore E., Sacramento St., Nevada City, Calif. 23; Deputy Recorder; R. E. Harris, Nevada City, Calif. By C. W. Chapman.
- Suarez, Victor M., 1219 M St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 21; Student; Metropolitan Stamp Co., 1482 Broadway, New York. By Fredk. D. Markee.
- Taylor, George C., 240 Rosemary Ave., Chapel Hill, N. C. 49; College Professor; J. B. Ekeley, 703 11th St., Boulder, Colo. By Jos. Hyde Pratt.
- Telford, Mrs. W. S., 126 33rd Ave. E., Duluth, Minn. Legal; A. E. Parker, 323 E. Sup., Duluth. By Dr. Homer Collins.
- Tendick, Lloyd B., R. 1, Box 262, Spanaway, Wash. 38; Teacher; Clyde D. Brill, Box 203, Tacoma, Wash. By Clement S. Ernest.
- Trotter, Mrs. Wm. H., Cleve Gate, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa. Legal; Geo. V. Jacobs & Co., 1726 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. By Fredk. S. Eaton.
- Tsopolides, Christopher, 10 rue Sesostris, Alexandria, Egypt. 36; Stamp Dealer; Ch. Passalidij, Box 393, Alexandria. By Felix Cohen.
- Van Der Wee, E., Rivadavia 571, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Legal; Stamp Dealer; H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver. By Chas. J. Phillips.

- Walton, Wm. C., 263 La Salle Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 51; Manufacturer; Howard F. Goodman, 75 Woodlawn Ave., Buffalo. By H. A. Davis.
- Washburn, A. McC., 1200 Alworth Bldg., Duluth, Minn. 41; Lawyer; C. W. Taylor, 803 Fidelity Bldg., Duluth. By Dr. Homer Collins.
- Lea, John W., 1520 N. Robinson St., Philadelphia, Pa. 58; Publisher; Albert M. Cohen, 510 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Hudgens, Lenhardt K., Box 102, Spartanburg, S. C. 24; Asst. Mgr. Laundry; Rufus D. Lewis, 148 E. Main St., Spartanburg. By Donald W. Martin.
- Mitchell, Harvey A., 1057 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto 4, Ont. 33; Clerk; Howard J. Moore, Durants Motors, Toronto, Ont. By M. Ritter.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 7949 Burckel, Christian E., 1881 Noble Rd. #6, East Cleveland, O. 31; Teacher; W. G. Whittaker, Hotel Hannah, Cleveland, O. By H. A. Davis.
- 6019 Wortman, Jacques, 10 Rue Barberis, Nice, France. 70; Stamp Dealer; Geo. Reine, 13 Rue Cadet, Paris, France. By J. E. Guest.

New Members.

- 10152 Allen, William M., 719 E. Madison St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 10153 Bayley, Walter S., 20 Front St. E., Toronto 2, Ont., Canada.
- J10154 Benson, Carlton, 1702 Cherry Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
- 10155 Boon, Capt. Stephen Jr., Fort Sill, Okla.
- 10156 Brown, Arthur K., 22 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 10157 Carr, Russell V., 4326 N. Fremont St., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 10158 Chappell, Donald E., 336 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 10159 Clark, Robert G., 635 Elm Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
- 10160 Conrad, John M., 411 W. 13th St., Vancouver, Wash.
- 10161 Cuthbert, J. R., Solar Refining Co., Lima, Ohio.
- 10162 Eaton, Edwin C., 246 Central St., Auburndale 66, Mass.
- 10163 Ferrario, August, 69-21 64th Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 10164 Friedel, E. K., 210 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 10165 Gilbert, Lewis D., 1165 Park Ave., New York City.
- 10166 Glass, Carter Jr., Lynchburg News, Lynchburg, Va.
- 10167 Godshall, W. H. D., Box 64, Colmar, Pa.
- 10168 Gribble, Willard M., 45 North End Ave. 1, Kenmore via Buffalo, N. Y.
- 10169 Hall, Arthur G., 253 Scotch Plains Ave., Westfield, N. J.
- 10170 Hansen, Chas. E., 134 Tredean St., Hartford, Conn.
- 10171 Hitchcock, Arthur V., 219 N. Kensington Ave., La Grange, Ill.
- J10172 Hoiles, C. E. Jr., 202 W. College Ave., Greenville, Ill.
- 10173 Honnel, K., 3100 Live Oak, Dallas, Texas.
- 10174 Keeler, Dr. John W., Hammondsport, N. Y.
- 10175 Kleppel, Rev. Placid, Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C.
- 10176 Kummer, Fred W., 1854-56 7th Ave., New York City.
- 10177 Laing, E. G., 1295 Prospect St., La Jolla, Calif.
- 10178 Lewis, Philip P., Heathend, West Heath Rd., London N. W. 3, England.
- 10179 Locher, Paul, Schlosslistr, Spietz, Switzerland.
- 10180 McClure, Floyd E., 1180 E. 22 St., Portland, Ore.
- 10181 Morgan, Chas. W., 730 N. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- J10182 Moss, Abner J., Rose Hill Apts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 10183 Nelson, Arthur E., 112 N. Hart St., Marietta, Ohio.
- 10184 Oberholtz, L. E., 935 W. 33rd Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.
- 10185 Odell, Herbert N., 57 Hyde St., Newton Highland, Mass.
- 10186 Oliver, Nelson H., 412 W. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

- 10187 Pardo, Roman R., Sarmiento 563, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 10188 Phillips, Rev. C. A., Apartado 294, Caracas, Venezuela.
 10189 Phillips, Horace P., 50 W. Bellevue Ave., San Mateo, Calif.
 10190 Pimenta, Manuel, Rua Guerra Junqueiro 455, Porto, Portugal.
 10191 Polzin, Elmer W., 5256 Glenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10192 Rietdyk, J. K., Lange Gote 15 A, The Hague, Holland.
 10193 Rushton, D., Wynnewood, Pa.
 10194 Seamans, John H., 7052 Jeffery Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10195 Skinner, Carl F., 1148 Portage St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 10196 Snyder, Wm. F., 1949 Marin Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
 10197 Turner, Willard A., Box 602, Baltic, Conn.
 10198 Voigt, E. F., Box 934, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 10199 Warden, J. M., 1715 Sulgrave Rd., Louisville, Ky.
 J10200 Weymouth, Mason, 1218 Spruce St., Berkeley, Calif.
 10201 Wright, Frank W., 305 College Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

Reinstated.

- 6822 Clarke, Bates E., 628 Academy St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 3318 Tessier, Frank M., Box 121, Atwater, Calif.

Resignations Pending.

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|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 6454 Appleton, Col. H. | J8923 Sague, A. T. | 5453 Sperling, E. M. |
| 9349 Corley, W. A. | 8166 Roth, Peter | 9034 Wolfgang, G. R. |
| 5386 Frost, Alice L. | | |

Expelled by the Council.

- 8759 Gordon, Irving, 1710 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 For failing to account for return of an approval selection.

Deceased.

- 8195 Irvin, H. Kenneth, 3331 6th Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa. Jan. 21, 1929.
 908 Kennedy, Frank M., Washington Court House, Ohio. Dec. 27th, 1928.
 8447 Lieson, William A., 44 Herman St., Springfield, Mass. Sep. 30, 1928.
 5167 Skinner, Chas. P., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Wolverhampton, England.
 Sept. 17th, 1928.
 6417 Stanley, A., Box 294, Mission, Texas. Dec. 28, 1928.
 8689 Winnett, Dr. A. W., 124 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Change of Name.

This office has been notified by 7444 Rosenbaum, J. M. of the legal change of his name as follows:

- 7444 Rosenbaum, J. M., 640 Broadway, New York City, to the following:
 7444 Lyon, R. J., 640 Broadway, New York City.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

In accordance with Sec. 6 of Art. I of our By-Laws, the following members now appearing delinquent on the records of the Treasurer and Secretary, are dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues. They may be replaced on the roll without further charge, by remitting \$3.00 to the Treasurer within 30 days after the appearance of this notice. After 30 days a new application will be required and an admission fee of \$2.00 plus the regular dues according to the month the application is presented.

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|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 911 Manwaring, L. L. | 5843 Radlauer, Siegfried | 7194 Potter, Dr. A. L. |
| 2115 Gaerte, F. E. | 5846 Ream, H. G. | 7208 Widman, C. L. |
| 2134 Harris, R. T. | 5853 Whelan, R. P. | 7250 Mueller, C. F. |
| 2399 Emmert, W. H. | 5865 Giggy, E. G. | 7275 Barr, Thos. Jr. |
| 2636 Brewer, O. D. | 5957 Behr, T. L. | 7284 Elliott, A. G. 3rd |
| 2667 Grafe, G. A. | 5965 Hessenbruch, G. S. | 7293 Klehn, Emil |
| 2714 Whitaker, L. C. | 5977 Pappadopula, S. A. | 7300 Lechter, V. P. |
| 2909 Scharschmidt, S. H. | 6033 Lyons, K. D. | 7316 Darby, P. H. |
| 2958 Sandoz, J. A. | 6049 Cantrell, Edgar | 7317 Abbott, G. C. |
| 3022 Phillips, G. C. | 6069 Richardson, A. V. | 7321 Benton, A. L. |
| 3158 Bolaffi, Alberto | 6099 Keith, J. M. | 7328 Butcher, C. T. |
| 3430 Jones, H. A. | 6102 McMath, Kenneth | 7336 Ghose, P. |
| 3638 Saginaw Chap. # 34 | 6106 Peters, Fred | 7340 Harris, A. J. |
| 3821 Scofield, A. B. | 6110 Speier, G. J. Jr. | 7352 Lathrop, Rev. T. B. |
| 3906 LaVante, L. H. | 6149 Cowan, G. J. | 7393 Derby, C. W. |
| 3992 Smith, Mrs. C. S. | 6163 Osterberger, H. J. | 7405 Butler, William |
| 4143 Stoecker, L. G. C. | 6217 Plume, S. K. | 7462 Worden, E. C. |
| 4206 Wright, Parkes | 6234 Lapham, Claude | 7470 Cole, G. G. |
| 4358 Dietz, August | 6235 Lovejoy, L. C. | 7521 Bickford, C. L. |
| 4380 Chamberlain, W. A. | 6273 Knostman, E. L. | 7526 Chapman, J. H. |
| 4440 Ward, D. M. | 6294 Augustin, E. C. | 7539 Heilpren, Isaac |
| 4456 Morse, W. L. | 6331 Jaeger, H. P. | 7542 Jessen, Henry |
| 4462 Walker, D. T. | 6427 Byland, R. M. | 7621 Wilder, R. E. |
| 4469 Macfarlane, P. S. | 6472 Gage, H. E. | 7628 Dallman, Rev. J. S. |
| 4563 Siebold, Wm. O. | 6477 Hawthorne, N. G. | 7634 Ludlow, G. W. |
| 4598 Hart, H. H. | 6500 Pilling, J. W. Jr. | 7654 Anderson, G. L. |
| 4609 Steen-Johnson, S. | 6590 Seward, W. H. | 7691 Wason, R. M. |
| 4632 Curtis, F. A. | 6596 Unthank, E. R. | 7697 Ahlstrom, Alfred |
| 4822 Newman, Samuel | 6638 Solomon, Theodore | 7716 Phillips, E. W. |
| 4837 Kaufman, L. P. | 6661 Jones, J. B. | 7727 Young, J. A. |
| 4859 Hagenauer, J. P. N. | 6752 Arnold, A. F. | 7737 Heroy, W. B. |
| 4985 Urff, Paul Jr. | 6754 Bigelow, L. P. | 7806 Anderson, R. L. |
| 4995 Mauchle, J. | 6780 Joslin, L. M. | 7811 Calgary Chap. # 64 |
| 5095 Arnold, A. S. | 6785 Lumbley, J. E. | 7818 Harris, A. B. |
| 5098 Lamont, C. W. | 6829 Gray, F. L. | 7819 Hoffman, Wm. R. |
| 5165 Allen, W. V. | 6853 Spohn, L. G. | 7824 Leamon, W. E. |
| 5190 Robinson, R. W. | 6858 Wheeler, A. M. | 7826 Levy, L. M. |
| 5321 Smyth, E. J. | 6925 Leimbach, L. C. | 7827 Middleton, Mrs. O. R. |
| 5419 Chittenden, Dr. F. H. | 6960 Gulick, E. L. Jr. | 7832 Talbott, Robt. |
| 5424 Hintenach, Rev. A. | 6965 Kasper, J. P. | 7834 Turnquist, J. W. Jr. |
| 5443 Fotterall, W. F. | 6969 Kennedy, J. C. | 7835 Ulrich, G. E. |
| 5465 Jepp, A. E. | 6978 Phinney, W. R. | 7839 Baker, E. C. |
| 5496 Kuehne, Frank Jr. | 6983 Smith, T. C. | 7862 Lee, Ernest |
| 5519 Hills, C. S. | 7010 Nelson, E. T. | 7883 Bliss, H. W. |
| 5577 Conant, William | 7018 Turner, R. A. | 7926 Skellie, R. E. |
| 5651 Trouchet, Francis | 7035 Gabriel, T. J. | 7929 Branch 65 |
| 5672 Hoffman, Joseph | 7061 Cassinis, Gaspare | 7934 Swale, C. H. |
| 5753 Blair, Alex. | 7129 Morgan, T. V. | 7939 Williams, C. P. |
| 5757 Dull, C. L. | 7134 Peck, Col. R. H. | 7958 Gersib, Rev. Geo. |
| 5761 Helm, G. C. Jr. | 7164 Chun, F. Z. | 7968 Loebl, W. S. |
| 5806 Stiles, C. W. | 7183 Kraus, A. H. | 7992 Brown, A. N. |
| 5816 Cheney, D. R. | 7186 Lampe, O. W. | 8002 Jonsson, Knutur |

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|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 8007 Lake, M. B. | 8646 Mole, Paul | 9145 Fenton, C. W. |
| 8014 McElhinney, D. H. | 8651 Osthagen, S. W. | 9177 Leonard, Mrs. P. |
| 8052 Houghton, P. E. | 8654 Perry, F. B. | 9183 McMillen, F. B. |
| 8063 Marshall, W. C. | 8663 Rogers, S. C. | 9186 Millward, W. B. |
| 8071 Noldeke, K. M. | 8679 Warren, Rev. T. | 9197 Pierson, C. W. |
| 8084 Taylor, E. H. | 8716 Brooks, R. A. | 9198 Perry, Dr. W. L. |
| 8095 Hunt, H. W. | 8729 Corvelas, G. N. | 9208 Roser, Rev. Theo. |
| 8114 Burrill, F. W. | 8756 George, C. S. | 9219 Swenson, I. |
| 8119 Ferraro, R. L. | 8757 Gilman, O. W. | 9249 Field, G. W. |
| 8131 Razis, C. G. | 8760 Gridley, T. J. | 9252 Fuentas, S. |
| 8136 Wells, A. W. | 8761 Grimm, H. A. | 9253 Furman, G. C. |
| 8162 Molvig, A. | 8773 Hoydon, A. L. | 9254 Goffeney, Rev. W. M. |
| 8210 Carter, Rev. E. L. | 8777 Jandrue, C. E. Jr. | 9261 Izzo, Lewis |
| 8230 Roos, F. H. | 8783 Ketcheson, G. S. | 9265 McConville, T. W. |
| 8232 Waterhouse, Sir N. | 8790 Kookan, F. D. | 9271 Novack, J. M. |
| 8233 Wittmer, Mrs. E. B. | 8791 Kucera, J. J. | 9277 Scales, L. W. |
| 8236 Aarons, R. S. | 8799 Mandelkorn, R. S. | 9278 Schirmer, Robert |
| 8239 Beilby, W. F. | 8811 Pelton, H. A. | 9289 White, T. S. |
| 8248 Burford, S. C. | 8818 Piggett, A. C. D. | 9293 York, H. L. Jr. |
| 8253 Curham, Robert | 8823 Reinhard, A. C. | 9301 Copeland, R. W. |
| 8263 Hays, H. C. | 8833 Small, J. J. | 9303 Coyner, R. O. |
| 8272 Nesbitt, Wm. L. | 8847 Urie, C. W. | 9311 Kubick, H. J. |
| 8289 Wolfe, R. L. | 8856 Weissman, Louis | 9338 Walker, H. L. |
| 8300 Souza, Gomes de | 8869 DeMonbrun, C. S. | 9339 Way, R. F. |
| 8310 Labora, J. H. | 8873 Bardon, James | 9344 Barnett, B. J. |
| 8320 Morse, A. A. Jr. | 8875 Bonner, H. E. | 9355 Epper, J. P. |
| 8322 Neberry, G. S. | 8887 Derr, P. A. | 9357 Hageboock, W. P. |
| 8343 Boedefeld, F. S. | 8908 Kennedy, Eugene | 9361 Kasatly, F. M. |
| 8347 Ernst, Michael | 8937 Vila, D. | 9373 Schofield, F. H. |
| 8352 Haselton Mrs. M. N. | 8941 Clair, R. H. | 9380 Blatch, Albert |
| 8355 Hoipkemeier, A. | 8947 Fox, E. D. | 9387 Cone, S. M. Jr. |
| 8358 Jacobs, J. S. | 8948 French, G. T. | 9394 Heaton, B. L. |
| 8365 Lind, F. E. | 8950 Goes, R. E. | 9408 Tomlinson, R. B. |
| 8367 Lodge, L. L. | 8951 Goranson, Swen | 9422 Belanger, A. B. |
| 8377 Radewahn, E. M. | 8955 Kimura, Umejiro | 9424 Buell, C. F. |
| 8400 Aarons, N. S. | 8975 Walton, B. S. | 9425 Chapman, Taft |
| 8410 Burnham, R. W. | 8981 Aucker, J. N. | 9437 Griffiths, W. L. |
| 8433 Heyde, H. M. | 8996 Foppiana, F. A. | 9485 Hawkhurst, H. W. |
| 8436 Hunt, H. R. | 9000 Hale, G. E. | 9494 Moore, C. G. Jr. |
| 8439 Jensen, W. V. | 9014 Reed, H. C. | 9496 Munitz, S. |
| 8497 Baxter, H. C. | 9026 Tainton, R. S. | 9508 Windsor, Austin |
| 8563 Wiles, L. A. | 9031 Wendell, O. H. | 9527 Hieatt, T. J. |
| 8572 Baxter, K. E. | 9044 Caplinger, R. O. | 9528 Holman, W. E. |
| 8579 Capone, F. J. | 9054 Cruickshank, J. H. | 9552 Schroeder, H. W. |
| 8601 Green, F. W. | 9068 Hagadorn, C. H. | 9559 Stephens, L. R. |
| 8602 Griffith, Chas. | 9111 Wennberg, Chas. | 9572 Dony, Paul |
| 8605 Hall, P. L. | 9112 Wiseman, A. C. | 9573 Hale, E. N. |
| 8626 Lingam, R. S. | 9122 Bricka, G. W. | 9584 Taft, W. S. |
| 8630 Lorentz, B. H. | 9125 Brown, T. C. | 9587 Blackmer, L. E. |
| 8631 Loufs, Henri | 9128 Campbell, C. B. | 9588 Borodin, D. N. |
| 8633 Lucas, Miss A. R. | 9129 Case, Dr. R. E. | 9619 Soler, A. R. |
| 8639 Martin, L. H. | 9139 Boufer, Louis de | 9621 Tulleken, J. V. H. |

9625 Barthel, Leo	9713 Winter, A. F.	9835 Esengraeber, G. D.
9626 Britton, J. C.	9718 Cabelder, A. F.	9859 Naipah, E. J.
9628 Cates, W. S.	9721 Delphy, J. H.	9877 Barry, L. J.
9635 Hersholt, Jean	9736 Kleiman, George	9880 Caswell, E. W.
9641 Mathur, P. N.	9743 Thompson, Fisher	9884 Eid, Alf
9645 Olena, A. H. Jr.	9749 Boden, Erich	9898 Gallez, M. L.
9646 Philpott, J. G. Jr.	9756 Dovale, M. E.	9907 Phiambolis, J. G.
9661 Di Vecchio, E. T.	9761 Henshaw, G. H. Jr.	9915 Simpson, W. F.
9663 Eldred, E. A.	9766 McRae, Fred	9933 Boissard, Richard
9671 Larsen, L. H.	9768 Oliver, M. S.	9949 Gleason, P. A.
9676 Pressler, C. A.	9776 Tavender, E. R.	9952 Hadley, R. L.
9678 Rudolph, E. J.	9798 Imrie, F. N.	9962 Kerslake, C. V.
9690 Downey, M. M.	9799 Kerr, S. McD.	9995 Kawas, N. E.
9699 Koch, W. F.	9802 Ljungdahl, Sture	8226 Paelo, P. R.
9707 Richtie, J. N.	9822 Yearsley, O. J. B.	7870 Sekula, Frank
9709 Sams, E. D.	9828 Burlingame, N. H.	8556 Tager, Louis

Membership Summary.

Membership January 1, 1929	4190
New Members Admitted, February 1st, 1929	50
Reinstated	2
	4242
Expelled	1
Deceased	7
Dropped for non-payment of dues	365
	373
Total Membership February 1, 1929	3869

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

American Philatelist: Members are requested to notify the Secretary of any irregularity in the receipt of our magazine. Requests to change address should be received in the Secretary's office not later than the 15th of the month preceding the date of publication of the issue with which it is desired to have the change effective. Please give old address as well as the new in full and attach your membership number to your communication. If these requests are observed, prompt service can be given and you will not miss a number of the Journal.

Exchange Department: The Secretary is now giving all spare time to the organization of the Exchange Unit. All members who have stamps to exchange will please communicate with the Secretary. No detailed information is available at the present time, but we wish to be advised if you wish to join and partake of the advantages of this Exchange Unit. There will be no dues. Full information will be sent out under first class mail when enough have signified their intention to take membership.

H. A. DAVIS, National Secretary.

REPORT of the



TREASURER

February 1, 1929.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$10574.66	
New Admissions	100.00	\$10674.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 9840.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$ 9870.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$12805.47	
Receipts—Superintendent	160.62	
Others	60.00	
	\$13026.09	
Disbursements	\$ 18.25	\$13007.84

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$	1.55
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 81.50	
Dues paid in advance	4.00	\$ 85.50

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 3116.81	
Receipts—Dues	395.65	
Reinstatements	2.00	
Refund from A. S. D. A.	12.00	
	\$ 3526.46	
Disbursements	\$ 198.80	\$ 3327.66

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 1881.84	
Receipts—Subscriptions	284.70	
	\$ 2166.54	
Disbursements	\$ 507.93	\$ 1658.61
		\$38625.82
Cash	\$20970.17	
Bond Investments	\$17655.65	\$38625.82

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 10.

Whole No. 58.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

New Ruling Regarding Foreign Returns. In view of the fact that a ruling has been made that the Society is responsible for the safe arrival of retired books to the owner, this resulting from a loss when the S. S. Vestris went down off the coast recently, it has been ruled that returns to foreign countries must be kept so far as possible within the registry indemnity limit which is but \$9.90 on letters having a foreign destination. This works rather a hardship on our foreign membership who have books entered in the department, but they can well understand that the Society cannot take the chance of a loss beyond the indemnity limit. This exception is made to the rule, that if the foreign members will waive any liability over and above the \$9.90 on any one lot of books that several will be returned at the same time. In all our years of handling sales departments, both for this society, and others, this is the first loss we have ever had of this kind, although maybe this one will but the beginning.

Will We Make \$100,000.00 in Sales This Year? Several members have made this inquiry. We cannot just now make a definite reply, we had hoped to reach this total the last year of our five year term. But last year showed such a gain it looked like we might be able to do it this year. At present we are ahead of last year's sales for the same period, but we expect it may be next year before the \$100,000.00 mark is passed. One can never tell though, for our biggest months in sales are February, March and April, and we have all these to go thru yet. At present we have more books out among buyers than ever before in the history of the sales department. Of course if we could get some attractive books of U. S. that will sell readily we could run the total up pretty fast.

What Is Needed? This question is continuously asked. We always need U. S. We especially need these, and also could use some nice books of Confederate, on and off cover. British Colonials especially 20th century are still in demand as are French Colonials 20th. Also we can use a number of books of U. S. Revenues M. & M., they must be in good condition and of the better medium varieties.

Increasing Our Overhead. We have found it necessary to move our office to larger quarters and now have three young ladies working, this makes five (in-

cluding J. E. and Elizabeth L.). So you see that we are doing an increasing business. Even if it does not show up in sales the detail has increased because we have been serving more members this season than ever before.

Jumbo Circuits Popular. If you are a general collector or are interested in any special group of countries let us make up and send you a special large lot of books, with plenty of time to go over them. If you try this service once you will use it always.

U. S. Circuits. Many members keep asking why they cannot get these every two weeks or a month. It is impossible. We have over 30 U. S. circuit lists, and it takes several months to get around and give everyone a turn. Then too many U. S. books have to go to the branches.

Why So Many Delinquents? That is what we would all like to know. Lack of interest seems to be the greater reason. Many folks seem so busy these days that they never get a chance to get at their collections. We know of any number of members who are so engaged in business in this day of combines, mergers and extreme business competition that they have been forced to lay their stamps aside. To such members we always suggest a Life Membership, so that they will not be bothered every year for annual dues.

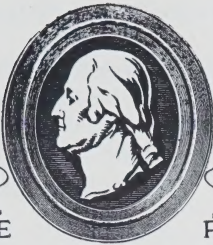
A Convention Trip. At one of the Philadelphia Club meetings Mr. Eugene Klein suggested that the annual convention in 1930 be held aboard ship while cruising in the West Indies. Sounds interesting? A convention of this kind would surely be well attended. If the West Indies trip was too unseasonable then it might be arranged to make the trip up the East Coast to Nova Scotia or some such place. Let's hear from some of you re this plan. It is well worth considering.

Stampless Covers. There seems to be little interest so far expressed relative to having this branch of our hobby developed thru the sales department. It is possible to get the entries from some but the different collecting limits of nearly every collector of them seems to differ, some want certain year dates, others certain States, etc. We are anxious to do our part if you really want to have the department handle this branch. Remember this, we have to pay our own postage charges out of commission earned, so naturally on such bulk sendings as these would consist of this must be taken into consideration.

Air Mail Unit. We hope to be able to supply books of mint or used airmails to the members of this unit. The covers do not seem popular as most of our collectors secured these while they were in use. But we could use a number of books of mint air mail stamps for circulation. If interested let us know.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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Vol. 43.

APRIL, 1929.

No. 7.

GREAT BRITAIN



Notes on the British Army Postoffice in Egypt.

1882-1885.

By DR. A. E. WHITEHEAD, F.R.C.O.

(Illustrations from the writer's collection.)

In my article on the Crimean Army Postoffice I mentioned that the stamps used there are of decided scarcity. That remark applies with even greater force to the small group of stamps which forms the subject of the present brief notes. In the case of these Egyptian campaigns (there were two, instituted respectively in 1882 and 1884), relatively small bodies of men were employed, and for brief periods; also, as stated in *The British Philatelist*, VII, 47, "The operation of the A. P. O. was limited and purely supplementary to the Egyptian offices, and the stamps so obliterated are very rare."

HISTORICAL:

I propose being very brief in the survey of events leading up to the opening of the Egyptian British Army Postoffice, and consider it unnecessary to burden my readers with a recital of the happenings which culminated in the riots at Alexandria, and, subsequently, the famous bombardment of that city by the British fleet. This was on July 11th, 1882. Although these disturbances were directed against all Europeans, the turn of events soon found Britain playing a lone hand in the quelling of the rebellion; probably this was due to her desire to keep intact the all-important trade-route and approach to India, the Suez Canal.

A British army was sent out, commanded by Sir Garnet Wollseley, the main expedition disembarking from the 16th to the 20th of August. The 31,500 men included a small detachment of one hundred Post Office Rifle Volunteers headed by Maj. Sturgeon who had been designated Army Postmaster General. It should

here be remarked that a small force from Malta—5000 only—had previously landed on July 17th, and a further number on the 24th and 25th of the same month. It is somewhat important to remember these early arrivals because of certain conjectures I shall put forward.

CANCELLATIONS:

To quote *The British Philatelist*, VII, 65: "For the first week, the then current British Penny stamp was used with a small "E" written across it in red ink, and obliterated with a pen mark. Afterwards a narrow lozenge of small dots was employed, probably a local postmark, and eventually a circular date-stamp inscribed BRITISH ARMY POST OFFICE, EGYPT, with date.



In a subsequent number of the same publication (VII, 73) a correspondent sent in a description of another postmark used during the same campaign, which the accompanying sketch would roughly represent. This was reported found on the 1d lilac, and the type will be recognized as being that of a very commonly used London obliteration. The letters stand for "British Army, Egypt."

Altogether, then, we have four obliterations reported as having been used during this first campaign:—

1. The pen obliteration;
2. The lozenge of dots (believed to be an Egyptian local cancellation); see ill. 2 a & b;
3. The circular date-stamp;
4. The upright oval, BA / E.

The writer is of the opinion, quite unsupported by actual proof, it must be confessed, that 1., (and possibly 2.) would be used on British stamps by the early arrivals mentioned above. This conjecture could be proved, or otherwise, by dated covers with these obliterations, if such exist.



Illustr. #1—Picture—the Post Boat Arriving at Assouan.

Cancellation No. 3: This, a beautifully produced obliterator, was doubtless London-made, and must have been brought out by Maj. Sturgeon and his detachment, who, it will be remembered landed some time around the 20th of August. The earliest date with this cancellation that I have is August 30th, on the Egyptian one piastre.

This cancellation was the one generally in use throughout the brief campaign, and later, by the army of occupation, at least until the end of 1882, when the operations of the Army Postoffice in Egypt ceased, it is believed. The same cancellation was again brought out in 1884, when the second of the Egyptian campaigns began. Major Sturgeon was once more in command, with a much smaller P. O. force of only twenty men. He "embarked on the 4th of March, and established offices at Suakin, Handoub, and other places." It is interesting to note that one of the outstanding features of this campaign was the belated and unsuccessful attempt to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum. This was known as the Nile Expedition, and I show a picture of the post-boat arriving at Assouan.

An interesting point about this third type of cancellation, the date-stamp, is that there are at least four varieties:

- (1) With A above date
- (2). With B above date
- (3). With C above date
- (4). With no letter above date

I have all four varieties, and would be glad to know if there are others. In all probability, these letters would refer to individual stamps among the postal clerks.

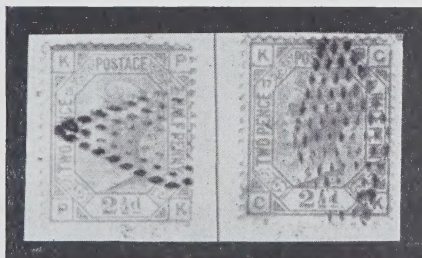
THE STAMPS USED:

According to Gibbons, these were:

- ½d. green, 1880,
- 1d. lilac, 1881,
- 2½d. blue, 1881, pls. 22, 23,
- 2½d. lilac, 1884,
- 5d. green, 1884

All with cancellation (3).

No reference is made to cancellations (1), (2) and (4) in this brief and (as I shall show) incomplete list.



a

b

Illustr. 2—Unlisted Varieties with Local Egyptian Cancellation.

In addition to the above I have:

Cancellation (2): 2½d, rosy-mauve, pl. 15 (earliest date known used in Great Britain, June 17, 1879).

2½d, blue, pl. 17 (earliest date known used in Great Britain, May 2, 1880).

The above specimens, which I have illustrated, are not "on piece" or "on cover", so the interesting and all-important date is lacking. How frequently this is the case in connection with the problems presented by the earlier periods of stamp history!



Illustr. 3. A 2½d. (Plate 20) on Piece with a Pair of 1d. Lilac.

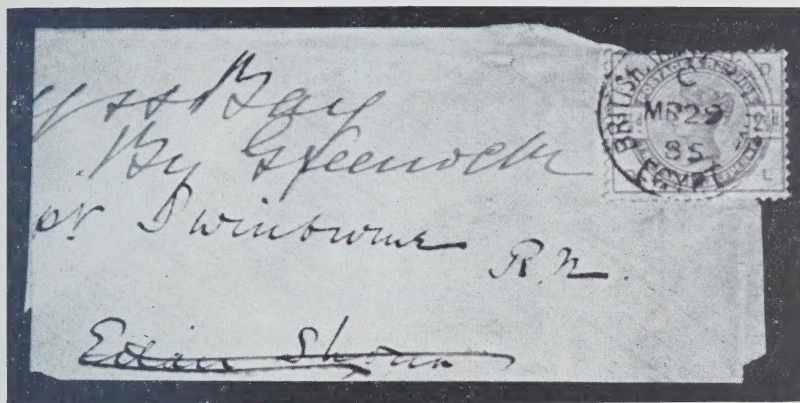
Another unlisted variety, the ½d. pl. 20, showing a very early date for this cancellation.

In chronicling the use of these hitherto unlisted varieties in Egypt, I am in no way claiming that they should be catalogued by Gibbons as such. There is no doubt in my mind that such a list as that in the red catalogue should be confined to stamps current either immediately preceding or during the period of the Post Office in question. However, if these copies which I am writing of prove not to be stray copies merely, that is, if a sufficient number are found, it may be that a sheet or more were taken into Egypt either from Malta or Great Britain, and that Gibbons' list will have to be extended. It may be that these varieties are fully as worthy of catalogue rank as the imperf. 1d. (1841) and 2d. (plate 4, 1849) listed by Gibbons as having been used in the Crimea. At least one Crimean cover is known with the 2d. imperf. and dated **two years after currency**, that is, in 1856! I have even seen the 1d. imperf. used on cover during the South African war; but that is a horse of a very different color, and will be alluded to in a later article dealing with British stamps in that campaign.

It is certainly my opinion that the varieties I am now reporting as having been used in Egypt are genuine and used in a perfectly bona-fide manner. We are well aware that there were stamp-collectors in 1882, but I seriously doubt if there were any of the kind (frequently met with to-day, alas! who make or fake all kinds of oddities in the way of covers) who would foresee the interest that these abnormally used varieties would have for philatelists of a later period.

My last illustration is of a piece showing the 2½d. lilac of 1884 used in the second campaign, very shortly after the fall of Khartoum and the death of the heroic Gordon.

At the conclusion of the 1882 campaign Sir Garnet Wolseley highly commended the Army Post Office and said that it was his opinion that "it should again be put into operation for any expedition on active service that might in the future be necessary." It was this recommendation that led to the Army Post Office of 1884-5, already alluded to; and it was doubtless remembered when the Boer War commenced in 1899, leading to the extensive operations of the A. P. A. in that lengthy and arduous campaign.



Illustr. 4. Piece with 2½d. (188A)* Used in 1885.

COVERS WANTED: May I say in closing, that I should be very glad to see covers in order to verify certain points connected with the workings of the Egyptian A. P. O.? I particularly wish to see entires or dated pieces with the 1st, 2nd and 4th types of cancellations; also those which show the 3rd type (date-stamp) with the dates of August, 1882; and lastly I would be glad to hear of other copies of the ½d., pl. 20, and 2½d. pls. 15 and 17 (and other unlisted varieties), preferably on cover or dated pieces.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: The British Philatelist, Vol. VII.

Gibbons Catalogue of the British Empire.

History of the British Post-Office, C. F. Denby Marshall.

First National American Philatelic Society Stamp Exhibition Minneapolis, Minn. Aug. 12-17th, 1929.

Every collector is invited to participate in this show. Special classes are to be arranged for every kind and type of collection. The Juvenile class, for collectors under 16 years of age, the Junior class for collectors up to 20 years of age and the Novice class are to be specially featured. There will also be classes for all the big collections and A. P. S. ribbons will be given as awards in every class.

This, the first of a series of National shows, will be historic in the annals of American Philately. Every A. P. S. member should attend and participate. Further details will be published here and entry blanks and prospectus may be had of the Exhibition Committee. Victor Rotnem, Secretary, McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.



GALLERIES PHILATELIC

*A series of tales from
album pictures*

LUDWIG van BEETHOVEN.

(1770-1827)

By JEAN SIMONDS.

"Look at the wonderful men of Austria! Look at all the finer things identified with the nation of Germany! Forget the military acts and their consequences. Look at our wonderful men, our literary figures and our musical composers." This seems to be the cry of two of the post-war series of stamps issued by Austria, and by Germany.

First to appear was a set of Charity stamps of Austria in 1922 upon which appeared the portraits of seven great musical composers, all Austrian by birth or adoption.

Probably the greatest of those pictured is Beethoven, the well known musician and composer, a German by birth but an Austrian by adoption and tastes.

Beethoven's life story is that of a great artist who was equally great as a man. Lonely, sorrowful and almost penniless most of the time his compositions speak to the world of the struggles, aspirations and triumphs of the soul. His character was a noble one which was reflected in all his music and one can love him for his goodness and purity of his soul.

His father, a good musician but very fond of drink, early discovered that Ludwig, his oldest son, was unusually gifted in music and decided that this gift was to be developed to fill his own pockets. Ludwig was allowed to go to school only as far as the public schools offered and out of school he was made to practice long hours on both the harpsichord and the violin.

This forced training while hard on the boy was beneficial to his career as at an early age he had mastered much that was of great advantage later on. At the age of thirteen he was considered a sufficiently good organist to assist in the services at court.

During this time the boy often composed pieces that were much too difficult for his small hands to reach. "You cannot play that, Ludwig," his teacher would say, and he replied, "I will when I am bigger."

Mozart's remark to friends after hearing Beethoven play was a prophecy which has come true. After playing a little Beethoven asked Mozart for a theme on which he improvised so wonderfully that Mozart listened with interest and said, turning to the other musicians present, "Mark that youth. He will give the world something worth listening to, some day." And he did.

Despite the fact that he himself became deaf when only twenty-five years of age, as the result of a cold, he gave to the world some of the best music of all times.

Beethoven's greatest contributions to the world of music were his nine great symphonies. His thirty-two sonatas for the piano and the ten sonatas for piano and violin are also models of the highest form of music, whose varied beauties it would take long to describe.

Among Beethoven's best friends was Goethe, the German poet and philosopher. The bond between them was one of rich artistic understanding. Most of Beethoven's songs were written to words by Goethe. Both men were individuals of powerful romantic feelings. They were the giants of that period of history which was to mean so much to all the world.

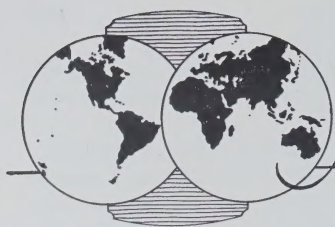
Owing to his deafness Beethoven was forced to withdraw more and more from the society of his friends and soon his notebooks were his only means of conversing with friends or with the outside world. These books have many of them been preserved and now form one of the rarest treasure in the Imperial Library in Berlin.

Forgotten by many of his friends, the worry over his nephew, on whom he had poured all his wealth of affection and most of his worldly possessions and received nothing but neglect and hatred in return, soon caused his health to be impaired. But determined to make his nephew's future safe he made one last journey in winter to the home of his only remaining brother. Returning home he caught a severe cold from which he never recovered.

On the surface, Beethoven's life seems one of loneliness and discouragement but looking deeper one finds his life's purpose in these few words which he wrote to a friend, "I will strive to do all the good I can, to love liberty above everything and even if it be for a kingdom never to betray the truth."

Spain.

Not content with issuing two commemorative sets, consisting in all of thirty-two different stamps, in December the postal authorities of this country have had the hardihood to issue a further pictorial set in connection with the exhibitions at Seville and Barcelona. It is quite plainly stated that the profits arising from the sale of this set are to be devoted to the expenses of propaganda in connection with the exhibitions. On the face of it there is no reason why Governments should not raise money in this way, and so long as collectors are foolish enough to buy them, we may expect a constantly increasing flood of such issues, to the inevitable detriment of philately. We foresee the time when commemorative, charity and other unnecessary issues will have to be segregated in a special catalogue, so that the lists of legitimate issues can be kept within bounds. (*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Feb. 1929.)



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

CURRY Every once in so often, four or five of the local fellows, members **FEED** of the Gas Stove League, get together. The Gas Stove League is to the Pacific what the Hot Stove League is to the Atlantic, only the stove gets hotter, and there is much more gas.

For many years, I always assumed that curry was so-called because it was gathered by a curry comb, or in other words, was dandruff from a horse. Then I was initiated into the League, and found that curry, prepared by the brother who spent years in the Orient, makes a meal in a class all by itself.

Then, after the meal, came cigars and the usual philatelic discussion.

* * * * *

USED Doc, called thus because he is not doctoring at present, collects them **ONLY** used only. He is a genuine dyed-in-the wool collector, who loves them for their own attractions and has no eye for the mercenary. He gathers mostly the cheaper ones, because he can get more of them. He brings up the old argument that it take a cancellation to make a stamp, while some of us say it takes one to kill one. But there is no getting away from the fact that used copies, in the kind of condition he takes them, are nice.

Making a collection of used only is no mean task, for many of the little fellows are hard to find that way.

Collecting unused is popular in America, while collecting used is more popular in Europe and other parts of the world. Unused is a lazy man's hobby, for a full purse and a little desire will bring almost any stamp, if one hunts the big dealers' stocks.

Collecting used copies means real collecting, no denying it. One can have a full purse, plenty of desire, and then he is faced with much hunting on top of that. If you don't think so, go out and try to locate a good lot of postally used Kuwait or Labuan or even the despised Indian Native States.

* * * * *

LATE If we were making a collection of used only, we would make a special **ONES** effort to gather in the current and recent issues. By that, we do not mean that we would pester the dealers to give us fine postally used copies the same time the new issues were distributed unused. There is a little corner in Purgatory reserved for the collector who wants used copies before the stamps appear, or the same time they are distributed unused.

As soon as a new or recent issue came my way, though, I would grab it. A stamp in the album saves lots of hunting later.

* * * * *

FAVORITES

While the curry was getting in its deadly work, the conversation drifted to favorite stamps. Of course, the penny black, the dollar Omaha, the Falkland queen half crown, the 10/- Niger Coast, were mentioned. These are popular favorites.

My favorites are the kind the other fellows don't like, or at least, don't know. I like the different ones, that turn up once in a blue moon. I like Pahang #26 and #27, two surcharges in search of a stamp. Paraguay 169 is another one I like. It sets you back about \$12. if you can catch up with it.

Syria 78, the Kilis issue, a rubber stamp on a piece of tissue paper, is another one that tickles my fancy. So do the Rio Hacha issues of Colombian Republic.

* * * * *

THE RARE

400

Recently it was our pleasure to appraise a collection of stamps from 1920 to 1925, including all varieties in the Scott album for that period, but four hundred. In other words, the collection included over 11,000 and needed only four hundred to complete it. Mounted in five books, it was an eye-fel, with some books lacking thirty-five and forty. The first volume, thru to Armenia, needed the most. The last volume, Salvador to Zanzibar, was a close second, also due to the orientals.

Incidentally, Salvador to Zanzibar, figured much higher than any of the others. Siberia, Transjordan, Turkey in Asia, Upper Silesia, sure do run up the catalog.

It was amazing how many low priced stamps were missing in the lot. For instance, Serbia 168 and 320, the latter listing 4c.

A study of such a collection is a liberal education in recent philately. One can learn as much from the empty spaces, as from the spaces filled.

By the way, did you ever see Turkey in Asia 301 to 304, the Greek Occupation stamps? He had one used on piece of cover—the only one which has crossed my vision. Try and get them.

Liberia 902 was another missing bird.

Mexico 934, just a little 4c official that cats \$1.50 was there—but what a time he had locating it, to complete the lot. It came much harder than the \$35. #941.

Panama 530—it cost him a dollar some years ago, and a man in Canal Zone offered ten for it. It used to list a dime when he bought it for a dollar!

In Monaco, #29 the 5 franc green listing \$4, was harder to find than the #28 listing \$20. Both are good ones, however.

* * * * *

LOOK

THESE
UP

A few months ago we ran some lists of ten good stamps to buy. In recent months, we have been unable to compile these lists for one reason or another. So many of the collectors wrote in and told us how they checked up on these numbers, we are inclined to give them a real job of checking to do. Here are some numbers taken from the want list of our friend who is 97 per cent. complete on the issues of 1920 to 1925. This stuff would mean little, if it were not for the fact that the list has been circulated fairly well all over the world, for the past four years, without success. In most cases the stamps are low priced. I am not checking the catalog however, so if I put in some rarities, forget them.

NOTE: I am NOT in the market to buy these stamps so do not send. Argentine 293, 303, 628, 675, 683, 717, 776, 831, 878, 884, 905, 907, 908, 968; Cilicia 118—cats \$2. and only exceeded in rarity by collectors who would buy it; Dominican Republic 387-388—try and get these at half cat; Ecuador 858, 862, 864 reputed to be on most lists; India Patiala 56; Japan 404—who has some dope on this one?

Strange as it may seem to the uninitiated, he needs a lot of Jugo Slavia, 509, 512, 572, 574, 575, 582, 704, 809, 810, 811, 812, 821; North Borneo 333; Roumania 763; Ukraine 266 and 289 to 292; Wurtemberg 371.

Speaking of Jugo-Slavia, my friend had a glorious time landing some of these penny rarities, and I note this year that many have hopped up into the big time. It's funny, but the numbers a big collector needs among the penny stamps have habits of jumping into the dollars.

From my own experience, I believe the above list will pay their rent in any collection. Look them over and see how many you have, then write your dealer and give him a bad hour hunting for them. If he doesn't see this list first, you may get them.

* * * * *

MEXICO The daily press is again filled with reports of a revolution bringing back to mind the days of 1913 to 1916. The stamps issued during that stormy period are an interesting lot. We followed them as they appeared, and it was great fun, even if there were a lot of them.

What will the future bring? Will we have another Victoria Torreon set, which sold at about \$6 when it first appeared, and lists \$260 to-day. Will there be another flock of G. C. M's in all colors, and \$ surcharges, or what? We prophesy that any extensive activities will bring something in the stamp line. Will it stir up new interest in the old revolutionaries?

These revolutionary issues are always a gamble. If the revolutionary party wins, the stamps are stamps. If the party loses, the stamps are labels. That's why the Crete revolutionaries, one Greek set, and some of the others land in the cheap packets.

* * * * *

GET THEM NOW

The time to get things in the revolutionary line is when they come your way. Many of the rarities of to-day were to be had at low prices when they first appeared. Mr. Howard R. Howard, a mining engineer in Sonora sent me the White Seals that came in his daily mail for a week, and some nice ones were included. Then my letter, thanking him, was returned with word to the effect that he had been killed by the revolutionary forces who attacked his mine. Such is life. Mr. Howard considered that the stamps had little value. They had gotten quite scarce by the time they reached me.

* * * * *

VATICAN STATE

Latest developments in Italy, creating the Vatican State will be reflected in our albums, beyond a doubt. Italy will probably produce a commemorative set. Spain will likely follow suit. Possibly some of the other Latin countries will do likewise. Let's hope that all of South and Central America does not commemorate the event. The Vatican State has the right to issue its own stamps, and while the Pope may forego the privilege, it is

quite likely that something in the stamp line will appear. Probably, if things run true to form, Italian stamps will be surcharged, and followed up with a permanent set. In all probability the surcharges will be good in that case. This is a guess on my part. Wait and see how good a guesser I am.

Since the Vatican State embraces but little territory, and most of the mail will be in the nature of official correspondence, the stamps will very likely be desirable. It is hardly to be expected that the State will stoop to the cancelled-to-order practice, and the issuance of huge issues for profit. One would scarcely expect it.

* * * * *

STATE

SURCHARGES

There is something in the wind to the effect that U. S. stamps will be overprinted for the various states. If this is done, it will make a sweet mess for U. S. collectors. If the entire set is overprinted, what a nice time the boys will have in chasing down forty-eight sets to the five dollar, instead of one. Will these things be in the nature of precancels, or what?

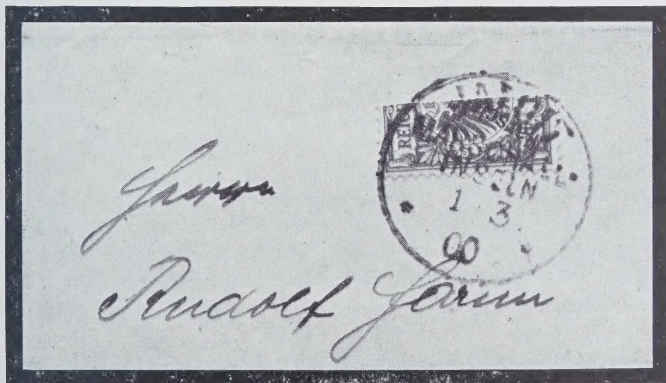
How will Scott list them. Since they have kicked Hawaii out of the United States, will they proceed to divorce the other states and list them separately, or how? They list the two Hawaii surcharges as Hawaiian stamps, which is a great blow to the insular folk, who have been laboring under the delusion that their island was a part of the United States.



B I S E C T S

by Michael Miller

MARSHALL ISLANDS.



These islands of the Pacific Ocean, formerly belonged to Germany, but were lost by it during the World War and are now under Japanese mandate. They lie

southwest of the Hawaiian Islands forming the easternmost part of that group of islands in the Pacific Ocean known as Micronesia.

This colony has a short Philatelic history under Germany and yet has a number of bisects. The first bisect issued was from February to April 1900. The 10pf. carmine of 1897 with the overprint "Marschall-Inselen" (Scott No. 3) was bisected vertically and issued as a 5pf. stamp. It is stated that not over one hundred bisected stamps were thus issued and consequently became very rare on the original postally used cover.

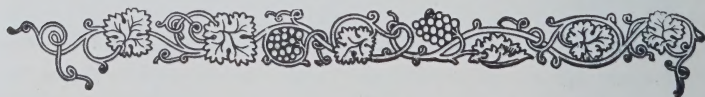


Subsequently, upon request of collectors and with the co-operation of the Postmaster similar pieces were issued but were postmarked September 25, 1900. These can be easily distinguished from those of the original and authorized issues in that the stamp bisected was that surcharged Marshall Island, (Scott No. 9), instead of Marschall Island, (Scott No. 3). The latter are made to order Philatelic covers and to a specialist collector are worth much less than the original. In fact, the original covers have rarely been offered in this country and the writer's notes do not indicate any in recent auctions, two of them, however, having been offered in Europe, one at a German sale and the other at a French sale. These stamps are not listed in Scotts, although listed by Kohl and referred to by Dr. Friedemann in his book on German Colonies.

In December, 1900, there appears to have been a shortage on some of the issues of stamps because we find quite a few bisectations. These were cancelled in December, 1900, but with the original Jaluit die, which cancellation is entirely different from that used in the first bisection. Many of these show a back stamp cancellation of Ponape and with early date of 1901. From the quantity issued in these bisections it seems that

quite a number of them must have been cancelled to order upon the request of collectors. However, they having been issued and sanctioned by the local authorities, they are consequently listed among the bisects. These bisects are very common and have been in the auction sales of various dealers.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| B-1 | Scott No. 3 —10 pf. Marshall Inselen. |
| B-2 | Scott No. 4 —20 pf. Marshall Inselen. |
| B-3 | Scott No. 9A—10 pf. Marschall Inselen. |
| B-4 | Scott No. 12A—50 pf. Marschall Inselen. |



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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

THE IDEAL of an annual National stamp Exhibition under the guidance of the American Philatelic Society is about to be realized! The Committee appointed at the Toronto Convention to devise ways and means for the annual stamp show in connection with the A. P. S. Conventions has developed a plan and set of rules under which the first show will be held at Minneapolis and with the strong support in evidence from both the dealers and collectors it is certain that the program for an annual show will be successfully carried out. Every wide awake dealer and collector knows that a series of well financed and ably organized shows will accomplish more missionary work and publicity for the hobby than can be secured by any other means. After a few years of properly conducted shows the annual stamp exhibition will be a national event and looked forward to with the same enthusiasm and publicity as is now given other annual exhibits.

THE FIRST NATIONAL A. P. S. show will be entirely under the guidance and control of the A. P. S. but to separate the financial responsibility a special corporation will be formed by the Twin City collectors and the initial expense underwritten by A. P. S. members. It is estimated at this time that \$5000 will

be ample to put on the show and of this amount \$2500 has already been subscribed and the balance will no doubt be easily raised among the membership. Under the plans that are to be followed at this and succeeding shows it is very unlikely that there will be a deficit and each year will see a lessening of the overhead as the same frames and other accessories required by the show will be available at only the upkeep expense.

THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL stamp show and A. P. S. Convention will start on Monday, August 12th and run through the week to August 17th, 1929. The show will be given in the new Hodgson Building in Minneapolis and ample space will be allowed for dealers booths along the same plan used at both the N. Y. International show and the Midwestern exhibition held at Cleveland last year.

THE CONVENTION will be held in the New Nicollet Hotel and the business sessions will be held in the mornings only.

The Committee on Arrangements named by President Wilhelm is as follows:

G. H. Burgess, Chairman; Olaf J. Olson, W. B. Kessell, George Brach, A. B. Cassell, Victor Rotnem, Philip Little, Jr.

The Credentials Committee will be:

J. B. Beals, Chairman; E. J. Gifford, E. J. Weschecke, Prof. L. D. Steefel and L. J. Rader.

SEVERAL CHANGES in the by-laws of the Society are to be proposed at the next convention and one of these will again raise the question of the usefulness of the annual publication of the Convention Proceedings. In order that the membership will be fully prepared to give a considered vote on this subject we here present the resolution to be presented by Delf Norona and some of his arguments in support of it:

Philatelic Handbooks.

In the mad scramble in late years for bargains and with the purely commercial and social aspects prevailing at our conventions the fact seems to have been lost sight of that the A. P. S. should not be merely an end unto itself but a means to an end—that of the promotion of Philately.

There is little question but that one of the most important contributions which can be made by our society to the cause of Philately is by the publication of philatelic handbooks. This matter is discussed occasionally, but one of the principal objections to carrying it into effect has been the lack of funds for that purpose. However, at the same time the convention proceedings are printed yearly and distributed to all members, and I am sure that less than one member in ten gives more than a passing glance at the proceedings before consigning it to the waste basket.

I have prepared a resolution which I intend to offer for adoption, as follows:

“RESOLVED, That the President and Secretary shall publish a verbatim report of the annual convention proceedings, and that the editing of same shall consist only of correcting grammatical or obvious errors;

"That not less than five hundred nor over one thousand copies of said annual proceedings shall be published and furnished to members desiring same on payment of the sum of fifty cents per copy, excepting, however, that not over twenty-five copies may be sent by the President to officers of the Society who by reason of their activities are entitled to the same without charge;

"That a sum of money which in the opinion of the Board shall be approximately equal to the saving effected between the cost of preparing and distributing printed copies of the said proceedings to every member of the Society and the net cost of publishing and distributing the copies mentioned in the second paragraph hereof shall be placed in a fund to be known as the Philatelic Handbook Fund and said fund shall be available for use in publishing philatelic handbooks by the Society."

Such convention doings of general interest could well be mentioned in a newsy and easily readable form in "The American Philatelist" and in that way really be of more value than by being buried in a lengthy verbatim report of the proceedings.

The suggestion has been made by one of our hardest working officers that the publication of convention proceedings could very well be discontinued entirely. Without discussing the merits or otherwise of such action, I say that the experiment of making a nominal charge will readily enable us to tell whether there is really a demand for the convention proceedings.

Several prominent members have been approached by the undersigned on this matter and without exception all heartily agree with the principle of this plan. One gentleman advises that in his opinion less than a hundred members would be sufficiently interested to order a copy of the proceedings.

In the meantime will you give this your deliberate thought and let me have your candid opinion as to the advisability of this plan? If you would prefer receiving the convention proceedings free instead of seeing a fund created for the publication of handbooks, don't hesitate to say so, for only in this way can the desires, not only of those who regularly attend conventions, but the sentiment of the membership at large be ascertained.

Respectfully,

DELF NORONA (A. P. S. No. 4826).

TRIBUTE was paid, albeit unconsciously, by the Pan American Airways, Inc., to the part stamp collectors have played in the development of the airmail service when they thoughtfully prepared and carried 4000 covers on the first north-bound Panama flight for the many cover collectors that they knew were taken by surprise on this occasion. These covers could have been sold to any number of dealers for a tidy sum but the contractors very decently offered them to collectors at the actual cost price of 28c each. When the soulless corporations begin looking after the collectors wants without charge it is a sure sign that the hobby is making headway.

WALVIS BAY, on the west coast of Africa, is not a possession of the United States as was stated in the article by Michael Miller on the bisects of German

South West Africa in the March issue. Mr. Miller confused the "U. S. A." on the map, standing for Union South Africa with Uncle Sam's initials and asks that this correction be made.

THREE STAMP EXHIBITIONS await A. P. S. members traveling through Europe this summer and each will be well worth while seeing. Bremen, Germany will have a German Colonial show May 18th-26th and during the same week there will be a big international exhibition at Havre, France. Danzig will hold an international exhibition during July 7th-14th and as "Sports Week" is to be celebrated at the same time visitors will have an opportunity of seeing the old free city at its gayest period.

THE IDEA of a Convention aboard ship brought us many letters of approval but with the suggestion that a trip to the Tropics in mid summer would be just a shade "too hot!" This brings us back to the plan of the pre-convention trip suggested by Mr. Bush, sailing the Great Lakes instead of the tropic seas. All those planning to attend the Minneapolis-St. Paul convention should keep this voyage in mind. Rates and details will be given later.

THE HON. E. R. ACKERMAN, at the request of the Board of Vice Presidents, has consented to represent The American Philatelic Society in matters of legislation affecting stamp collectors that may come before Congress and his name appears on the record of the Ways and Means Committee in the matter of the amendments now being proposed to the Tariff Law. The Society is fortunate in having so able and distinguished a representative at Washington and it is certain that the interests of stamp collectors will be watchfully guarded in the future.

REVIEWS.

DIE ENTWERTUNGSSTEMPEL NEAPEL by Ing. Vincenzo Vittozzi (Published by Die Postmarke, Kollingasse 2, Vienna, Austria. Price 2.50 Schilling, post free.)

A German translation by Dr. Rudolf Mendl of the excellent study of Vittozzi on the cancellations found on the stamps of the kingdom of Naples. Well illustrated and with a definite allocation of the cities using the "Annullato" types.

STAMP COLLECTING, WHY & HOW, by Prescott H. Thorp. (Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 West 47th St., New York City. Price \$2.50, post free.)

A straightforward propaganda for the hobby that, written with a romantic pen, will please the advanced collector quite as well as the novice. Next to Mr. Warren's more extensive work this is unquestionably the best effort to popularize the hobby in this country thru a book and is deserving of the best support of the collecting body.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

THE FAMOUS PANAMA AIR STAMP.

Introductory.—Through the kindness of Mr. Chas. DeLagneau, we are in a position to give information concerning this “newest-of-the-new” Air Stamp. The details are taken direct from a Canal Zone newspaper, but unfortunately the name of it was not given. I believe it is the “Star and Herald”

First Article, (showing the preliminary uncertainty.)

“Following the publication yesterday by the “Star and Herald” of an Associated Press dispatch reporting that the U. S. Air Mail Law prevents carrying mail from foreign countries, Isthmian officials were perplexed as to what was the real position. Interest here in the matter was such however that the matter was broached at yesterday’s cabinet meeting, and the Foreign Minister was authorized to make inquiries in Washington, resulting in the following reply received last night from Doctor Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama’s Minister in the United States: “Washington, February 6th. “J. D. Arosemena, Foreign Minister, Panama. “In view of the fact stated in the cablegram of Your Excellency, the State Department took the matter up with the Post-Office Department which replied that as Lindbergh’s flight is in the nature of an experiment, his plane will carry only mail from the United States, but that, after flights of a permanent character are arranged, the planes will bring and carry all kinds of mail. (Sgd) Alfaro.”

“J. D. McGregor, vice-president of the Pan-American Airways, was unable to give out any definite news on the matter when queried last night. He indicated that he had sent a cable to the States and that he expected a reply with definite information last night or to-day. Up to the time of the receipt of the cable from Minister Alfaro, Panamanian Officials had hoped that some way would be found to assure the dispatch of air mail from Panama on the first northward journey of the Pan-American Airways by plane. In effect, in an interview late yesterday afternoon Don Jose Maria Goytia, director general of posts and telegraphs, indicated that in spite of the uncertainty existing then his department was still proceeding with the necessary preparations.”

Second Article (showing how they really did go).

“That Colonel Lindbergh and his Sikorsky carrying the first airmail from Central America to the United States was to be accompanied by another aviator and plane carrying some of the mail when he left this morning was learned last night from the Pan-American Airways. The excessive weight of the mail from both the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama caused the representatives of the Air Line to dispatch another plane along with the one piloted by Lindbergh

in order to share the load. Captain Merritt will pilot the Sikorsky chosen to accompany the one which brought down the first airmail last Wednesday.

"After overcoming last minute difficulties which caused a rapid interchange of cables between Washington and Panama, the Panama Republic's first international air mail left for the Atlantic side at 10.10 o'clock last night in a special railroad motorcar and at 5 o'clock this morning will be delivered to the Pan-American Airways pilots at France Field.

"At 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, too late for the evening train, Don Jose Maria Goytia received the news that the difficulties had been solved and that he was to take the necessary measures to have the mail dispatched and delivered at France Field on time. Immediately the postmaster requested that a special railroad motorcar be placed at his disposal and in this he left for the Atlantic side last night accompanied by Carlos Ortiz, high post-office official. The two mail sacks carried over from Panama City in the special car last night are said to have contained a total of 5734 air mail letters, including 567 registered letters. Their total weight is 31,840 grams. To this will be added the mail posted in Colon, where a large number of letters were mailed.

"The original estimate of 500 pounds of mail was found to be only one-half the cargo of mail which reached a weight of over 800 pounds last night. It was estimated that the mail consisted of approximately 50,000 letters and cards. Both the U. S. Mail Planes were duly cleared from the Port Captain's office just as ships are cleared and were made ready for their hop-off at daybreak this morning. Director of Posts, C. H. Calhoun and Cristobal Postmaster Gerald Bliss were to be on hand at France Field to turn the mail over to the respective pilots. The Colon Postoffice received a total number of 7,054 letters up to 7 o'clock last night, which were packed in two sacks both of which weighed 105 pounds, Panama City sent 5,734 letters which would mean practically double the Colon load."

The total number of the special Panama Airmail stamps printed was 50,000 of which about 36,000 were sold and on February 28th the remainders, 140 sheets, were destroyed by burning. About 12,000 covers bearing these stamps were carried by the northbound airmail and of these 4000 were carried by the Pan American Airways for sale to collectors at the cost price, 28c each. The distribution of these was completed on March 31st. Out of the 500 sheets of the Panama airmail stamps there were two found with surcharge inverted and of these 200 stamps 180 went on airmail covers and only one mint block of 20 remains unused. A detailed account of this air mail surprise will be given next month.

U. S. AIR MAIL POUNDAGE REPORT.

There were 475,931 pounds of mail carried over the 23 Air Mail Routes in the United States during the month of January, 1929, according to preliminary figures made public by Postmaster General New. This is a decrease of 65,630 pounds of air mail over the amount carried for December, 1928, but an increase of 331,642 pounds over the amount carried for January, 1928.

Tabulated figures, showing the poundage for the 23 routes in operation, follow:

Routes	Mileage	POUNDS		
		November 1928	December 1928	January 1929
Boston-New York	192	6,933	8,344	7,727
Chicago-St. Louis	278	6,923	7,185	5,952
Chicago-Dallas	1,509	25,769	29,813	23,808
Salt Lake-Los Angeles	600	43,066	65,624	50,478
Salt Lake-Pasco	530	16,544	20,238	15,235
Seattle-Los Angeles	1,099	15,467	20,267	17,145
Chicago-Minneapolis	503	8,875	14,003	9,307
Cleveland-Pittsburgh	123	12,126	11,962	10,445
Cheyenne-Pueblo	199	6,766	8,099	7,176
Cleveland-Louisville	345	6,248	6,262	6,668
New York-Chicago	772	105,293	126,179	128,085
Chicago-San Francisco	1,918	112,187	142,897	118,507
New York-Atlanta	763	16,688	20,906	21,490
Albany-Cleveland	446	10,225	7,679	8,134
Dallas-Galveston	318	3,267	3,846	3,691
Dallas-Laredo	423	5,614	6,736	6,064
Atlanta-New Orleans	483	4,096	4,352	4,462
Chicago-Cincinnati	270	4,910	5,286	6,243
Atlanta-Miami	622	0	5,841	6,083
Great Falls-Salt Lake	489	4,165	5,121	4,163
Chicago-Bay City	522	8,829	8,693	7,533
New Orleans-Houston*	319	0	0	1,097
Chicago-Atlanta	785	1,076	7,779	6,438
	13,058	424,465	537,113	475,931

Scheduled Daily Mileage 30,863.

*Begin operation January 23, 1929.

No wonder ordinary flights are not back-stamped.

AN ADVENTURER PASSES.

Baron Ehrenfried Gunther Von Huenefeld, one of the three men in the airplane Bremen, which was the first to accomplish without a stop the westward crossing of the North Atlantic, died recently after an operation in a Berlin Sanitarium. The following details of his recent Eastern flight will be of interest.

Baron von Huenefeld, arrived in Calcutta on the 27th of September, in a Junkers monoplane, the "Europa," on a flight from Germany to Tokio. 46 cards were carried showing Calcutta cancellation 28th September and cachets showing, BARON HUENEFELD, in purple, Europa over wings in green, and Calcutta-Bangkok in red and BARON HUENEFELD, in red.

Owing to unfavorable weather, the "Europa" was delayed till the 31st September, so a further 47 cards have a Calcutta cancellation 30. Sept., with cachet: BARON HUENEFELD in purple, and Europa over wings in green. All of these cards were carried to Tokio, and are cancelled with a Japanese inscription and "TOKIO 18 OCT."



F. S. EATON, Chairman and Auctioneer, 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.
 DELF NORONA, Secretary-Treasurer, 95 Granville Ave., Beckley, W. Va.

UNIT AUCTION

An Illustrated Catalog of the VIIIth Stampless Cover Unit Auction sale will be sent any A. P. S. member on receipt of ten cents. (Unit members will receive this with the May Bulletin.)

If you also wish a copy of the Unit Bulletin "Stampless Covers" add twenty cents to your remittance. Address the Chairman and Auctioneer.

Combination of 5 or 10 With the Town Name.

There are several combinations of the numerals 5 and 10 with the town and state names, all being of the CP (Plain Circle) Type. There are not many definite styles of postmarks, although many differ considerable in details such as size, shape or letters, inclusion of name, etc.

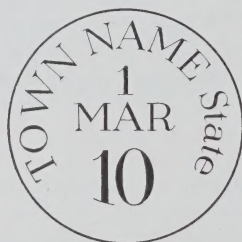


Fig. 40



Fig. 41

In Figure 40 the numeral is on the inside of an imaginary circle continued along the base of the town and state name, where the latter is given. In Figure 41 the base of the numeral is on an imaginary circle extended along the top of the town name.



Fig. 42

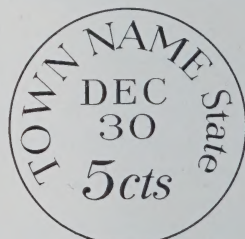


Fig. 43

Figure 42 is similar to Fig. 41 but with the inclusion of the word "Cents" or "Cts." In Figure 43 the "5 cts" or "10 cts" appears in a straight line and does not follow the curve of the town name.

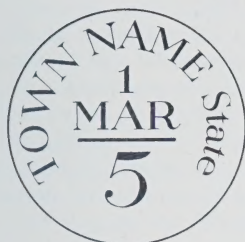


Fig. 44

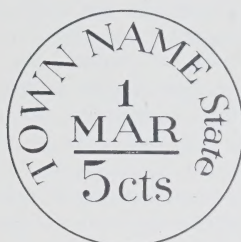


Fig. 45

Figure 44 is similar to Figure 40, except that a "denominator" appears between the date and the figures of value, and Figure 45 is the same as Fig. 43, but with a "denominator."

Figure 46 is not so frequently seen. In it the town name is clockwise, the state name counter-clockwise, and the value "5 Cts" or "10 Cts" is on the inside. According to our Descriptive System, Figure 45 will be listed—

Type CP—TOWN NAME/State (5 Cts)



Fig. 46

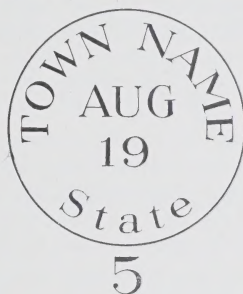


Fig. 47

Fig. 47 is the CPE Type—a plain circle containing the town and state name, but with the figure of value "5" or "10" on the **outside** of the circle but attached to the postmarking stamp, in other words the numeral is not separately struck.

Will the good members of the Unit who have reported unlisted items and made corrections to matter appearing in previous articles, keep up the good work? The purpose of the Units is to provide a medium for the study of some definite phase of Philately, and nothing contained in these articles is to be considered as the last word on the particular subject covered. In submitting designs not listed here, do not at this time report the 5's and 10's used in connection with the Marine group (Ship, Packet, Steam, etc.) nor with those found on Confederate stampless covers.

SOME RAMBLING OBSERVATIONS.

The use of the term "stampless covers" was a happy thought on the part of its inventor. They had previously been referred to as covers without stamps or covers before stamps, yet, while "stampless covers" is euphonious it does not perhaps completely and fully describe the interests of our Unit. We are not very much interested in modern stampless covers as early stampless covers and **early** is but a relative term. **Early postmarks** is another good definition, but to my

mind "Early American philatelic history" is the best. It is not only the actual postmarks stamped on the envelope or letter sheet with either a metal or wooden handstamp which we collect, but manuscript notations by the postal authorities are also of interest; items which may be conveniently placed in an album such as a "post bill," an illustration such as that of some post office building as it existed in the years gone by or of a cancelling stamp; and again, and most important of all, the securing and compiling of laws, rules and regulations governing the conduct of the postal establishments, whether public or private, as well as anything shedding light on the whys and wherefores of our early philatelic history.

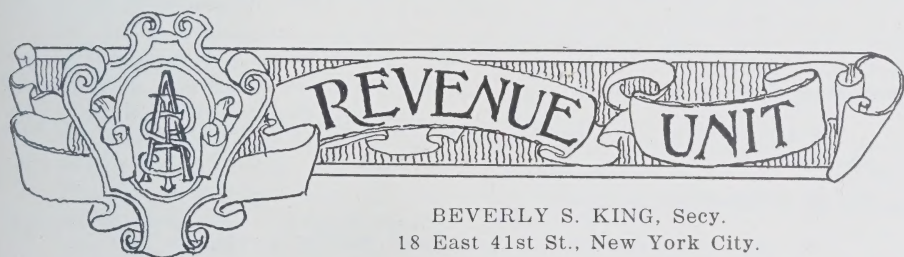
Note that I say, "Early American **philatelic** history" rather than, "Early American **postal** history." There is a distinction. Have you ever been in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress? An attendant takes the reader through a series of passages, up one elevator and down another until you come to the Holy of Holies, the strong room surrounded by thick iron bars and for all the world reminiscent of a county jail. If my memory serves me correctly a turn-key locks the door behind you—however, I am not quite certain of this! At any rate, a courteous gentleman asks the visitor to sign the register and makes inquiry as to what line of research you are interested in. I recall that on being asked this question I promptly answered, "Early American postal history." "Well, that is certainly a very wide field," was the reply. It flashed on me then and there that it was **philatelic** history I was after, for the philatelist is not interested in those phases of postal history which do not bear on our stamps, postal markings, and the like.

The extent to which an item of postal history may also be one of philatelic history (if it be so at all) depends altogether on how much it tells about a given philatelic item. For instance, it would not interest us at all to know what salaries the various postmasters received for their services (that properly being a matter of postal history), but if they were paid on a commission basis in proportion to the amount of postal business done, as in fact they were, then that would interest us. But why? For the reason that by comparing the salaries of postmasters in various towns and noting the fact that at a given period the postmaster at the city A received five times the pay of the postmaster at the town B, it would then follow that the postmarks at B should be roughly five times as **rare** as those of A at that particular time, whether A be a brilliant Windsor Locks canal boat and B just a little old unnoticed manuscript town. Further, in this connection, we have compiled tables of all cities in the United States with a population of 5,000 and over from the earliest Census records down to 1860. A comparison of the relative sizes of cities and towns should generally correspond and serve as a check upon the tables of salaries of postmasters. The final test, however, would be the relative frequency with which the various town postmarks will actually be found.

On making this statement to a keen philatelist he immediately came back with, "Yes, but there will be cases where the hand of Fate laid aside quite a bunch of letters from a single correspondence written from a certain town, C, and their postmarks will be far commoner than those of the town D of equal size. So these figures are not dependable." This is true, but it will apply primarily to the case of smaller towns as the law of averages will even things up in the case of larger towns, and the Census figures of towns of say 5,000 and over would be a fairly accurate guide toward determining relative frequencies. In spite of this, there is one large city whose postmarks are very elusive. We have a theory as to the reason it is so, but just why this should be, as well as ever so many other questions which will come to the mind of the collector, is something for the serious philatelist to answer. By "serious" we do not necessarily mean a col-

lector with a fat pocket book or large checking account and by reason of such the object of attention of certain fawning dealers, but some bright chap with a ready imagination and willing to exercise his brains a little.

Common large town postmarks do not appeal to the average collector, yet a mighty interesting task is that of listing the postmarks of the large cities of the stampless covers period. A check list of all postmarks, various styles of town postmarks as well as numerals, paid, frees, and so on of about ten or twelve of the large towns of the period in question would by no means be impossible to complete. In the January, 1929, issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist a member of this Unit has taken the lead in giving a tentative check list of the Washington, D. C., postmarks, and we expect to follow in these columns shortly with a list of New Orleans.



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

Minor Varieties of the \$1.00 Values.

Written for the Unit by PHILIP E. HAMILTON.

There are a number of minor varieties and re-cuts on the one dollar values of the first issue that I would like to call to the attention of the Revenue Unit members. If you will carefully check the following, I feel quite sure you will find copies among your own stamps showing plainly these slight differences:

First: The \$1.00 Life Insurance:

Recut line directly under bust of Washington, extending from about the middle of top bar of the letter "E" of "Life"; that is, beginning directly above the place indicated, and extending around the bottom of bust to a point opposite the extreme end of "E" of "Insurance".

Also, in the triangle directly across from "U" of "Revenue", three lines forming said triangle have been recut and extended at bottom of same across inner frame line to touch outer frame line directly across from the top of the letter "E" of "Revenue".

Also, in triangle directly below the above triangle, or opposite "c" of "Insurance", four lines within triangle are recut, only three of which cross inner frame line and meet outer frame line.

Second: \$1.00 Manifest:

Recut lines in both triangles same as in \$1.00 Life Insurance.

Also, same as to lower, but no lines across frame line to outer frame line in upper triangle.

Also, same as to lower, but only one line across upper inner frame line to outer frame line.

Also, same as last, but one recut line extending without line of triangle and joining triangle to main ornament underneath label containing "Manifest"; also another line extending part way across space towards same.

Also outer frame line of entire upper right triangle recut, with original line showing faintly outside recut line at right.

Also recut line above "U" of "U. S." in upper label.

Also all three outer frame lines of upper left triangle recut and two lines of lower left triangle recut.

Also outer line of lower part of right upper heart recut.

Following varieties having minor differences in upper left triangle:

- (a) four perpendicular lines,—two very fine and two heavy,—one, second from outer very heavy,—two inner very fine.
- (b) one fine line, outer,—and one heavy, inner. No lines inside latter.
- (c) bottom frame line recut.
- (d) lower part of right outer frame line recut.

Third: \$1.00 Passage Ticket:

Same as \$1.00 Life Insurance, and also some of first issue Manifest but not all.

Fourth: \$1.00 Inland Exchange:

In upper right triangle there is a small ball cut making an "o".

Fifth: \$1.00 Conveyance:

At the upper part of the right outer frame line appears the rare slip of the engraver. From the top down this slip measures exactly three millimetres and is about $\frac{1}{4}$ millimetre outside the true outer frame line. Undoubtedly due to the engraver's tool slipping. I have seen but three copies of this slip or double engraving, though others may be found. The outer frame lines of right triangles have also been recut, without extension of lines across inner line to outer frame line.

Sixth: \$1.00 Power of Attorney:

Left part of upper frame line shifted or recut,—I am not certain which,—but about seven millimetres of the outer frame line is affected.

Also upper part of right frame line has been recut.

Right part of lower frame line recut.

Seventh:

All lines of upper right triangle recut, with one line extending beyond outer frame line, on inside of triangles.

All lines of lower right triangle recut and extend to outer frame line.

Line outside upper left triangle recut for $4\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres, but not quite joining upper label.

Circular outer line above star at right recut.

Two lines cut at right angles above little ball at left lower corner.

In all the above varieties exist where the little balls are doubled or shifted, and some few with lines recut in balls.

I trust that a check up of the above varieties among collectors will bring to light other recuts that I have overlooked.

ODDITIES.

One of the most pleasurable phases of stamp collecting is checking over one's specimens or duplicates, looking for oddities. This phase does not often come to the junior and not as a matter of fact to the senior collector either unless he gets a real "Kick" out of his stamps. But when that point is reached and he reads or is told of some interesting "oddity", he immediately looks to see whether he hasn't a copy of it also. And if he does discover it or something near it, he gets a real thrill. We have had it and we know.

* * * * *

Mr. Don R. Bennett advises us that he has a copy of the 25 cent Entry of Goods, with the double line at the top, it is one of a pair, imperf. He also discovered that his collection contained a strip of five of the 50 cent Mortgage showing the diagonal crack. Who else has them?

He sends for inspection a block of six 50 cent Mortgage, perforated, showing on two stamps a short straight line starting at the "R" in the lower label and running diagonally down towards the right to the "E" in "Cents" of the stamp below. This is a new one to us.

Mr. J. H. Train also sends us the lower of the two stamps mentioned above, with the scratch (or crack?) across the margin and ending at the "E" of "Cents".

Another interesting stamp Mr. Bennett submitted was the \$5.00 Probate of Will, perforated, with a straight marginal edge at the left.

* * * * *

Speaking of the cracked plate varieties of the 50 cent Mortgage,—Mr. William O. Case sends on a copy from his collection showing the upper part of the vertical crack.

Mr. Case sends two other stamps, a 2 cent Proprietary and a 10 cent Certificate, the former in blue, perforated, with a double transfer in the lettering of the lower label. It is not the clearest example of the Proprietary D. T. but it is all there. The 10 cent Certificate shows a scratch starting under the last "T" of "Certificate" and extending down across the border to the perforations.

Mr. Train has uncovered a 2 cent U. S. Int. with a scratch running from the "O" of "Two" across the margin and into the adjoining stamp on the left.

* * * * *

Mr. Henrie E. Buck sends us a perforated 5 cent Inland Exchange with a white dash or line over the top bar of the numeral "5", this occurs over each of the four numerals and he says it is constant on five copies that he has,—or rather had,—for he very kindly gave me one of them. Who has a duplicate either imperf. or perf.?

* * * * *

There is an interesting double transfer in the $\frac{5}{8}$ cent block, 1914 issue, that we don't think we have mentioned. Practically the entire upper part of the stamp is doubled,—the border, the words "Proprietary", "United States", and the shift also shows in the numerals " $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

* * * * *

Mr. Eugene N. Costales shows us a perf., 3 cent Proprietary, 1st issue, with a horizontal stitch watermark,—not yet listed, but it will be.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BELGIUM. As forerunners of an extensive series of new designs, eight low values and four high value stamps have just been received. The small denominations are surface printed in the usual size with the central design, a lion rampant, surrounded by an oval, inscribed "BELGIQUE" at top, "BELGIE" at bottom, numerals of value inclosed in circles at lower corners. 1c orange, 3c violet brown, 5c slate, 10c olive, 20c violet, 25c red, 35c green, 50c blue. The high values are engraved and the same designs as Type A59, just about twice the size in area, 10f brown, 20f green, 50f magenta and 100f carmine lake.

CEYLON. Once more we have to use the same phraseology in stating that an additional value has been added to the current series, Type A46, 2R. red and green, on script watermarked paper.

COSTA RICA. Taking their queue from Guatemala we have a new provisional stamp from this country in which five different types of numeral are used in the first printing. This first setting is type set and of the rarest type there are only five in the sheet in the upper right corner. The second setting was lithographed and they used the rare type of numeral of the first setting for the entire hundred subject plate. Therefore, as the difference between the two printings is very minute, the rare type "5" from the first setting can be only distinguished when in a horizontal pair with type "4". Type A62, 2 col. carmine surcharged in black "CORREOS 5 CENTIMOS" in three lines with five different types of the numeral.

EGYPT. In the early part of February a new four value set was issued in honor of the birthday of Prince Farouk. They are upright oblongs in shape with a three-quarter portrait of the young prince, inscribed at bottom, "PRINCE FAROUK 1920-1929". Their sale, we understand, was restricted to a maximum of seven days. As usual the stamps are entirely sold out and a considerable premium is charged for quantity supplies. 5m. violet brown and black, 10m. red and black, 15m. ultramarine and black and 20m. greenish blue and black. We are indebted to Ch. Tsopolidis for this data with examples.

ERITREA. Type A86 of Italy has been overprinted "Colonia Eritrea" in one line in black, 7½c light brown.

Type A85 of Italy has been overprinted "ERITREA" in black, 1.75L. deep brown.

FRANCE—Offices in Morocco. The complete current series of semi-postal air post stamps, Types SPAP1 to 10 have been overprinted in either red or blue with the word "TANGER". As we understand it this was a very short issue and quickly sold out.

FRENCH GUIANA. We have just received a set of entirely new designs but similar in general characteristics to those previously issued, 1c violet and green, 2c red and green, 4c brown and red violet, 5c dark green and orange, 10c lilac rose and brown, 15c yellow brown and orange, 20c blue and olive green, 25c red and brown. Narrow upright oblongs, inscribed "GUYANE FRANCAISE" in two lines at top, value in lower left corner, central design, a native archer, 30c dark and light green, 40c red brown and gray, 45c yellow green and brown, 50c dark ultramarine and gray, 65c orange brown and green, 75c indigo and dark green, 90c carmine and orange, 1f. violet and brown, narrow horizontal oblongs, same inscription at top, value at lower right corner, central design, natives in dugout shooting the rapids. 1.05f. red and olive, 1.10f. brown and red violet, 1.50f. dark and light blue, 2f. green and red, 3f. red brown and red violet, 5f. violet and green, 10f. dark olive and blue, 20f. indigo and orange, narrow horizontal oblongs, single line inscription at top, value in lower left corner, central design, government building and palm trees.

GIBRALTAR. Two color changes have just appeared in the current issue, heralding, we presume, a new set. Type A14, 1sh. olive and black, Type A15, 2sh. red brown and black, script watermarked.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND. Types A85 and A86 of Italy have been overprinted "SOMALIA ITALIANA" in two lines in black, 7½c light brown, 1.75L deep brown.

LIBIA. Type A85 of Ital yhas been overprinted "LIBIA" in black, 1.75L deep brown.

Type A86 of Italy has been overprinted "LIBIA" in black, 7½c light brown.

Air Post Stamps, Type AP2 of Italy, overprinted "LIBIA" in black, 50c rose red and 80c dark violet and red brown.

MONTSERRAT. Due to the reduction in postal rates, two color changes have just taken place. We now have Type A6, 1d rose red, and 1½d fawn, script watermarked.

NORWAY. In order to dispose of the current stocks of postage due stamps, Type D1, they have been overprinted "POST FRIMERKE" in black and sold for regular postage usage. We understand the complete series has been overprinted but so far we have only seen the 1o gray and 4o magenta.

PANAMA. A hurried provisional airmail stamp was recently issued to frank letters carried by Colonel Lindbergh on his recent flight to Miami. A new and so far unissued special delivery stamp showing a postoffice clerk, riding a bicycle, was used for this purpose, 10c orange surcharged in blue, "CORREO AEREO" at top, a monoplane in center with the numerals "25" at each side and "VEINTICINO CENTESIMOS" at bottom.

PARAGUAY. A change of color has been added to the current series from this country and another value has been issued with the "C" overprint, Type A49, 1.50p. pale violet, Type A50, 2.50p. bistre overprinted "C" in black.

PERSIA. An additional value has been added to the current series, Type A41, 2 Kr. violet.

PERU. The presumably current 20c blue, Type A85 of the 1924 series has just been received in a new color, 20c yellow.

POLAND. An additional value has been issued in the new eagle type as chronicled last month, 5gr. purple.

PORTUGAL. Nine additional provisional surcharges have been issued since last month's chronicle. It is about time for them to run short of stamps and we predict a large new series, of the same designs but new colors. Type A64, 16c on 32c deep green, 40c on 50c yellow, 40c on 60c blue, 40c on 64c pale ultramarine, 40c on 75c dull rose, 40c on 80c violet, 40c on 90c chalky blue, 40c on 1E. gray violet, 1.60E on 2E slate green.

RUSSIA. Two new highly colored Child-Welfare stamps have recently been issued. They are horizontal oblong in shape, two lines of Russian inscription at top and numerals of value in lower corners. The central panels are views of industrial and agricultural life. 10+2K. olive brown and red brown (interior of machine shop), 20+2K. olive brown and light blue (harvesting wheat).

SALVADOR. An entirely new and unexpected provisional has just arrived, Type A109, 5c olive black surcharged in red with the numerals "1" in upper corners, "UN CENTAVO" at lower center and the original numerals and value barred out.

SIAM. Another satang value has been added to the set now in use. Type A25, 80 satang blue and gray.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA. To complete the current series of postage due stamps the ½d green and black, Type D2 of Union of South Africa has been overprinted "S. W. A." in black.

TRANSJORDANIA. The current series of regular postage stamps, Type A2 and A3 have been provisionally overprinted with the Arabic equivalent of the words Postage Due and some values have been surcharged as well. Of the two high values only 5,000 copies were issued and it is said that only a small quantity of these were actually sold at the postoffice, the balance being destroyed. 1m. on 3m. rose, 2m. Prussian blue, 4m. on 15m. ultramarine, 10m. red, 20m. on 100m. light blue and 50m. claret.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Postage Due Stamp. Slowly but surely they are completing the current series. We now have Type D2, ½d green and black.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. 1d rose red, Type A10 with script watermark has just recently been reissued in a very much darker and brighter color.

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PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

The 1929 Precancel Catalog.

C. J. HOHENSTEIN.

Over in England, according to Stamp Collecting, some collectors call the appearance of the new catalog, "the season of the catalog carnival." And some collectors are suspected of twirling their thumbs from right to left to the tune of a paraphrased ditty, "Hey diddle, diddle, the cat solves the riddle of what's jumped over the moon; the specialists look to see what they've caught, and what's the next country to spoon." That's putting it composedly.

In our country a part of this "carnival" consists in reviewing the catalog in the press with approval and disapproval, praise and dispraise. Not so bad a practice, as it tends to be an incentive for the publishers to improve the next issue.

In general the 1929 Precancel Catalog presents a respectable appearance, from a certain distance. It is 700 pages strong, nearly 100 pages more than last year. That represents a deal of compiling. It also reflects to some extent the proportions of our young hobby. We like the inclusion of an index to the early bars, though it is still incomplete. We also make obeisance to the very formidable staff of state and city editors listed. With such able assistance the publishers can surely put forth a man-sized opus in every respect. We wonder, though, why Wisconsin and its editor are omitted from the roster. It had been our impression that the late LaFollette was the only thing expatriated from that section of the country.

Paging the catalog proper, a number of features disclose themselves as poignantly disappointing. One of these is the omission of the compound perforations in city types. There were thousands of them known before the time of going to press. Yet in every stamp paper we meet with an advertisement of the catalog as "listing all known varieties". Certainly we favor vesting this precancel omniscience with the catalog editors. Let's have it properly exercised. There may be reasons for this omission, but they certainly do not justify the general disappointment it must create among collectors. Too bad.

Pricing precancels is a moot subject and always will be. Certain it is that there are thousands of instances throughout the volume that are simply arbitrary or guesswork, some priced too high, others too low, and some about right. And the bureau prints, wow!! They have gone on a characteristic caprice again. It is our opinion that the rotary press perf. 10's are commoner than the corresponding denominations of the flat press in the current series. The former, excepting the 7-8-9, have been printed from the rotary presses for a longer time than from the flat press. Owing to the increase in the parcel post business, for example in

the last three years over against the first three years of the new series, they have been used more than the earlier flat press items referred to. Comparatively the prices set on these items from cities not using bureaux reflect rather the opposite. In some sections the perf 12's and 10's show an upward trend. That's gratifying. They have had a long rest and can afford to resume their Alpine climb. It also breaks the monotony. New York 140a has reached the pinnacle, first in the Upper One Hundred.

As long as the Gates system of listing is employed, it should be closely adhered to wherever used on the handstamps. This isn't the case at present. The electros should be uniformly listed as major and minor varieties throughout, including the Commemoratives. This is only consistency, the opposite of which we still meet with all too frequently in the catalog. We would like to look for the dues in the same place under the type on which they occur; for example, perf 11's right after the offsets; ditto the old rotary 10x11 just before the old 10x10's.

A very annoying and quasi unpardonable defect are the typographical errors. The type jumbling of last year's Jacksonville Ills. is improved upon, but now it breaks out in the bureaux of Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Not so good also is the employment of the alphabet in numbering a city's major varieties, as 12x-y,-z etc. This is the clutter, if not the bunk, or, if you like it creamed a la collegiate, it tends to perturb the esthetic equanimity. There is no state entirely free from these "xyz" letters and fractions. Our present system of numeration is comprehensive enough to enumerate by it all our major precancels for some time. We suggest revision here before the many compounds come in, making suitable allowance for eventual pop-ups later on, and thus eliminate or reduce to a minimum this chromatic enumeration.

We read with still a perceptible nod of approval Mr. Bates's urgent appeal to collectors to submit to him or to the state editor, for inspection and recording, all unlisted varieties they may have. Fine! We have been doing it for years. BUT when these aren't included in the catalog, what's the use? Last year in February and March the writer submitted in person some 700 or 800 unlisted specimens to the Rotnem Stamp Co., for inclusion in their next issue. We had written to a number of postmasters to ascertain the authenticity of some apparently dubious items, had mounted and annotated the stamps to lighten the work of the chronicler, had seen them taken down on the catalog dummy by a responsible party, and then lo and behold, nine to ten months later they're not in the catalog. We haven't heard the alibi, nor do we care. But at this rate we prefer to spend our time and effort making new additions to our collection rather than to repeating the above process. Perhaps others have had similar experiences in their efforts to co-operate. There seems to be something rotten in Denmark, and it isn't cabbage either. Nevertheless we are not calamity howling, but joining in the appeal that unlisted items be sent in for listing. The writer does not know Mr. Bates personally, but has reason to believe that he is a reliable man. Besides we have all been indoctrinated with the ethics of the game. So you can depend on it that your stamps will be returned to you if you enclose the postage. You know we need a catalog, and a reliable one, for our hobby. Neither the exclamation "Great Scott" nor that of "Great Rotnem" applies to the present issue. The co-operative system is at present the best solution towards getting a serviceable catalog, and "the will of the collectors will and must prevail," the editors promise us. So let's do our bit in this direction, and once more we respectfully suggest that they bring the next catalog actually and fully up to date in commensuration with their promises and advertisements and our expectations, and "damn the cost" (if Mr. Southgate permits the theft of his phrase) of a few pages and a few dollars.

BUREAU PRECANCEL NOTES.

By DR. W. I. MITCHELL,

1644 Visalia Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

Due to preparation of the 4th edition of the "Bureau Catalogue," which appeared the last of January, the writer has been unable to get these monthly notes in for the last three months, but now we shall hope to be able to furnish the new issues chronicle regularly. As we take it for granted that all collectors interested in Bureau issues have the new catalogue, we shall list herewith everything that has appeared since the catalogue was printed, and hereafter the new issues as they appear.

The following have made their appearance since the last of January:

Old Types, Compound Perforations: Binghamton, N. Y. 1c; Birmingham, Ala. 10c; Fort Worth, Tex. 1c; Grand Rapids, Mich. 1c; Houston, Tex. 10c; Nashville, Tenn. 4c; Springfield, O. 2c and Waterloo, Iowa 1c.

Old Type Coils: Oklahoma City, Okla. 1c; Providence, R. I. 10c; Reading, Pa. 1c; Seattle, Wash. 1c and Syracuse, N. Y. 3c.

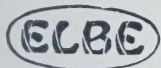
Standard Type Ordinaries: Atlanta, Ga. 1½, 6 and 10c; Baltimore, Md. 1c and 9c; Beloit, Wis. 1c; Boston, Mass. 1½ and 6c; Brooklyn, N. Y. 1, 1½, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10c; Buffalo, N. Y. 1c; Cincinnati, O. 1, 3 and 4c; Columbus, O. 10c; Dallas, Tex. 3c; Davenport, Iowa 1c; Denver, Colo. 1c; Detroit, Mich. 1½c; Indianapolis, Ind. 4c; Memphis, Tenn. 10c; Milwaukee, Wis. 2c; Nashville, Tenn. 1½, 2 and 3c; New Orleans, La. 2c and 4c; Omaha, Neb. 3c and 4c; Richmond, Va. 6c and 9c; Saint Louis, Mo. 3c and 10c; Saint Paul, Minn. 1c and 10c; San Francisco, Calif. 1c and 1½c.

Standard Type Coils: Boston, Mass. 1½c; Cincinnati, O. 1½c; Dayton, O. 1½c; Des Moines, Iowa 1c; Detroit, Mich. 1½c; East Point, Ga. 1c; Indianapolis, Ind. 1c; Los Angeles, Calif. 3c; and Saint Paul, Minn. 1½c.

The new standardized type does not seem to be holding out very satisfactorily, as many copies with over or underinked impressions which blur the letters, causing several to resemble errors, have recently been seen, and it would not be at all surprising to see another change to a different style of type.

Bill Bloss says in the A. P.: "Our paragraph (on precancels) was written for the PURE purpose of starting an argument." And virtue, as usual, had its reward.—Precancel Bee.

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..BRITISH COLONIALS..

Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated.
Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is some months since I first drew the attention of the readers of this column to the tendency of certain of the Colonies to withdraw many of the higher values, and that in my opinion the chances were in favor that this action would become more general, and that collectors of the African group might safely anticipate the gradual elimination of many of the existing duties. In this connection I am informed that Gold Coast has destroyed all the high values of the old set. This leaves the 5/- of the new set the highest duty in this Colony, which is an important point to take into consideration. Of course it's still possible that the higher values to the present issue may be added, and I await developments with interest.

Of the duties recently destroyed I am of the opinion that the 15/- Die II will turn out the best, and is well worth picking up. In block form it will be a mighty good number.

Along with this information I have a copy of the official Crown agents to the effect that certain of the current Gambia high values are to be withdrawn, and also several of the lower values are also to be discontinued, so the fact seems to be very definitely established that the African group is in for many changes. It will be a welcome relief for new issue subscribers not to have to take care of so many stamps with a high face value.

I will go one step further and predict that this curtailment is apt to spread until the entire British Empire is affected. Of course this is not all going to happen in the immediate future but the wide-awake collector will do well to take this possibility into serious consideration.

I wish to draw the attention of collectors of South West Africa to two pair of dues the scarcity of which is only realized by few. I refer to the 6d setting VI, Scott's #367-368, and to the 6d setting VIII Scott's #383-84 the Southwes, variety. Of the two the first are by far the rarer, and while priced at \$4.00 for the pair, I note Gibbons lists them at 30/- a pair, and they are proving a very elusive pair to locate. The dues of South West Africa provide many surprises and prizes, and I advise all interested in this Colony never to overlook a chance of adding any of the dues to their collections. The second pair referred to has just been raised to 10/- in Gibbons Stamp Monthly (March number) and is another pair worth a bit of trouble acquiring. This pair enjoyed a very brief existence and is missing in many a collection of considerable importance.

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THE GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB held their 39th Annual Banquet at Hotel Cleveland March 16th and was well attended—as usual quite a number of out of town members were present. In the afternoon there was a stamp bourse with the banquet at 7 P. M. Our President, Mike J. Lloyd, presided as toastmaster. After the speechmaking was over, back to the stamp books again.

Following the banquet, tables were provided for ladies who wished to play bridge. At 11:30 the ladies and their escorts departed, but our old friend Louis and several of his old time friends stayed on till the “wee sma ’ours o’ the morn’”. You know how it is when old friends meet but once, (I should say twice a year, that includes the A. P. S. Convention), they always have so much to say and do. We are already planning for our next annual—the 40th. It is going to be a real humdinger—what more can be said?

Our club rooms are at 2077 E. 4th St., Room 700, The Prospect 4th Bldg. Meetings every Friday 8 P. M. Stamp collectors are always welcome and are made to feel at home. There are no hi-brows in the club.

Our charter member, W. W. MacLaren, has opened an office in the same building and is going to confine his business to stamp hunting, buying and selling collections; a general wholesale business—no packet or regular counter trade. Mr. Jacques Rottner, our late Secretary, has enlarged his stamp shoppe in the Schofield Building. Mr. Strasser, the first-day air-mail man, has moved down town to 317 Superior Building where he will show a full line of his favorites—also a general line of stamps for Junior and Senior. Surely the stamp business is picking up in Cleveland.

* * * * *

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, Chapter No. 61, Life Chapter No. 7.— Officers for the year 1929: F. C. Bold, President; W. L. Ragsdale, Vice President; J. M. Stahn, Secretary and Treasurer; C. W. Arp, Financial Treasurer; M. Michaels, Sergeant at Arms; H. A. Muth, Sales Manager.

Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of every month, Room 54 of the City Hall. All visitors are cordially invited to attend and a hearty welcome is assured.

Mr. A. H. Wilhelm having held the office of President for a period of seven years, upon his retirement the members presented him with a gold fountain pen. Mr. Sig Hertzman very ably outlined the work done by A. H. Wilhelm, his untiring efforts in the promotion of philately and then made the presentation.

On March 18th we are going to have a movie and talk given by the Boing Air Transport Company, they plan to have several of their fliers with us that evening and we look forward to an occasion of real philatelic history, as this is the first occasion that their films have been exhibited. We understand that they will try and grant any request from other societies, so here is an opportunity for the various organizations to communicate with the Boing Co. for a date.

On March 23rd we will celebrate another mile-stone of history; it being our fourteenth birthday as a philatelic organization. A banquet will be held at the Hotel Bellevue and we will have Postmaster Harry L. Todd as our guest and speaker.

Mr. H. Wiener has exhibited several countries from his 19th century collection; Mr. A. H. Wilhelm his collection of U. S. Departments, which is about 95.

per cent. complete in Proofs, Essays, Specimens, Errors and superb O. G. singles. Mr. Julius Loeb his 19th century U. S. a truly magnificent collection of cancelled copies showing all the varieties that he could find in both listed and unlisted specimens.

The Secretary is not a "NATIVE SON" having arrived via the "Golden Gate" about two years ago, so here is a word for the "Wild and Woolly West." Philately is deeply intrenched in all the leading cities of the coast, there are any number of remarkable collections here in San Francisco and the writer has been most agreeably surprised to find such a wealth of material. Yours in Philately.—JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secy., 640 Turk St.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER No. 18, American Philatelic Society, was called to order in the Club Room of the Philadelphia Stamp Club at 8.30 p. m., Feb. 27th, by President Philip Dengler.

A telegram of acceptance from Mr. Harry M. Konwiser of New York, who was put in nomination for the office of Director at Large of the National Society at the last meeting, was read by the secretary.

There being no other business, the President introduced the visitors from New York (Messrs. E. B. Power and Frank L. Wilson of the Stamp News and Mr. Jos. Hoffman) and asked them to address the chapter or (preferably) exhibit something.

Mr. Power responded by exhibiting the highly specialized collection of the Four Cent Green, manufactured by Mr. Paul Wise. This valueless collection (fortunately) stands alone: the outstanding rarity being the "Missing Perf." A few words on the merits of the Stamp News concluded Mr. Power's entertainment, which was much enjoyed by those present.

Mr. Hoffman exhibited a fine collection of "Paquebot" covers, which included items from nearly every country. Also some recent purchases, including a complete sheet of the 3 cent, 1869.

Mr. Wilson was so busy trying to collect enough subscriptions to pay his fare back to New York, that he was unable to exhibit.

The very fine collection of United States in mint singles, strips and blocks, belonging to Mr. Gordon F. Bottomley, was then exhibited by Dr. E. Lindauer. This collection, which starts with the 1890 issue, is almost complete in singles, pairs and blocks of four up to the newest commemoratives. All the stamps are perfect mint copies and beautifully centred. Artistic effects and novelty in mounting has been especially considered and the collection gained considerable applause on that account.

An A. P. S. Circuit, brought by Mr. Lauren Tremper, was thoroughly picked over for "sleepers" and among other transactions, your secretary observed some in Pre-cancels!

There were about 30 members and visitors in attendance.

Being unable to find a date in March which does not conflict with a local auction or other philatelic activity, the President cancelled the March meeting. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, April 18th, 1929, when Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr. will exhibit "Something of Interest."—H. PEYTON HOPKINS, Secretary, Chapter #18, A. P. S.

OAKLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Meeting held on February 14th, with approximately forty present. Among the guests were: Mr. A. H. Wilhelm and

H. W. Doscher, of San Francisco, and Mr. Clement Ernst, of Seattle. There were some fine U. S. Revenue collections on display, notably the collections of Mr. Wilhelm and of W. W. White. Mrs. Stanford sent down for the club's inspection a copy of the 35th edition of Scott's catalog, 1877, which made us all regret that we did not have a grandfather who collected stamps. Mr. Milt Summers bought a membership in the American Philatelic Society—for 10c.—HARRY E. GRAY, 1711 Webster Street, Oakland, California.

THE MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB, Detroit, Michigan.—On Saturday evening, March 2nd, the Club held its annual election in the Club's room in G. A. R. Building. Some fifty members attended and it was a lively affair. The results are as follows:

President, Horace Hartwell, succeeding Harry Carter;
 Vice President, Charles C. Keller, re-elected by motion;
 Secretary, Alex M. Livingston, re-elected by motion;
 Treasurer, Z. Dworkowski, succeeding Horace Hartwell;
 Board of Trustees: Dr. H. Preston Hoskins, Chairman, re-elected; Louis A. White, Associate, re-elected; Seth E. Andrews, succeeding F. Bott.

This Club has made a fine showing last year, it has now over a hundred and fifty active collectors, many delinquents were dropped. The new officers are progressive and their intentions are to work together, and build up a bigger and better Club. Several new ideas are being worked out by the Board of Trustees, which will greatly benefit the Club.—HERMAN W. BOERS, Dep't of Publicity.

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March 1st, 1929.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$10674.66	
New Memberships	100.00	\$10774.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 9870.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$ 9900.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$13007.84	
Receipts—Superintendent	187.38	
Others	60.00	
	\$13255.22	
Disbursements	\$ 150.00	\$13105.22

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 1.55
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 85.50	
Dues paid in advance	16.50	\$ 102.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 3327.66	
Receipts—Dues	148.03	
Reinstatements	4.00	
Interest on Bonds	33.33	
	\$ 3513.02	
Disbursements	\$ 274.16	\$ 3238.86

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 1658.61	
Receipts—Subscriptions	101.97	
Interest on Bonds	16.67	
Advertising	665.00	
	\$ 2442.25	
Disbursements	\$ 1188.58	\$ 1253.67
		\$38375.96
Cash	\$20720.31	
Bond Investments	\$17655.65	\$38375.96

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Official Expert, Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 7.

March 1, 1929.

Applications Pending.

Barr, Jas. T.
 Baciocchi del Turco, M.
 Baumann, Perry H.
 Bennett, Fredk. Z.
 Barnou, Edw.
 Bryant, R. B.
 Carroll, Kenneth D.
 Case, Warren
 Chenoweth, Raymond A.
 Chulik, Arnold J.
 Citret, Harry
 Cobb, Floyd L.
 Costanzo, Estelle
 Deuel, Geo. E.
 Divers, Frank R.
 Dixon, A. A.
 Eastman, L. E.
 Fast, John E.
 Forster, M. H.
 Fox, Geo. R.
 Fraser, Dr. Wm. F.
 Grant, Horace M.
 Hassan, Wm. J.

Hertsch, Arthur
 Jones, Grinnell Jr.
 Kingdom, Geo. D.
 Knoche, C. H.
 Larson, Harry P.
 Lawrence, R. G.
 Loving, Dr. A. S.
 McGoff, Martin A.
 Meyer, Dr. R. C.
 Michler, Henry W.
 Moore, Douglas
 Nelson, N. M.
 Newell, A. B. Jr.
 Parsons, Theron E.
 Phil. Club of L. Angeles
 Powell, Dr. Cuthbert
 Sanborn, Norris H.
 Sauer, F. C.
 Sleeth, Dana
 Solomon, Burnes
 Spencer, Mrs. G. H.
 S'Renco, Fred E.
 Stahl, C. F.

Steele, H. G.
 Steger, Lenore E.
 Suarez, Victor M.
 Taylor, Geo. C.
 Telford, Mrs. W. S.
 Tendick, Lloyd B.
 Trotter, Mrs. Wm. H.
 Tsopolides, Christopher
 Van Der Wee, E.
 Walton, Wm. C.
 Washburn, A. Mc C.
 Hudgens, Lenhardt K.
 Mitchell, Harvey A.
 Lee, John W.
 Schuneman, A. W.

Reinstatements Pending.

Burckel, Christian E.
 Gerbeaux, Henry P.
 Power, E. B.
 Wortman, Jacques

New Applications Posted.

Aleon, A. P., 94 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J. 47; Sales Mgr.; Persia-Bagdad Co., 210 5th Ave., New York. By Ellis Russell #7445.
 Angelides, Antoine N., Galata, Box 274, Constantinople, Turkey. 50; Stamp Dealer; Theo. Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris. By A. H. Wilhelm #6372.
 Avella, Cesare, 521 Grand St., New York City. 52; Clerk; Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City. By Gregory Mozian #8372.

- Beck, Wm. H., 4502 Mainfield Ave., Baltimore, Md. 41; Elec. Engr.; Perry Fuller, 22 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. By J. E. Guest #4215.
- Boddie, John B., 1532, 176 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. 42; Lawyer; Caspar Staub, 140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Briddell, York, Box 668, St. Petersburg, Fla. Legal; Supt. Const.; Baynard Cook, St. Petersburg, Fla. By W. A. Bogert #3559.
- Buck, Elizabeth Lee, 24 Beach Drive, St. Petersburg, Fla. Legal; Clerk; A. E. Newman, Times Pub. Co., St. Petersburg, Fla. By W. A. Bogert #3559.
- Cobb, Kenneth R. Jr., 400 W. 118 St., New York City. 36; Trav. Salesman; Edmond Kelly, 26 Beaver St., New York City. By Will H. Fedder #4458.
- Crouch, Geo. Hopkins, 137 Victoria Rd., Cambridge, England. 26; Government Research; Stanley Gibbons Co., 391 Strand, London. By J. E. Guest #4215.
- Davis, Wm. S., 2431 13th St., Moline, Ill. 25; Draftsman; A. D. Webster, 1505 5th Ave., Moline. By W. C. McAlister #7246.
- Day, Prof. Wm. B., 715 S. Wood St., Chicago, Ill. 58; Col. Prof.; Ref. requested. By Richard L. Mitchell #5943.
- Ellis, Frederick Kimball, 561 New Britain Ave., Hartford, Conn. 23; Furniture Salesman; Hartford Credit Rating Bureau, Hartford. By Buell A. French.
- Erhart, Herman A., 409 Norton Bldg., Louisville, Ky. 34; Architect; H. G. Whittenburg, 320 S. 6th St., Louisville. By W. E. Greenaway #8214.
- Felter, Carroll S., 1000 Loyola Ave., Chicago, Ill. 48; Mgr. Wholesale Dept.; Max Steiner, Chicago Trust Co. By Henry Lacks #9996.
- Fisson, Gaston, 93 Rue Americaine, Brussels, Belgium. 48; Merchant Tailor; Director Phil. Soc. Brussels. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Foster, A. G., 527 E St., Oxnard, Calif. 41; Supt.; Ben S. Virden, Oxnard, Calif. By A. W. Bloss #3566.
- Gatchell, L. B., 41 Grand Blvd., Binghamton, N. Y. 27; Adv. Mgr.; LaForest Brown, 29 Lathrop Ave., Binghamton. By John Hartwig #9891.
- Glaser, Daniel E., 2310 Spruce Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 43; Cashier; Frank Young, 24th & Jackson, Kansas City, Mo. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Gregg, B. L., 468 E. Main St., Ventura, Calif. 45; Atty. at Law; Julian Hathaway, Ventura, Calif. By A. W. Bloss #3566.
- Hansen, Frank O., 1232 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 25; X-ray technician; Dr. Jos. I. Anton, 472 E. 48th St., Brooklyn. By Alfred Neilson #2792.
- Hatch, M. F., 617 N. Clark St., Appleton, Wis. 44; Secy.; G. H. Schmidt, Appleton, Wis. By W. O. Theide #3541.
- Hatfield, Paul A., 231 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif. 42; Stamp Dealer; B. W. H. Poole, 620 Washington Bldg., Los Angeles. By J. J. Russell #7370.
- Hobbs, Perry M., 11015 Lake Ave., Cleveland, O. 31; Sales Engr.; Chas. Eisele, Card Bldg., Cleveland, O. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Hughes, Jas. R., 790 Riverside Drive, New York City. 51; Engineering; M. Ohlman, 116 Nassau St., New York. By Vahan Mozian #2279.
- Judd, M. Hubert, Dalton, Ga. 42; Pet. Prod. Distributor; Walter M. Jones, Dalton, Ga. By W. F. Goerner #553.
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- Moore, Clarence E., 122 Mulberry St., Rochester, N. Y. 57; Supervisor; J. B. Boss, 1127 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Nideffer, R. R., R. D. #2, Ventura, Calif. 44; Farmer; Chas. F. Reed, Saticoy, Calif. By A. W. Bloss #3566.
- Perrine, Miss Billie, 24 Beach Drive N, St. Petersburg, Fla. Legal; Executive; Edw. M. Fisher, St. Petersburg, Fla. By W. A. Bogert #3559.
- Peterson, B. D., 434 Aster St., Laguna Beach, Calif. 63; Real Estate; A. B. Marshall, Laguna Beach. By P. A. Coppard #3790.
- Ree, W. R., Box 156, Saticoy, Calif. 31; Ranching; A. R. Baker, 20 S. Chestnut St., Ventura, Calif. By A. W. Bloss #3566.
- Scott, Jos. W., Box 681, Cent. Sta., Toledo, Ohio. 46; Draftsman; P. J. Kranz, Gardner Bldg., Toledo, O. By M. C. Van Buren #9337.
- Spann, Wm. Wells, 5811 Mercedes St., Dallas, Tex. 34; Clerk; E. L. McQueen, 914 Jackson St., Dallas. By Elizabeth L. Guest #6124.
- St. Petersburg Stamp Club, Edw. M. Fisher, Pres.; W. A. Bogert, Secy., 137 Third St. North, St. Petersburg, Fla. By D. W. Martin #3760.
- Summers, Milt, 1711 Webster St., Oakland, Calif. 37; Printer; A. E. Davies, 380 14th St., Oakland, Calif. By Oakland Phil. Socy. #9341.
- Turner, Edw. H., 212 ibbs St., Maumee, O. 45; Life Ins.; Toledo Stamp Co., Toledo, O. By M. C. Van Buren #9337.
- Ventura County Phil. Socy., B. L. Gregg, Pres.; A. G. Foster, Secy., 527 E St., Oxnard, Calif. By A. W. Bloss #3566.
- Wait, Landon C., Box 642, Santa Paula, Calif. 36 Linotype Opr.; L. A. Smith, Santa Paula, Calif. By A. W. Bloss #3566.
- Wixon, Barnum B., Box 119, Bancroft, Mich. 14; Student; Guaranteed by Ida M. Wixon; Fred Clough, Bancroft, Mich. By H. A. Davis #1925.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 3896 Hileman, Capt. Jos. L., 38 Ashley St., Hartford, Conn. 50; U. S. A.; W. C. Phillips, Hartford, Conn. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- 7063 Pasadena Stamp Club, Chap. 53, Paul E. Harrison, Pres.; Adelbert Porter, Secy., 712 Garfield Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. By A. Porter #7747.
- 5810 Proessel, Frederick P., 2304 Sedgwick Ave., New York City. 28; W. C. Phillips & Co., Hartford, Conn. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- 4718 Rogers, Paul A., Tuscarawas, Ohio. 42; Office Mgr.; C. W. Schneidler, Tuscarawas, O. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- 1354 Stebbins, Edw. S., 320 Oak Grove St., Minneapolis, Minn. Legal; Architect; Philip Little, Jr., 2319 1st Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. By G. H. Burgess #7102.
- 8938 Wick, O. C., 452 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 25; Executive; F. W. Noske, Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. By H. A. Davis #1925.

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 10205 Andrews, Alexander B., 239 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
 10206 Bachand, Jos. A., 2300 Loring Pl., New York City.
 10207 Bandi, Francis J., 1204 N. Madison St., Bloomington, Ill.
 J10208 Brown, Taintor, 1225 S. 5th St., Springfield, Ill.
 10209 Charnley, Wm. H., 210 E. Washington St., Goshen, Ind.
 10210 Connor, W. A. H., 6043 Harwood Ave., Oakland, Calif.
 10211 Cutler, Dr. Elliott C., Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O.
 10212 Davis, Edgar B., 1403 W. 51st St., Kansas City, Mo.
 10213 de Rennes, Leao, 1430 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
 10214 Doerer, Fred R., 167 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
 10215 Evans, Lindsey H., R. F. D. #5, Moorestown, N. J.
 10216 Fay, George H., 42 Trinity Pl., New York City.
 10217 Harrison, Edw. E., 802 W. 4th St., Sterling, Ill.
 10218 Heberger, Morton F., 1964 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
 10219 Hubbard, W. Hustace, Box 195, Elizabethtown, N. Y.
 10220 Hunt, Wm. S., 368 Hillside Pl., South Orange, N. J.
 10221 Iken, Arthur H., 2002 27th St., Kenosha, Wis.
 10222 Jarvis, W. E., 2300 W. 25th St., Fort Worth, Tex.
 10223 Jones, Chas. W., 423 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 10224 Leech, Francis B., 900 "F" St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 10225 Leitao, Santos, R. 7, Setembro 57, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 J10226 Lewis, Leonard H., 325 Jefferson St., Marshall, Mich.
 10227 Lewis, Leslie W., 8 Fairview Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 10228 Ludington, N. J., 19 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
 10229 Magendanz, Johannes, 3 Hopper St., Utica, N. Y.
 10230 Memphis Stamp Club, Chapter No. 89, Memphis, Tenn.
 10231 Metzger, Edgar L., 2650 Accomac St., St. Louis, Mo.
 10232 Mortenson, C. E., 966 Frazer Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 10233 Mozian, Herant, 195 Jackson Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
 10234 Muirhead, C. B., 8 Wells Block, Calgary, Alta., Canada.
 10235 Newcomb, Alma A., South Brewer, Me.
 10236 Nicklin, John W., 818 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 10237 Oesch, Ernest H., c/o Mindano Estates Co., Padada, Santa Cruz, Davao, Phil. Islands.
 10238 Olsson, John H., Drottninggatan 156, Helsingborg, Sweden.
 10239 Randall, George D., c/o Standard Oil Ltd., Miri, Sarawak.
 J10240 Rankin, Herbert E., 2327 Prince St., Berkeley, Calif.
 10241 Rudisill, Dr. A. W., 1074 Pattan St., Memphis, Tenn.
 10242 Schwerin, Ellwood Wm., Oakdale, L. I., N. Y.
 10243 Selman, Chas. A., 655 10th St., Oakland, Calif.
 10244 Shallcross, Saml. M., Bellefonte, Pa.
 10245 Shekerjian, Maj. Haig, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 10246 Smith, Geo. H., 44 Cornelia St., Plattsburg, N. Y.
 10247 Smith, K. H., 3925 Muriel Ave., Cleveland, O.

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 10249 Squire, Howard W., Waterville, Lucas Co., Ohio.
 10250 Stege, Geo. W., 716 Mercantile Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
 J10251 Stern, Howard, 255 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 10252 Stevenson, Wm., Hillcrest Mines, Alta., Canada.
 10253 Waste, W. E., 60 California St., San Francisco, Calif.
 10254 Wright, George C., 904 Bayridge Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 10255 Young, Fred S., 501 Couch Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Reinstated.

- 812 Holmes, Joseph, South Main St., New Berlin, N. Y.
 1080 Holt, Dr. John M., 20835 Sherman Way, Owensmouth, Calif.

Resignations Accepted.

- 6454 Appleton, Col. H., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
 9349 Corley, A. A., Washington, D. C.
 5386 Frost, Alice L., Boston, Mass.
 8166 Roth, Peter, Bloomfield, N. J.
 8923 Sague, Alan T., Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.
 5453 Sperling, E. M., New York City.
 9034 Wolfgang, Geo. R., Letonia, Ohio.

Resignation Received.

- 2889 Baer, John P., 305 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

New Life Members.

- 453—10233 Mozian, Herant, 195 Jackson Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
 454— 9273 Percival, Dr. M. F., 2332 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

New Chapter.

- 10220 Memphis Stamp Club, Chapter No. 89, L. P. Wulff, Pres.; Mrs. Ellen Jorgensen, Secy., 113 N. Belvedere St., Memphis, Tenn.

Replaced on Roll.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 7839 Baker, E. C. | 8084 Taylor, E. H. | 8602 Griffith, Chas. |
| 9749 Boden, Erich | 9508 Windsor, Austin | 5761 Helm, Gustav Jr. |
| 8210 Carter, E. Loring | 3158 Bolaffi, Alberto | 8663 Rogers, Stephen C. |
| 7061 Cassinis, Gaspare | 5190 Robinson, R. W. | 6427 Byland, R. M. |
| 9884 Eid, Alf. | 8572 Baxter, K. E. | 9778 Tavender, E. R. |
| 7737 Heroy, W. H. | 9031 Wendell, Oliver H. | 4440 Ward, D. M. |
| 4837 Kaufman, L. P. | 5095 Arnold, A. S. | 9625 Barthel, Leo |
| 9898 Le Gallez, M. | 6752 Arnold, A. F. | 9802 Ljunghadl, Sture |
| 8063 Marshall, Wm. C. | 2399 Emmert, W. H. | 7405 Butler, Wm. |
| 2909 Scharschmidt, S. | 2347 Ernst, Michael | |

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Membership Summary.

Membership February 1, 1929	3869
New Members	54
Reinstated	2
Replaced on Roll	29
	3954
Resignations accepted	7
Total Membership March 1, 1929	3947

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.**CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.**

San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 16, 1929.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Society:

The forty-fourth Annual Convention of this Society for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be called to order at Minneapolis, Minn. on Tuesday the thirteenth day of August, 1929 at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

G. M. Brack, St. Paul, Minn.; W. B. Kessel, St. Paul, Minn.; O. J. Olson, St. Paul, Minn.; A. B. Cassell, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Burgess, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. Little, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.; V. W. Rotnem, Minneapolis, Minn.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials:

J. B. Beals, St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Gifford, St. Paul, Minn.; L. J. Rader, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. D. Steefel, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. J. Weschke, Minneapolis, Minn.

Convention Headquarters: New Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

NOMINATIONS.

By Chicago Members, Oct. 1928:

For President, Gustave M. Mosler, Ohio.

For Vice Presidents, Dr. C. W. Hennan, C. F. Mann, A. F. Boehm, all of Illinois.

For Director at Large, A. H. Wilhelm, California.

By Garfield-Perry Stamp Club:

For President, Gustave M. Mosler, Ohio.

For Vice Presidents, Dr. C. W. Hennan, C. F. Mann, A. F. Boehm, all of Illinois.

By Lincoln's Home Philatelic Society:

For President, Gustave M. Mosler, Ohio.

For Vice Presidents, Dr. C. W. Hennen, C. F. Mann, A. F. Boehm, all of Illinois.

By The Denver Stamp Club: Endorsed the Chicago nominations and nominated for re-election:

Holland A. Davis, Secretary, Colorado.

Howard H. Elliott, Treasurer, Massachusetts.

G. C. Cuenod, Intl. Secy., Texas.

Rev. C. C. Silvester, Director at Large, Pennsylvania.

By the Cincinnati Philatelic Society: Endorsed the nominations of Chicago and Denver.

By The Tucson Stamp Club: Endorsed Chicago and Denver Nominations.

The following nominees of the Denver Stamp Club withdrew their names:

G. C. Cuenod, Intl. Secy., Texas.

C. C. Silvester, Director at Large, Pennsylvania.

By the Philadelphia Chapter No. 18, which is also endorsed by the Oakland Philatelic Society, and (on account of Messrs. Cuenod and Silvester not allowing their names to be used for re-election) by the Denver Stamp Club nominated the following ticket.

For President, Gustave M. Mosler, Ohio.

For Vice-Presidents, Dr. C. W. Hennen, Illinois; C. F. Mann, Illinois; A. F. Boehm, Illinois.

For Secretary, H. A. Davis, Colorado.

For Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Massachusetts.

For Intl. Secy., Eugene Klein, Pennsylvania.

For Directors at Large, A. H. Wilhelm, California; H. M. Konwiser, New York.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Members are requested to notify the Secretary of any irregularity in the receipt of the American Philatelist. Requests for change of address should be received by the Secretary not later than the 15th of the month preceding the date of publication of the issue with which it is desired to have the change effective.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

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Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.

Sales Department **NEWS**



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 11.

Whole No. 59.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

A. P. S. Specials: A. P. S. special numbers of publications seem to be in style, we have the Stamp News and Mekeel's Weekly. It now behooves the many other publications to do their part toward the Society and get out a special number. There is no reason why the APS should not have 10,000 members if properly made known to the many collectors. These special publications have much to do with increasing the membership. Try and get the application from that collecting friend today, it will be easier now.

Special Jumbo Circuits: This plan is still growing in favor. Just think you can have a package of 20 to 50 books of stamps sent direct to you with permission to keep the necessary time to go over them and then return direct to us. This gives the general collector a wonderful opportunity to fill in the blank spaces. We can send smaller special circuits of just certain countries as those books accumulate. Can send most anything but U. S. Of which we are of course short.

Stampless Covers: We are sorry there has not been enough response to our offer to circulate these to warrant us preparing the special facilities for entering. Maybe after this Unit has developed further some plan can be worked out. We are here to serve. Also for the Air Mail Unit, we would be glad to receive and circulate only to collectors of Air Mail adhesives books of that class. Air flown covers are pretty heavy mailing and few members like to pay the return postage for the few they can find. We do not recommend the entering of covers, but we can use the adhesives.

Another Exhibition: We are certainly glad to note that the Twin City members are going to stage a real stamp exhibition next summer. That's fine. If they follow the plan of the Midwest Exhibition held last June they will be following the plan that was successful. These regional exhibitions will surely help out the local situation in any city. Why not see what can be done in your own locality, toward staging one next winter.

Elizabeth L. Turns Recruiter: It does not pay a non-member to come to the Sales Department office, for they either give Mrs. G. their application or never come back. She absolutely insists that they must join and they usually do. Being located centrally downtown a collector is apt to stray in any time and when he does you can bet the first thing that is asked of him is that he join the A. P. S. Dealer, members, why not ask your callers to join this great Society?

Branches and Local Societies: To the branches we would say try and make your branch 100 per cent. A. P. S. members. It can be done. Of course you will always have some local collectors who will hang back until the last but if a determined effort is made to get all in they will come in. Try this plan out. To the local societies who are not now branches, why pass up this chance of affiliating with this Great Society?

Needed for Circulation: If priced right we can profitably circulate books of the following. British Colonials 20th; French Colonials 20th; South and Central American 20th. United States postage and revenue and U. S. Colonials; also could use some nice M&M stamps. We are not at present in need of books of a general nature that contain the ordinary run of stamps and total net under \$10 we at present have a surplus of these. We do not recommend entering more unless they are priced at reduced attractive prices.

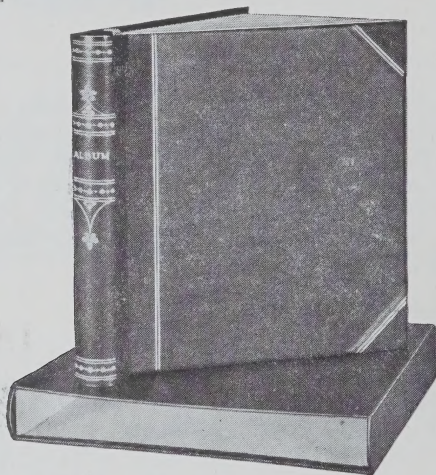
Are Books Purposely Held Too Long? Every so often we get a letter from some member "bawling us out" because his books have been so long in circulation. Please understand that it is not profitable to us to have to hold books in circulation at all. We have to pay out of our own pocket the postage that takes books out to buying members, therefore it would be to our interest to retire books early, even though sales are small. We hate to do this, so we keep them going out and out again, and finally retire if we just cannot make satisfactory sales. In our opinion a book that makes six circuits and does not sell 50 per cent. there is something wrong with the offering, either the stamps are not in demand or prices not attractive. As an alternative for the seemingly long delay we suggest that members when they mount their books write on the front in small writing, "retire by (date) regardless of sales." Then there will be no kick if the books do come back with small sales for they will have been retired at the time you wished.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues. Look over the list in last month's issue and see if you can not influence some of these members to come back. They will do so with a little urging. Try and get at least one to reinstate his membership. He can be placed back on the roll at this time without penalty in excess of paying his delinquent dues.

Congratulations, Mr. MacLaren. We have recently learned that Mr. W. W. MacLaren of Cleveland, the Stamp Hunter, will retire from active business and devote his entire time to philatelic matters. He will maintain a downtown office and will become more active in his search for old correspondence. We know that to be able to do this must be particularly pleasing to friend Mac and we wish him every success.

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No. 8.

A List of the Waterbury's

By F. B. WHITEMORE.

The collection of the early issues of U. S. postage stamps has as one of its major attractions the fact that they bear, to a greater degree than the stamps of any other country, an array of cancellations wonderfully varied in both form and color. Of those emanating from any one community none are more diversified or interesting than the cancellations that were used in Waterbury, Conn. during the period of 1866 to 1870 inclusive.

While other towns used through this period one or two equally fantastic cancellations—such as Devil & Pitchfork from West Meriden, Conn. and Brattleboro, Vt., Beer Stein from Suffield, Conn., Bee from Adrian, Mich., Blue Bird from Rockford, Ill., Eagles from Philadelphia, Pa., Kingston, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Essex, Conn., Corry, Pa.—the Laughing Nigger, Profile of Lady are also from Corry,—each seems to have been used over a considerable period of time as compared with individual Waterburys.

The large number of unusual Waterburys may be accounted for by the assumption that a clerk having the three requisites—the artistic urge, a bit of talent and plenty of time—held on during the incumbency of Postmasters Charles W. Gillette, May 11, 1863 to August 27, 1866, followed by George W. Beach till Mar. 11, 1867 and John W. Hill through the balance of the interesting period.

It has been written that the last named, John W. Hill, claimed “to remember carving these figures out of boxwood.” In that case it is possible that postmaster Gillette, overburdened by his responsibilities and arduous duties, sought relief—not at Miami, but on a cracker box right by the glowing Franklin Stove. He had his trusty Jack Knife in hand and a block of wood. It was bitterly cold outside and the wind was howling. He thought of the poor gurl and her che-ild cast adrift in the raging storm by the hard hearted villian—the cry of the wolves on her trail!

Next morning was bright and sunny. It was January 20, 1866 he noticed as he added a day to the postmark within the inner circle. He inked a cancellor and tried it out on the feed bill which he really intended to pay—next Christmas. A Wolf! Good Fathers at Washington! What might they say! With two devertious cuts he added a serviceable collar to the neck of the pointed eared brute. It made him look more gentle anyway. There, said he, “They can't kick if I do set a dog on Uncle Sam's stamps to watch out that those city slickers don't wash 'em off and use 'em again, by heck

The dog's head is the first Waterbury animal noted. More followed and other interesting designs during the Gillette regime. He told the world Good-bye with his initial—a large G in circle—seen on his last day as postmaster—August 26, 1866.

The only designs noted by the writer during the term of office of Geo. W. Beach are Shield with five bars and two types of W identical with those used by Gillette. This Shield is first noted on September 13, and it is possible that it was made by Gillette. There are plenty of dates to which we have no particular cancellation assigned.

When John W. Hill became postmaster, he brought out and used some of the plain and sturdy woods made by Gillette. Seven months later he decided to try his hand at wood carving and his first effort resulted in a five pointed star having a cute little heart in each angle. Perhaps he was in love. But five hearts; how could he do it, and in Waterbury, too.

His artistry and industry reached its peak during the later part of 1869 and on into April 1870, when something called a halt. Either he was stung by the Bees of Mar. 17 and 18, or given a swift kick in the unknown cancellation by the Boot of March 24—probably with the foot of Washington, D. C. in the Boot.

That's my story and I am going to stick to it! But I will be most happy to enlarge upon it in accordance with material offered by fortunate holders of interesting Waterbury cancellations not listed.

Seriously this is a very meagre list, compiled from items owned or seen by the writer. There are many blanks to be filled in, and many missing dates can be supplied from covers known to exist.

We have endeavored to compile a chronological table of Waterburys to determine the extent to which each was used, and, possibly the ideas back of them. The placement of some either in '69 or '70 is arbitrary since year dates are not a part of the P/M during this period and envelopes rarely have notations thereon.

P/M Double Circle, Year, Date Abbreviated. Black. P/M in Red.

Date	Year	Cancel Design	Correspondence to
April 12	62	*Grid-round	Wheeler
Oct. 5	63	*Target	Wheeler
Feb. 5	64	Target	Wheeler
Jul. 4	65	Target	Wheeler
Aug. 5	65	Target	Tuttle
Oct. 6	65	Double Star	Wheeler
Nov. 7	65	*Flower 8 petals	Anderson
Nov. 8	65	Flower 8 petals	Wheeler
Jan. 20	66	*Dog's Head	Wheeler
Jan. 23	66	Dog's Head	Wheeler
Jan. 25	66	Flower 10 petals	Wheeler
Feb. 22	66	W—light with serif	Wheeler
Mar. 8	66	Flower 9 petals	Anderson
Mar. 13	66	*U. S.	Wheeler
Mar. 16	66	U. S.	Wheeler
Mar. 26	66	Shield—7 Bars	Anderson
Mar. 30	66	Shield—7 Bars	Wheeler
Apr. 10	66	Elephant	Anderson
Apr. 13	66	*Skull & Bones	Wheeler
May 8	66	Irishman & Hat	Anderson

May	9	66	Irishman & Hat	Wheeler
May	29	66		Noyes
May	31	66	W—light—with serif	Anderson
June	16	66	*A—with serif	Anderson
June	20	66	A—with serif	Wheeler
June	21	66	A—with serif	Wheeler
June	29	66	W—light—with serif	Wheeler
July	3	66	W—heavy—with serif	Wheeler
July	11	66	W—light—with serif	Wheeler
July	24	66	Leaf—Elm	Anderson
July	26	66	Leaf—Elm	Anderson
Aug.	7	66	Leaf—Elm	Wheeler
Aug.	11	66	Leaf—Elm	Wheeler
Aug.	16	66	*Fish	Wheeler
Aug.	18	66	Fish	Wheeler
Aug.	20	66	Fish	Anderson
Aug.	24	66	Leaf—Ash	Anderson
Aug.	25	66	Leaf—Ash	Wheeler
Aug.	26	66	*G in circle	piece
Sep.	13	66	Shield—5 Bars	Anderson
Sep.	21	66	Shield—5 Bars	Wheeler
Sep.	24	66	*Shield—5 Bars	Bull
Oct.	23	66	"W"	Noted in Toasperm Sale, Dec. 5, 1928
Oct.	24	66	W	Anderson
Oct.	28	66	W—light	Anderson
Dec.	21	66	Shield—5 Bars	Anderson
May	16	67	Flower—8 petals	Anderson
May	26	67	Flower—8 petals	Anderson
Jul.	29	67	Shield—7 Bars	Anderson
Aug.	15	67	Flower—7 petals	Anderson
Aug.	17	67	Flower—7 petals	Anderson
Oct.	26	67	5 pointed star with 5 Hearts in angles	Anderson
Jan.	14	68	Diamonds arranged in circle	Hull
Jan.	18	68	W—no serifs	Wheeler
Jul.	5	68	Pumpkin Head	Anderson
Jul.	6	68	Rosette—8 points having 16 diamonds outside	Wheeler

P/M Black Circle. No Year Date.

Apr.	4	69	Flower 8 petals	Anderson
Apr.	9	69	Flower 7 petals	Anderson
Apr.	14	69	Flower 7 petals	Anderson
May	4	69	Flower 6 petals	Whittelsey
May	6	69	Flower 6 petals	Whittelsey
May	7	69	Flower 6 petals	Todd
Jun.	21	69	Flower 8 petals	Todd
Jul.	3	69	Mortar & Pestle	Anderson
Jul.	8	69	Pumpkin Head	Anderson
Jul.	18	69	Mortar & Pestle	Anderson
Aug.	24	69	Flower 8 petals	Todd
Sep.	15	69	Flower 10 petals	Hull
Sep.	24	69	Flower 10 petals	Todd
Sep.	26	69	*7 Arrow Heads	Hull

Nov. 5	69	Leaf of straight lines	Townsend
Nov. 23	69	Flower—Thistle	Todd
Dec. 23	69	*Holly Sprig	Whittelsey
Dec. 25	69	*Xmas Tree	Whittelsey
Dec. 25	69	Xmas Tree	Whittelsey
Dec. 28	69	*Beer Stein	Whittelsey
Dec. 31	69	W without serifs	Whittelsey
Jan. 3	70	W without serifs	Whittelsey
Jan. 4	70	*W without serifs	Whittelsey
Jan. 4	70	*Shield—3 Bars	Whittelsey
Jan. 6	70	W without serifs	Whittelsey
Mar. 7	70	Woman's Head, Bonnet & Ribbons	Anderson
Mar. 12	70	Flower—Thistle	Anderson
Mar. 17	70	*Bee with wings spread	Anderson
Mar. 18	70	Bee with wings spread	Anderson
Mar. 24	70	Shoe—Gaiter	Anderson
Apr. 7	70	Leaf—Maple	Anderson
Feb. 15	71	Heart & Dart	Anderson

The following are assigned by earlier records to Waterbury, but dates are unknown to writer. Who can supply them?

on '61 *Eagle & Shield—4 Bars

*W in Manuscript

on '68 *Heart & Dart

*W in Manuscript

on '69 *Running Chicken Pail—Possibly same as Beer Stein of Dec. 28

*Bee—small Coal Skuttle—Possibly same as Beer Stein of Dec. 28

*Pumpkin Head *W in Manuscript

*Skull & Bones

NOTE:—The "Wheeler Co." was also known as Saugatuck Mfg. Co. A few of the "Whittlesey" letters were addressed to "Elmendorf."

All of the foregoing items have been seen by the writer and those marked * are in his collection. There must be many other Waterbury covers in the collections of A. P. S. members and if for no other reason than making a complete historical record they should be reported for inclusion in this list. The writer will be pleased to hear from collectors having additional items with exact descriptions and dates of use. Address F. B. Whittemore, Anabele Ave. & 34th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

* * * * *

(Editor's Note:—In the American Philatelist for June, 1927, Vol. 40, page 652, eight varieties of the Waterbury cancells were illustrated with some data as to the terms of office of the various postmasters. It was there noted that George W. Beach was followed in office by John I. Jacques, March 11th, 1867 to June 8th, 1869 when John W. Hill became postmaster. Mr. Hill served as the Waterbury postmaster from 1869 to 1886 and thereafter remained a resident of that city. He died October 12th, 1921, aged 87 years. Mr. Hill was the son of Henry A. and Annie Hill and was born April 13th, 1834 at Straitsville, Conn. During the Civil War he saw service in the Postal Dept. at Hilton Head, South Carolina and following his discharge from the army entered the employ of the Waterbury Post Office as a clerk under Postmaster Gillette. He remained in that position during the terms of both Postmasters Beach and Jacques and became postmaster June

8th, 1869. Under his administration the Waterbury office saw many improvements, notably the introduction of lock boxes and the carrier system. He was followed in office, Feb. 8th, 1886 by Charles C. Commerford. One of Mr. Hill's daughters, Mrs. H. Milroy Steele, is now living in Waterbury, and another daughter, Mrs. F. D. Howell, is a resident of Los Angeles, California.

The 3-Cent Red of 1869

By CORNEL KMENTT

Recently I looked over some APS Sales-Books, on display at the local stamp-club. In one of them I saw an item, marked "not for sale", that took me back to the times, when I was a schoolboy in a great City in a far away land, where about 30 out of a class of 40 boys were stamp collectors.

The item in the salesbook was a roughly printed and coarsely perforated something in the shape of, but somewhat larger than the U. S. stamp, 3c blue of 1869. The cancellation is a black circle, across the lower left quarter of the bright scarlet red stamp, and traces of the letters H and P as if parts of a town cancellation. Written alongside this piece is the owners written request for information as to the how and why of the stamp. So here goes:—

Around 1891 I and most of my classmates were deeply interested in stamp-collecting and trading and swapping was flourishing as a pastime in school and out. Every paper shop near the schools had stamps for sale, on approval sheets and little packets. We were saving the pennies, intended to buy us rolls to be eaten during the 10 o'clock recess and spent them for envelopes, holding "15 guaranteed genuine postage stamps" for 3 kreuzers which is somewhat less than 2 cents. That gave wonderful additions to our collections and plenty of desirable material for trading and swapping. If course we had to have albums. It had already become unfashionable to just paste ones stamps down into a copy-book. There were elaborate books for sale at prices from 50 kreuzers to upwards of several florins, way beyond the reach of most of us. One of these albums I still vividly see before me: a little book with paper-covers consisting of about 60 leaves ruled for four stamps in a row, five rows to a page. No cuts or other reading matter, but the names of countries printed on top of the pages. But the outside front cover!—It read: "Briefmarken Album with spaces for over 2000 stamps" adorned with illustrations of six stamps, all printed in bright red. Above there was a threecornered Cape flanked with a Persia of 1876 on the right and a 3 cent U. S. 1869 on the left. Below was a Western Australia swan as center, with Baden No. 1 left and Saxony No. 1 right. These illustrations of course cheap, very cheap woodcuts.

In the class ahead of me was a boy Heinrich Pollak. He offered me just such stamps in trade for some Persians, that had come on a letter from father, who then was prospecting for an English concern near Bushire.

I refused to take those red stamps as "fakes" in spite of the proof offered for their genuineness that the cancellation (penned with india-ink over illustrations postmark) would not come off. But I took a set of U. S. State Dept. stamps two to twenty dollars, only to discover later on that they all had the word "Facsimile" in miniature letters just above the numerals of value.

Some of the other boys were not so discriminating. They considered those red stamps as the cherished prizes of their collections. And here, after a lapse of so many years I have seen one of them again. I wonder what may have become of its companion pieces?



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through this paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Netherlands and Colonies as a Field for the General Collector

By BILL BLOSS

In my exalted position as Conductor of this column, I am often asked to prescribe something for the general collector whose purse forbids the gathering of rarities, but who feels the call to pursue some field which can be completed with a reasonable outlay of money and effort.

I usually suggest Netherlands and Colonies, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, or the Far East. The tastes point toward the more lurid, Guatemala, Costa Rica, or Congo. With the exception of a few rare and high priced stamps, the majority of stamps of these countries can be annexed by the man of average means and patience.

Netherlands and Colonies are among the favorites of a great many collectors. The stamps are attractive; they are sufficiently plentiful to permit the forming of a nice collection at little expense, and to offer a vast amount of material for the student. The issues are, for the most part, free from speculation. There are a number of hard-to-get varieties in each group. The man with specialistic tendencies can go just as far as he likes, for there appears to be no limit to the minor varieties. In short, Netherlands and Colonies offer the collector everything he requires in a field of philatelic endeavor.

While Netherlands offers some scarce stamps, with the exception of the two rare perforation varieties of 1869, and two type varieties of postage dues, nothing in the country catalogs more than \$15. used and \$25. unused. Of the major varieties, only six are above \$10. in the used, and fifteen in the unused list \$10. or over. This puts the country in the reach of every collector. Completeness seems to be carried to extremes in collecting, so Netherlands is one of the few remaining countries that the ordinary mortal can work on with a view of filling all his spaces. I can well imagine that one would lose but little sleep if the two rare perforation varieties were missing, and yet even these can be had in time. It will probably require more time in searching for them than money to pay for them, at that, for the stamps are real rarities.

The first issue of Netherlands, issued in 1852, are among my favorites of all stamps. The designs are well executed. The colors are pleasing, and the antiquity of the stamps adds to their charm. The 1852 issue is comparatively common, but a host of minor varieties of re-cutting, shade cancellations, make it possible to go to great lengths in making up a collection of the first issue alone.

The five cent is so common that if it were not a Number One stamp, it would

probably list about 25c. Being a Number One, many collectors gather all that come their way, with the result that the price increases from time to time. I have bought beauties at 5c each not so many years ago, but sold the same beauties at 85c each and would like to have them back at more money now. So goes it.

It is not my intention to go into detail as to the collection of Netherlands and Colonies stamps. That I shall leave to my good friend Doc Hennen and the boys who have made the big collections. But I have some notes on the various issues which should appeal to some of my readers.

I consider the 10c lake of 1852 nearly as good a stamp as the 5c. Some of the boys will argue with me on this, but I have seen more nice 5c in recent years than I have seen 10c, and that's that.

The 15c 1852 is a nice old imperforate, but it is not nearly as rare as the price would indicate. Fine copies are generally to be had without difficulty, and trimmed close copies are very plentiful. The 15c of the next issue, 1864, while it only catalogs \$2.50 more is considerably scarcer.

Town cancellations are quite generally found on the 1852 issues. FRANCO in frame occurs frequently, usually in black. I have seen the FRANCO in red, and also the town cancellation, but it is rare thus.

The 1864 issue is also attractive, as an old timer. It offers a good field for research in re-cutting varieties. The 1864 issues are considerably scarcer than one would expect. Fine, well centered copies are hard to pick up. Copies cut into are common. Town cancellations are far scarcer on 1864 than FRANCO. The framed FRANCO predominates, though the unframed occasionally are found. In the past ten years, I have seen but two red FRANCO cancellations in the ordinary course of events. One of these was on a magnificent strip of four I once owned and would like to own again, but Alice and Aleck, it has gone by the board.

The 1867 issue in fine condition are scarce. The 5c and 10c are common enough, but the others turn up none too frequently. Here the collector has a chance to work on perforation varieties, types of numerals, and the numerous piffling varieties that tickle the ultra specialist. Cancellations are usually framed FRANCO numeral and dots. Towns are sometimes met with, but not generally. I have not met with colored FRANCO here to my knowledge. The rare 10½x10 perfs come in this set, and are plenty rare. One will find twenty copies of #1 or #6 to one #14 which cats 75c, and I believe my specialist friends will say I do not exaggerate. This of course because the first two stamps are more noticeable. If you are lucky enough to find a copy of #15, you have a real stamp, and the rarity of the group.

Choice copies of the low value set issued 1869-71 are scarce. These stamps seem to be particularly susceptible to thin spots and tears, and really nice copies are far scarcer than catalog would indicate. I have prowled through a great many stocks here in America and find most dealers woefully weak on this set. Generally one or two decent copies make up the stock. I am at a loss to understand the quotation of 6c catalog on the ½c and 1c of this set. Probably vast stocks exist in Europe, for I am not conversant with the great stocks held over there, but certainly no great number are floating about here as one would expect of a 6c catalog stamp.

This set also comes in various perforations, both large and small holes, also imperforate and on bluish paper. I imagine that a close study of this issue would reveal interesting plate varieties.

The 1872-75 issue offers another deluge of perforation varieties for the specialist. One intending to work on these would do well to follow Gibbons rather than Scott, for our English friends go into a great deal more detail. Numerous shades exist, so quite a display can be made. Most of the stamps are available in

quantity, at little cost. The 2 gulden 50 cents is a good stamp, rapidly getting better. Here again one finds a stamp that is apt to be thin and minus a few perfs.

The low values of 1876 offer a big field for study, in shades, perforations and types. The stamps can be had in quantity, and most varieties except imperforate and laid papers are plentiful. A fine chance for some pretty pages and study here for little money.

The three additional values issued in 1888 are all good. The 22½c is a real scarcity.

The 1891-94 set, introducing Queen Wilhelmina to our albums, finds the perforation problem ended for the time being, 12½ being the rule. However, what the set lacks in perf varieties, it makes up in shades, each stamp offering a wide range of color. The 22½c and 1 gulden are scarce values. Most of the others can be had in quantity for study.

The bi-color 50c, 1 gulden and 2 gulden 50c are all getting scarce. The bi-color 5 gulden is much rarer than many other stamps priced far higher. In fact, I consider it about the best stamp in the country, as it certainly turns up less frequently than the 10 gulden 1905 or the 10 gulden 1913 Jubilee. Here again one finds the thin spots and missing perfs, for the paper is easily damaged.

Scott pays little attention to shades in the 1898-99 but the stamps are plentiful and the collector will find quite an assortment of shades to his liking. The bi-color values are striking. Scott listing of perforations here is somewhat vague, as one would expect to find all values perf 12½, 11, and 11½x11. Gibbons lists only the gulden values in the 11 and 11½ and compound both ways. Gibbons description of the two types of 1 gulden is a bit easier to follow, the numerals being described as close to the bottom frame in type I. However, these types are not difficult to determine.

The new values added in 1901-10 set are fairly common, with exception of the 17½c. The violet stamp is good, but the ultra-marine and black is a very scarce item. The black is very difficult to distinguish from the ultramarine and brown stamp of 1914. A true black center is a real rarity.

The Re Ruyter set is scarcer than catalog would indicate, though any rise might bring a flock of them from the Dutch dealers. Thin spots are plentiful on this set.

The Orange-Nassau Jubilee series of 1913 has always been a popular set with collectors. Naturally, since the stamps are quite attractive. No great quantity of these seem to be floating around, though a little patience will usually bring a set. For some reason these seem to turn up as singles mostly. The 50c is one that is very slow in turning up. I have had more of the 2½ gulden. The five gulden is a good stamp, also, and one which seems nearly as scarce as the ten. The ten gulden, being of sufficient value to warrant a play by some of the big time dealers, got it, and a few years ago quite a number were available both used and unused. These have now been pretty well absorbed, but the five did not seem to come in for this attention. I pick on the 50c and 5 gulden to rise, while I think the 10 gulden is plenty high enough, both ways.

In the 1914-19 new values set, the 4½c is a sleeper. The 1½c deep blue is not so bad, either. Skipping over the more recent issues, the 1921 set in 1898 type are fairly good property, the 12½ being a scarce item. The two imperforates issued during the printers strike are not common, and should advance.

The best bets of recent years are the two high value 1923 Jubilee and the odd values of the 1924 series unwatermarked. These latter are scarce unused, and are all good property.

Time and space being limited, we are forced to carry on the discussion of the Colonials at another time.



B I S E C T S

by Michael Miller

Canada—Port Hood Bisect

Canada, our neighbor to the north, has a very interesting philatelic history and with us it is really the most popular country outside of the United States. Its first issue of stamps was in 1851, but the denominations it offered did not enable the public to apply them to all the then current postal rates, making it necessary to bisect some of the stamps in order to make up the rates, especially the 7½ pence. There are a number of bisects, some not necessary, but inasmuch as the writer is now confining himself to the surcharged bisect, the others will be the subject of future articles. These bisected stamps were issued in 1899 and are commonly known or designated as the "Port Hood" provisionals.

When the new rate of 2c for ordinary mail went into effect in January, 1899, there was a sudden shortage of 2c stamps in the town or Port Hood, one of the small towns of Nova Scotia. Without first getting permission, the postmaster decided that he would prepare provisional stamps so that he would keep his records straight. Accordingly, he took about three sheets of the 3c carmine Queen Victoria numeral issue of 1898 and had it bisected vertically in unequal portions, surcharging them 1 and 2 respectively. The explanation given by the postmaster is clear and to better understand the same, recourse is had to the following article appearing in the *Monthly Journal* of April, 1899:

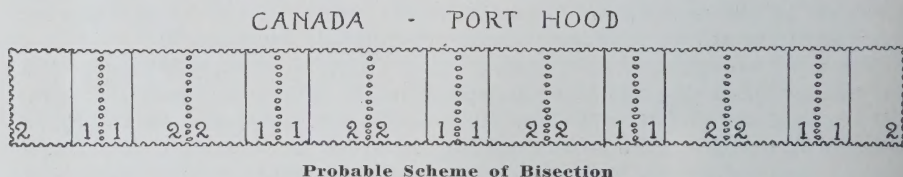
"In reference to the cut and surcharged 3c stamps a correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter from the postmaster of Port Hood:

"When the change in Canadian postage was made—of which we got notice by wire—I had only very few 2c stamps in stock, so that before I got my supply from Ottawa I ran completely out of them, and, to keep my account straight, I was compelled to cut threes, making three twos out of two threes. This was for one day only, and not over 300 stamps were cut. I would say about 200 '2' and 100 '1' were used. Those stamps I put on letters for delivery within the county as much as possible. About 100 '2' and probably nearly as many '1' were marked with the figures 2 and 1 as you describe, and were placed on letters for delivery in towns throughout the Dominion. Those were the only provisional stamps used by this office."

It will thus be noted that he endeavored to do the best he could under the circumstances. These provisional bisects were called to the attention of the postal authorities, who have always been strict and never permit any irregularities. As a result Mr. Donald A. King, then employed in an official capacity in the Halifax Post Office and today its postmaster made inquiries and the matter was investigated by the department and an inspector was accordingly sent to Port Hood. Jarrett in his book on Canada, says that all copies on hand, which were not very large, were taken possession of by the postal inspector, including all the used and unused and were eventually destroyed. A few, however, had been sold to Stanley

Gibbons before the department inspector arrived and those handled by them, especially the covers, have the stamp of the firm name on the reverse side.

The stamps were bisected vertically in unequal portions so that you have two-thirds of a stamp and one-third of a stamp. From the copies seen, it appears that the stamps were not all cut one way as we have the bisected thirds either from the left or right of the stamp. This lead the writer to make some investigation as to the manner of bisection and has come to the conclusion that in the row of ten stamps there were an equal number of bisections and always in pairs. In other words, the first stamp in the row would have the third part on the right and the second stamp would have the third part on the left. That would make a pair with the thirds joined together. In this manner, this bisection was continued with each pair of stamps across the row so that the second and third stamp could have the two-third parts joined together at the perforation. The writer has never seen a complete row and would be very much interested to know whether he is correct and whether or not both the first and last stamps in the row would have the two-third parts thereof adjoining the margin of the sheet. In order to illustrate what the writer believes to be the manner of the bisection, he has submitted the following drawing:



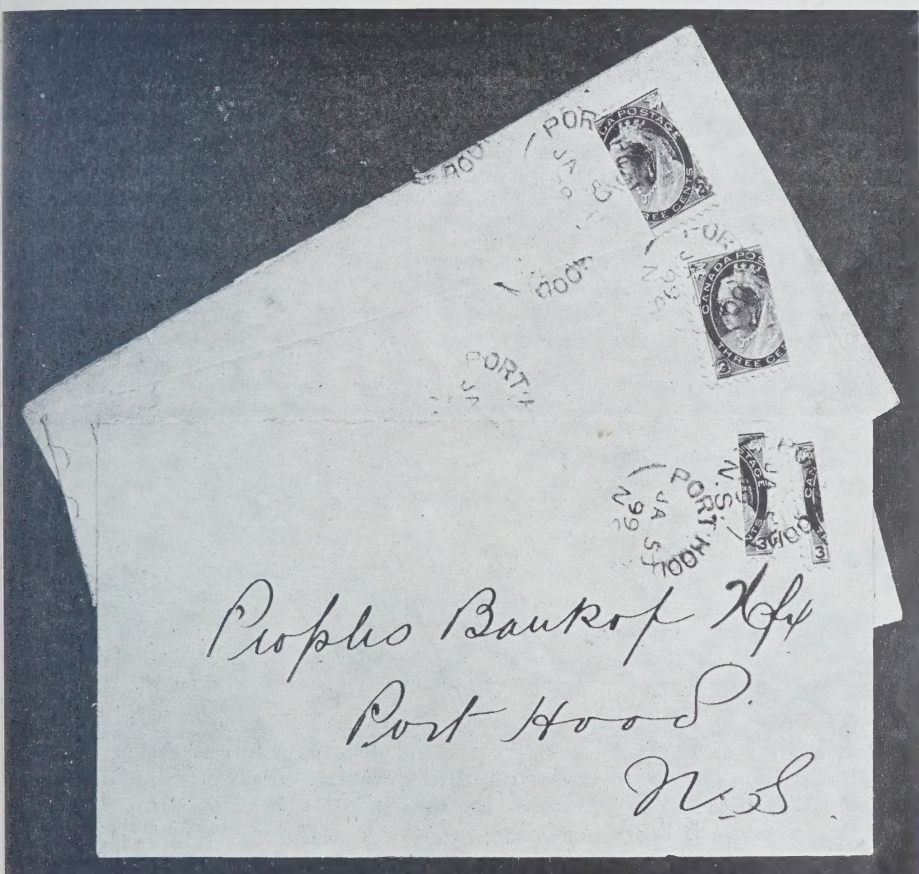
In order that no one should use cancelled copies, the postmaster in addition to cutting the stamps surcharged them by hand—stamping the digit 1 on the one-third portion with a greenish-blue ink, while for the two-third portion he hand-stamped them with the digit 2 in violet ink. Both of these handstamps are over the figure of value which appears in the lower corners of the stamp.

The writer is indebted to Mr. A. F. Lichtenstein of New York City (the Prince of Philatelists) who is every ready to help the cause with funds and material by the loan of covers from his famous collection of Canada for the purpose of illustrating the use of these bisects. All have the correct date of January 5, 1899. They show the right and left 2c surcharge as well as the one-third portions used together for the 2c rate. The one cent is noted by the writer to have only been used to make up a 2c rate and not singly. This was probably the only way the 1c was used and data on this bisect is requested.

This stamp is listed in all the catalogues so that it has philatelic recognition even though they may not have been sanctioned or authorized by the postal authorities. As to the value, the catalogues vary and of course the stamps on cover are much more valuable than off cover or on piece. Below is given catalogue numbers and values.

1c on $\frac{2}{3}$ of 3c.

	Unused	Used
Scott, No. 85b	200.00	150.00
Gibbons, No. 169	—	£30.00
Yvert, No. 74	Fr. 15,000.00	Fr. 7500.00
Kohl, No. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	M. 500.00	M. 500.00
Jarrett, No. 230c		cover 75.00
Bright, No. 111b		



Three "Port Hood" Bisects from the Collection of A. F. Lichtenstein, Illustrating Both Left and Right Types of the Two Cents and One Cent.

2c on $\frac{1}{3}$ of 3c.

Scott, No. 85c	125.00	75.00
Gibbons, No. 170		£15.00
Yvert, No. 75	Fr. 6,500.00	Fr. 2500.00
Kohl, No. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	M. 400.00	M. 300.00
Farrett, No. 230d		cover 75.00
Bright, No. 111c		

To actually determine what is the value of these bisects, can best be ascertained from market quotations. There is this difficulty however in that few copies of same are presented for sale. The writer has been able to note a copy of the 2c on a piece of cover offered in the Kelton & Soan sale, February 1924, which realized \$53.00. The catalogue mentions date of January 3rd, but I assume that must be an error as the correct date should be January 5th. Another copy was in the Boucher collection sold by H. R. Harmer in January 1927, which realized ten pounds. Note is also made that T. Allen, well known dealer of England, ad-

vertised a copy of the 2c surcharge in the Mekeels which was used on an entire original and had a double surcharge. The writer has not seen that copy nor ever heard of one before, although from one of the copies submitted to him he did see what appears to be a double strike of the 1c, but could not be called a double surcharge.

H. R. Harmer in a recent sale offered the right 1c bisect unused with the surcharge very pale and realized £75, and the philatelic journal commenting on the same calls it "the world's smallest fractional stamp."

Reference List.

B. 1	1c left one third	Greenish blue surcharge
B. 2	1c right one-third	Greenish blue surcharge
B. 3	2c left two-thirds	Violet surcharge
B. 4	2c right two-thirds	Violet surcharge

Comments and covers for inspection requested.

M. MILLER.

800 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE FIRST TRIP SHANGHAI-CANTON WITH THE "SPIRIT OF CANTON."

The monoplane "Spirit of Canton" carrying Gen. Chang Hui-Chang, Col. Wang Yuh Pei and Col. Yang Kuan-Yu took off from Hungjao aerodrome December 17th, 1928 at 8 A. M. sharp, and arrived in Canton in the afternoon of the same day at about 4 P. M.

The Spirit of Canton carried by permission of the Post Office authorities 392 letters and 10 bundles of newspapers.

One of these 392 letters, 40 were addressed to foreign destinations and the balance to Canton only. Of the sum total 221 were dispatched by Chinese and 171 by Foreigners. Part of these letters were "chopped" (cancelled) with a large rubber chop representing the map of China with lines showing the trip of the Spirit of Canton. They were also chopped with a drawing of the 'plane, while a third chop made an inscription in Chinese and English, "First Aerial Trip Shanghai-Canton."

Owing to the delay in the delivery of the letters at the aerodrome, only a few letters were thus chopped, the others merely bearing the ordinary Post Office

"chop." These covers promise to be of considerable value. This information was given by Mr. S. A. Pappadopulo, of Shanghai, China.

LONDON—KARACHI.

Owing to the international differences with Persia having been overcome, it has been announced by the Air Minister that a weekly London-Karachi air service will start early in the spring.

The Basra-Karachi section of the route will probably be inaugurated in the present month. Local air craft companies will connect Karachi with Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta.

The Cairo-London portion of the route will open in April, and thus it will be possible in that month to fly from Calcutta-London in five days, the route being:

- 1st day—Calcutta-Karachi
- 2nd day—Karachi-Basra
- 3rd day—Basra-Cairo
- 4th day—Cairo-Genoa
- 5th day—Genoa-London

(Aero Philatelic Soc., London.)

AIRPORTS TO SPEND \$94,000,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN 1929.

Eleven hundred and sixteen municipal and private airports in the United States will spend upwards of \$94,000,000 for airport improvement in 1929.

By far the greatest amount of this money is to be expended by the 387 existing municipal airports who have budgeted over \$80,000,000 for their 1929 needs. Although the number of private airports is nearly as great as municipal airports, their total expenditures will not be much greater than \$14,000,000.

These expenditures are to provide for new hangars and other airport buildings including passenger stations, machine shops and service buildings. In addition many airports plan considerable extension to the size of their landing area.

LARGE PROGRESS SHOWN IN 1928 CANADIAN AVIATION.

Canadian Aviation moved forward at a rapid pace during 1928. On January 1st, 1929 there were 333 airplanes in operation or more than three times the total of 101 on the same date a year ago.

Of the total 246 are engaged in commercial pursuits and 87 are being used in government services. The increase in the number of aircraft has brought about a corresponding development in flying facilities. There are at present 44 air harbors in Canada as compared with 25 on the same date last year.

Activity in the north has been largely responsible for the rapid progress of aviation in this country, air officials point out. In Canada the airplane is closely attached to the development of industry. It is being used not only for air mail and passenger flying, but is an essential in prospecting and development work in the rich country to the northward.

CAPT. RICHARD MACKIE MAKES RECORD AIR MAIL RUN.

Capt. Richard Mackie, a pilot of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., broke all records for the distance between Hadley Field, N. J., and Boston, carrying the regulation cargo of air mail between the two points.

Capt. Mackie left Hadley Field at 5 A. M. and reached Hartford, Conn., at 5.48. He left Hartford at 6.10 and arrived at Boston at 6.42. While the elapsed time was 102 minutes, the actual run was 80 minutes, or an average flying speed of 165 miles per hour. The air route distance between the two points is 220 miles. Capt. Mackie was piloting a Pitcairn Super Mailwing designed only for cargo.

BOEING CARRIED HEAVY AIR MAIL DURING PAST YEAR.

Boeing Air Transport Co. carried 970,123 pounds of mail on its Chicago, San Francisco and Chicago-Lincoln routes during 1928. W. A. Patterson, Chicago traffic manager, reports. The Boeing planes flew 1,815,619 miles during the year and carried 1,981 passengers.

What is believed to be a record for outgoing air mail from Chicago was established by the company during the seven days preceding Christmas when 23 planes departed for the West with 23,950 pounds of mail.

HERE AND THERE.

ANOTHER GLIDER RECORD.—Glyer Kronfelt, Austrian Glider expert, Rhon Airdrome, Germany, made a flight of seven hours and 54 minutes, beating the previous record which was five hours and 22 minutes.

Proposed Mexican Extension.—The federal government has been petitioned by a group of congressmen from the state of Michoacan to have the state's capital, Morelia, and other important cities in that territory included among the stops on the air mail and passenger service which the Mexican Aviation Co. will soon establish between Mexico City and Mazatlan on the west coast of the Republic. When this route is established it will be possible to travel by air from the west to the east coast of Mexico within a few hours. By present means of transportation this journey requires a few hours longer than three days.

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807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

THE A. P. S. CONVENTION date has been changed to August 19th-25th. in order not to conflict with the S. P. A. meeting which has been fixed for August 12th.-14th. The New Nicollet Hotel at Minneapolis will be Convention headquarters and reservations should be made early as a record crowd will be on hand.

THE RULES and regulations governing the first national A. P. S. stamp exhibition will be published here next month and a printed prospectus now being prepared will be mailed to all interested collectors. Application should be made to Victor Rotnem, Sec'y, 1054 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

HOW MANY are going to take the convention boat trip? George T. Bush of Bellefonte, Pa. who is arranging this affair would like to hear from all members east and south of Detroit who plan to attend the convention so that he can make definite arrangements and rates with the steamship company. The plan is to take

a boat leaving Detroit on Friday night, August 17th. and arriving Duluth on Tuesday morning August 20th. It only takes a party of ten or more to secure special rates and the special entertainment, music, shore picnics, etc. will be without extra charge. Three full days and four nights on the boat coming and going will provide a wonderful added thrill to the Convention itself and the members planning to attend the Convention should immediately co-operate with Mr. Bush by sending in their names at once. Remember this trip will be cheaper than railroad and includes some of the greatest scenic views of America. Don't delay, write Mr. Bush at once for particulars.

THE QUESTION of what policy the A. P. S. should adopt in connection with the admission of juniors to the Society has frequently been discussed on the Convention floor and in Council. It has been often urged that the society make a greater effort to cater to the young collectors and some members are in favor of devoting the greater part of this publication to articles suitable for the beginner of stamps. We have always believed such a policy to be inimical to the best interests of the organization, but, in fairness to the proposers of these ideas, we have sought the opinion of a number of the leaders in philately on this subject. The replies we have received all show sympathy with the idea of spreading the hobby thru missionary work among the juveniles but all also unmistakably indicate that this is a field for some separate or allied organization and not for the A. P. S. which has through fifty years of effort established itself as the leading adults society. As this matter will no doubt be again presented at the Minneapolis-St. Paul Convention we believe the following editorial written for us by Victor Rotnem, whom we consider the best authority on the subject, will prove of inestimable value in arriving at a sound conclusion.

THE JUNIOR PROBLEM. The process of growing up is an interesting one. It hardly seems to be fifteen or sixteen years ago that as a junior in my later 'teens I was active in and president of the Junior American Philatelic Society. At that time it seemed a most imperative and desirable thing to my mind, and to the minds of several other youngsters, that there be a society of junior philatelists. While many of our elders cautioned against it, we sailed right in and organized and developed an organization some 500 strong, which, in a year or two, died a death exactly such as our elders had foreseen.

The experiment, at least, was a good lesson to many of us at the time; not only as to the futility of the idea but also as a good lesson in the worth of the advice and experience of age and maturity.

From time to time at the conventions of the American Philatelic Society the junior problem has been discussed, debated and usually, after spurts of oratory, laid on the table. At present juniors are admitted to membership in the A. P. S. at the full rate as that charged adults, with the provision that the father, guardian or some other responsible party accept the responsibility of the minor's accounts. And in viewing the activities of the junior members of the A. P. S. it seems that they have measured up fully as well as adults in assuming responsibilities of membership. The very fact that the dues for junior membership are as high as dues for adult membership has, no doubt, acted as a check and given us junior members from only the better families.

Another society, the S. P. A., has cut its dues in half for junior memberships. As a result a greater influx of junior members has resulted.

Should the A. P. S. follow the lead of the S. P. A.?—I think not. It seems that if it did, it would attract a great number of boys and girls into our membership—but to what avail? Would membership be of great advantage to the average youngster? What, for instance, have we in an A. P. S. membership which makes stamp collecting more intelligible to a boy or girl? Would the resulting cost of carrying members at half rates justify the undertaking? The present officers are busy enough with the responsibilities that adult memberships create.

When the Utopia arrives, and the organization maintains national headquarters with a full time force, a junior magazine, and a secretary who has the time and equipment to deal with junior problems—then, we may have a different situation.

For the present, it would seem to be the proper approach for a junior committee and the Board of Directors of the A. P. S. to encourage local branches to enlarge their activities to provide meetings of juniors under careful leadership, to encourage the present junior departments in boy's magazines such as "Boy's Life," "American Boy," "Saint Nicholas," "Youth's Companion," and the junior sections in trade stamp publications. It should perhaps keep an eye on the activities of the stamp merchant who caters to the boy trade and be sure that the boy is getting a square deal.

Certainly, such activities as exhibits are a practical method of advancing junior collecting. By making sure that the national exhibit makes collecting understandable to the boys and girls, our society would be doing a big thing.

We hear plans of activity along educational lines at the National Parents' and Teachers' Exposition in New York City this winter. Throughout the United States there are numerous activities of this type which might be encouraged to display the educational values of stamp collecting to youths.

Radio talks have been a favorite and helpful method in many cities.

The Toronto, Ontario, and Harrisburg, Pa. clubs have yearly exhibits especially with an eye to stimulating activities among youngsters. Many Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus Stamp Clubs are in being and their number could no doubt be increased.

It seems that along these lines, the national organization, the local clubs and the individual members may assist and aid in the boy and girl problem as it relates to philately. Better that our activities center along educational lines such as these than that we try, at present, to sell a membership to boys and girls at a reduced price. Better that a thousand or ten thousand youngsters be started sticking fascinating bits of paper into International albums than that the American Philatelic Society add 250 or 500 junior memberships to its roster at a cut rate. If the costs of carrying cut rate junior memberships were placed in educational programs, the result would be more constructive.

VICTOR W. ROTNEM.

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN, Life member of the A. P. S. and one of the leading collectors of the world, was the recipient of the silver medal awarded annually by the National Philatelic Society of Hungary to the collector who has been deemed of greatest aid to the cause of international philately.

The medal presentation came as a surprise at a dinner given by the officers of the Collectors Club to a visiting delegation from the Rhode Island Philatelic Society of Providence at the New York Athletic Club. Eugene Klein, a Philadelphia dealer and a native of Hungary, introduced Consul General George Ghika of Hungary, who announced that, in recognition of his international philatelic activities, the National Society of Hungary had awarded its honorary medal to Mr. Lichtenstein.

The Hungarian Society was organized in 1884 and has only presented nine medals to outstanding philatelists, Mr. Lichtenstein being the first American to be so honored. Mr. Lichtenstein won the highest honor at the international stamp show in New York in 1896, and his collections have taken many medals in foreign lands. His Switzerland collection and some of the British Colonies are recognized as unrivaled in the world.

THE 16th. PHILATELIC CONGRESS of Gt. Britain will assemble June third, 1929 at Birmingham, England and we are advised that all collectors are warmly welcomed to the Congress meetings. Members of the A. P. S. traveling abroad should get in touch with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Grindall, 20 Mayfield Road, Wylde Green, Birmingham, Eng. for particulars.

STRAIGHT LINE POSTMARKS are the subject of the present research of Harry M. Konwiser, who is preparing an article on them for the benefit and guidance of the collectors of Stampless covers. Mr. Konwiser asks that all A. P. S. members check over their stampless covers and advise him of such straight line postmarks as they have and if possible send tracings of them. Address him at Box 65, Station W, New York City.

B'NAI B'RITH MAGAZINE, a national Jewish monthly publication carried an excellent story in their April number on the stamps of Palestine. Well written and illustrated it attracted unusual attention and we are indebted to quite a number of members for clippings of this article. Collectors interested in these stamps would do well to secure a copy of this magazine.

CUBA will have a new stamp issue on May 20th, according to reports sent us by several A. P. S. members residing on the sunny and pleasant isle. There will be five stamps of one design, 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c and 20c, all showing a view of the new Capitol building in Havana, the opening of which is being commemorated by the stamps. Mr. E. D. Staples of Havana tells us that there will be only 200,000 copies of the 1 and 2c, 150,000 of the 5 and 10c and 50,000 of the 20c value.

THE SWEDISH PHILATELIC Agency announces that the remainders of the King Gustav V. 70th. Birthday commemoratives issued last June have been destroyed and the total of the stamps sold is as follows:

5+5.....	731,510
10+5.....	715,580
15+5.....	956,444
20+5.....	414,921
25+5.....	467,834
Total	3,286,289

We know of no Philatelic Agency which renders such excellent informative service to the philatelic publications as does the Swedish Agency and the Government is to be congratulated in having such a tireless worker as Mr. Uno Soderberg

in charge. The most recent circular to reach us was sent by air from Malmo to Hamburg as the sound between Sweden and Denmark was frozen and the Baltic full of drift ice, thus holding up steamship sailings. This circular announces the issue of 20 picture postal cards of the regular 15 ore value which, without extra charge, carry Swedish scenes drawn by Professor O. Hjortzberg of the Stockholm Art Academy. These may be obtained from the Agency "Briefmarkenamt fur Sammler", Stockholm 2, Sweden, at 15 ore each plus postage.

THE IRISH FREE STATE is, according to the "Irish Times", to issue a set of "Liberator" stamps in June to commemorate the centenary of the Roman Catholic Emancipation. The portrait of Daniel O'Connell is said to be one of the designs selected.

THE STATUS of the Panama airmail covers sent from Colon, Panama, Panama City and other points in Panama in connection with the Lindbergh flight from Cristobal, Panama on February ninth, 1929 is involved in the decision of the U. S. Government that all covers mailed from or made up at offices other than Cristobal are illegal. The 2nd. Asst. Postmaster General has ordered that these Panama covers be not backstamped and we have a report that there is a possibility that these covers will not be listed in the 1930 Amer. Air Mail Catalogue. There seems to be no question as to the official character of the Panama Air mail stamp and though we do not profess to be expert in airmail matters we believe the covers actually flown in Captain Merritt's plane, and of course in that of Col. Lindbergh, will eventually be fully recognized as collectible items. We do however wish A. P. readers to know that the Panama covers are being questioned and censured in several quarters.

Reviews

THE POSTAL SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, by August Dietz. (Published by The Dietz Printing Co., 109 E. Cary St., Richmond, Va. Price \$10.00 post paid.)

Through the happy combination in the author of the skill and art of a master craftsman, artist and philatelist, there has evolved for the collectors this incomparable volume that forever restores the missing page in the history of the South's tragic Cause. The history and romance surrounding the postal issues of the Confederacy has long been recognized as the reason for the compelling charm with which they have held the interest of American collectors. Their picture however has always been marred and blurred for notwithstanding the many volumes written about the Civil War the story of its stamps has never been unfolded. Now out of the scattered fragmentary writings of some earlier students of Confederate stamps, the excellent studies of the present day specialists, the word of mouth of a few survivors of the days of '61, out of the files of old newspapers, the dusty records of Old Virginia and the great mass of documents of the U. S. War Department, Mr. Dietz has deftly restored for us the tale of the most historic postal issues of America. And what a grand story it is!

Postmaster's Provisionals of quaint and oftentimes weird design, type set, hand-stamped, lithographed and from wood cuts, all rare and with strange individual history. Regular postal issues produced by every method known to the printing

art of the 19th century—typographed, lithographed and engraved. These in turn all rich in the varieties so near to the specialists heart-flaws, misplaced transfers, shifts, recuts and the endless other oddities of hurried and imperfect printing. And with all this a wonderful array of cancellations—towns, railroads, steamboat, express, military, official, etc. of every degree of rarity. Then all these stamps on original covers, some made of wall paper, some of old documents, reclaimed news paper, election ballots, religious tracts and other strange materials. It is through these covers, perhaps a “prisoner’s letter or patriotic, that we come to know of the desperate struggle between the North and the South and feel the spell of the history that lies within our albums. All these phases of the postal history of the Confederacy have been tenderly gathered together by Mr. Dietz in this volume dedicated to Philately but which will inspire every American whether collector or not.

The form of criticism that finds fault with the Venus de Milo because of her broken arms will find some flaws in this masterly work. If we close our eyes to these it is because they are trifles in the face of the matchless skill with which a tremendous amount of research has been presented. Considerable of the special-istic detail is due to the work of such fine students as Stanley Ashbrook, Gerald Curtis, Tom Pratt and Ned Knapp and to these Mr. Dietz gives full credit. To him alone is due the credit of the compilation, the historical investigation and above all the remarkably fine illustrations, the typographic excellence and the tasteful artistry of the whole work.

Every American collector should avail himself of the opportunity of having this book in his library—it is an investment in history, philately and the printing art and after a hundred fold return in these, we suspect, as time goes on, that future collectors will be glad to give a goodly amount of cash to own it.

DE LANDMAILPORTEN by P. C. Korteweg. (Published by De Philatelist, P. O. Box 897, Rotterdam, Holland. Price \$1. post free.)

An excellent classification of the odd labels listed by Scott as Nos. 248-249 under Dutch Indies. These labels, forerunners to Dutch postage, have an interesting history that is covered by this pamphlet together with specialized data as to types and cancellations. Well illustrated and printed this study is a valuable contribution to philatelic literature, preserving the history and data concerning an early phase of the Dutch postal history.

HET LEVEN VAN COLUMBUS OP DE POSTZEGELS, by J. H. Van Peurseme (Published by De Philatelist. Price 35c, post free.)

Another of the series of pamphlet studies of the “Nederlandsche Philatelisten Bibliotheek.” This number gives a philatelic story of the life of Christopher Columbus illustrated by the stamps on which his portrait appears. Though not particularly novel the author has evidently not overlooked any stamps bearing on the life of the great navigator.

THE OBRENOVICH STAMPS OF SERBIA, by M. O. C. Walshe. (Published by The Vallancey Press, 15 St. Bride St., London, England. Price 1 shilling, post free.)

A brief but well prepared booklet covering the 1866-1904 issues of Serbia during the reign of the Obrenovich dynasty. Includes a resume of the principal forgeries and an excellent bibliography.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Society:

The forty-fourth Annual Convention of this Society for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be called to order at Minneapolis, Minn. on Tuesday the twentieth day of August, 1929 at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

G. M. Brack, St. Paul, Minn.; W. B. Kessel, St. Paul, Minn.; O. J. Olson, St. Paul, Minn.; Einer Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.; A. B. Cassell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Philip Little Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Burgess, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. S. Stebbins, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. W. R. Hyde, Minneapolis, Minn.; V. W. Rotnem, Minneapolis, Minn.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials:

J. B. Beals, St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Gifford, St. Paul, Minn.; L. J. Rader, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. D. Steefel, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. J. Weschke, Minneapolis, Minn.

Convention Headquarters: New Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of The American Philatelist, Published Monthly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for
April 1, 1929.

State of Ohio, County of Hamilton, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared A. D. Fennel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colorado.

Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 807 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo. No stockholder owns more than one share of stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, holders and other security owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1929.

MARGUERITE MEADE, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 29, 1929.



GALLERIES PHILATELIC

*A series of tales from
album pictures*

HUGO WOLF.

(1860-1903)

By JEAN SIMONDS.

Hugo Wolf is placed by some people far above Franz Schubert as a songwriter. This does not disparage that wonderful genius either. But to see Schubert critically, in the light of the musical evolution of the nineteenth century is to see that along with his many heaven-sent gifts were some rather serious defects. He was a little too fluent. Songs, music came a little too easily for it always to come from any great depth. With Wolf it was different, he showed himself a deeper artist and although little known at present his songs will probably come to greater popularity as time goes on. He appeals to us as a poet as well as a musician.

The secret of Wolf's peculiar power is that he probed to the very heart, and absorbed to the fullest extent the whole shape and color down to the smallest detail, of any poem for which he was composing. It was not that he was so little of a musician that he could not bend any poem to his will but that he was so much a musician he could accept any conditions the poet might impose and yet work as easily under them as another man could do without seeming limitations.

Hugo was born in Windischgraz, Styrie, the fourth child of his parents, Philipp and Katharina Wolf. His career was one of hardship and great poverty. He was a great admirer of Wagner but not very well received by that great composer.

For a time he was musical critic of the "Salonblatt," a fashionable paper of the times. It was during this period that he gave full rein to his caustic and sometimes ungenerous criticism of all his contemporaries and friends.

It was only by continued hard work that his fame grew at all and when at its height long continued worry brought on a serious nervous disease from which he never recovered, dying alone in an asylum. He is buried in the same cemetery as Beethoven and Schubert.



F. S. EATON, Chairman and Auctioneer, 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.
DELF NORONA, Secretary-Treasurer, 95 Granville Ave., Beckley, W. Va.

United States Post Towns

By THE SECRETARY.

We propose to give from time to time the philatelic history and check lists of postmarks used in some dozen or score of the largest and most representative cities of our stampless covers period (before 1856). The history of the post town will be strictly limited to matters having a bearing on Philately, and the check lists will be prepared in such manner that, should future need arise, they may be used as a basis for a catalog of the early city postmarks of the United States.

A key to the **Types** (second column of the list below) and the copyrighted descriptive system employed (fourth column, **Actual Inscription**) will be found in one of the stampless covers bulletins, a copy of which may be secured for 20 cents from the Unit Chairman. The dimensions of the postmark under the heading **Size** are given only where necessary to distinguish between two items which are otherwise practically identical.

NEW ORLEANS.

HISTORY:

Founded in 1718 and named in honor of the then Regent of France. On November 30, 1803, after occupation by the Spanish since 1769, the ceremonies connected with the transfer of Louisiana to France took place at New Orleans, and on December 20, 1803, American dominion was established in the city. The history of the Louisiana Purchase is inseparably connected with that of New Orleans. The stamps of the Louisiana Purchase Issue, 1904, portray Thomas Jefferson, President at the time of the purchase (the 2 cent stamp); Robert R. Livingston, Minister in Paris (the 1 cent stamp); and James Monroe (the 3 cent stamp), who was associated with Livingston in the negotiations with France for the purchase of that vast domain, shown on the 10 cent stamp, secured for a trifle as a result of a piece of marvelous diplomatic good fortune.

By Act of Congress of March 25, 1804, nearly all of the land which is now Louisiana was erected into the Territory of Orleans, and on April 30, 1812, the State of Louisiana was formed and admitted to the Union.

Letters unquestionably exist written under French and Spanish control, but whether they merely bear manuscript postal markings or otherwise we do not

know. The earliest known New Orleans postmark (incidentally in the writer's collection) is February 19, 1805. American postmarks applied at New Orleans before April 30, 1812, are properly "territorials." Although there is nothing in the lettering of the postmarks to show territorial use, it is significant that only the word "New Orleans" appears on the territorial postmarks. The first abbreviation for Louisiana was merely an L, adopted in 1824, and not until 1833 did the La. appear in the postmarks of the city.

Due to its importance as a port for extensive ocean and river trade many interesting postmarks will be found. We mention here that at one time the Texian republic had a postal agent stationed at New Orleans who applied special postmarks on letters which passed through his hands en route from the United States to the Republic of Texas.

The New Orleans and Ponchartrain Railway is said to have been built between 1820 and 1830, and would therefore be one of the earliest in the country. In 1851 the New Orleans & Jackson Railway, the first railway outlet northward, was begun.

Not much correspondence exchanged with nearby towns has been preserved, and today most of the stampless covers which may be obtained emanating from New Orleans are those which were written to places in the East on which higher rates of postage prevailed. As a result, the numeral 10, denoting the 10 cent rate of the 1845-51 period, is commoner than the 5, whereas with most towns throughout the country the reverse is true.

POPULATION (In thousands):

1810, 17 (?) (when it was the 6th city of the U. S.); 1820, 27 (5th city); 1830, 46 (5th city); 1840, about 102; 1850, 116 (5th city); 1860, 169.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

POSTMARKS:

No.	Type	Size	Actual Inscription	Years Used
Town Postmarks				
1	CP		NEW*ORLEANS	1805
2	CP		NEW ORLEANS ** (**)	1806, 1809-10, 1812, 1818-19, 1822-23
3	CP		NEW ORLL. **	1824
4	CP		NEW-ORLL.	1829-32
5	CP		NEW-ORLEANS/La.	1833-35
6	CP	30	NEW ORLEANS/La.	1836-49
6a			[a—2½ m. between S and the period of La.]	1836-40, 1844-49
6b			[b—5m. between S and the period of La.] .	1840-44
7	CP	32	NEW ORLEANS/La.	1849-51
8	CP		NEW ORLEANS La/5	1851-52
9	CP		NEW ORLEANS La/10	1850-51
10	CP		NEW ORLEANS-La (?)	1853
11	CP		NEW ORLEANS. LA.	1854
12	CP		NEW-ORLEANS./LA.	1854-55



Fig. 5



Fig. 6a

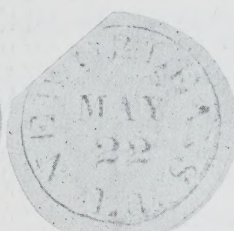


Fig. 6b



Fig. 7



Fig. 9



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

Other Postmarks

31	W	22x4	PAID	1837-38, 1841-42
32	W	16x4	PAID	1846, 1848-50
33	W		PAID—3 [Three varieties]	1851, 1853-55
34	W		PAID—5 (?)	1854
41	W	5	[Large fat numeral]	1849
42	W	6	[Large fat numeral]	1849 (?)
43	W	10	[Large fat numeral]	1845-48
44	W	24	[Large fat numeral] (?)	1849
45	W	34	[Large fat numeral] (?)	1848
46	W	5	[Thin slanting numeral]	1853-54
47	W	10	[Thin slanting numeral]	1848-49
56	W		SHIP (?)	1847 (?)
66	Ms		Steam	1844
67	W		STEAM	1846 (?) 1850

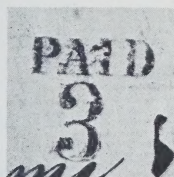


Fig. 33

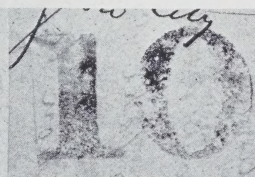


Fig. 43



Fig. 46

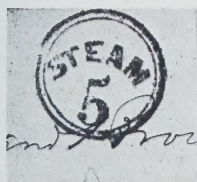


Fig. 68



Fig. 81

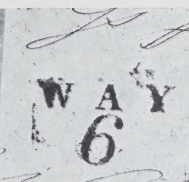


Fig. 82

68	CD	STEAM/5	1849 (?) 1851
69	CD	STEAM/10	1849
70	OD	STEAM/5 (?)	1852 (?)

81	OW or OB (?)	WAY/CENTS. (11)	1849, 1850 (?)
82	W	WAY—6	1851, 1852 (?)
86	Ms	Express Mail	1837-38
87	W	DROP—1	(?) (?)

(Remarks: No. 2 shows considerable signs of wear toward the latter period of its use, becoming badly battered and the ornaments blurring beyond recognition. No. 4 also shows signs of wear in 1831 and 1832.)

COLORS OF POSTMARKS:

Black	Red	Blue	Green
1805-06, 1812	.....	.....	.....
1818	1818	.....	.....
.....	1819, 1822-23	.....	.....
1824, 1829	.....	.....	.....
.....	1831	.....	.....
.....	.....	1832	.....
.....	.....	.....	1834-35
.....	.....	1836-37	.....
1837-38	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1839-45	.....
1845-47	.....	1847	.....
1848-49	.....	.....	.....
.....	1849-55	.....	.....

(Remarks: The Red of 1819 and 1822-23 may readily be called Brown; the Greens of 1834-35 are close to Blue-Green. In 1853-54 while Red was generally used, the numeral denoting the rate of postage may be found in black.)

This check-list of postmarks and colors is admittedly incomplete, and we shall be glad to see any items not listed or clearly struck specimens which prove the accuracy of description of several items which are questioned (?). We also wish to fill in many of the dates of use, for example, No. 2 was **probably** used throughout the entire period from 1806-23, yet as we have not actually seen this postmark used during 1807, 1808, 1811. 1813-17 and 1820-21, they are not listed at this time. The same general remarks apply to the color table, in which there are many gaps.

Right or Left Handed Postmasters

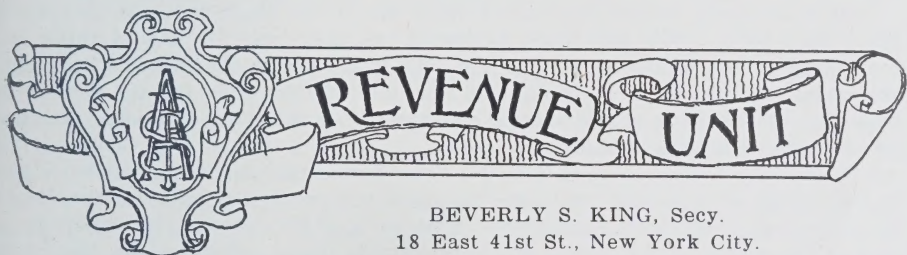
Since writing the above, we have made a most interesting discovery. On making the final comparison of the above check list with two hundred or more New Orleans stampless covers we observe that the town postmarks are always found on the left hand side of the letter sheet or envelope, while the postal rate (either manuscript or handstamped) is always noted on the right. When the combined town and rate handstamp came into use (See New Orleans Nos. 8 and 9) the combined postmark was then, and then only, applied on the right hand side.

On hastily running through several hundred other stampless covers we observe that this seems to be the universal practice throughout the entire country. Of the many postal laws and regulations which have been seen, we cannot recall any regulation governing this practice. If no such regulations existed, we ask Why? Might this not be a reasonable theory: It was convenient for the postal clerk to keep his ink pad and cancelling stamp on the left hand of the counter and apply the town postmark with his left hand thus leaving his right hand free to note the postal rate in pen and ink. When numeral rating stamps were introduced the old custom was continued, and when the combined postmarks came along requir-

ing but one operation it was of course found most convenient to apply the postmark with the right hand.

Now, hunt for covers from towns with left-handed postmasters where the reverse was the practice, and as soon as a demand is created for **left handed postmasters** watch the prices rise!!

Carrying the thought a step further, this might explain why the custom prevails today of placing a postage stamp (a label denoting prepayment of a certain rate of postage) on the right hand corner of an envelope—it merely shows what creatures of habit we are, although the results are not as bad as the case of the good people in old Boston who followed the line of least resistance and built their streets along the cow-paths of the first settlements.



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

MORE DATA ON THE 25 CENT ENTRY OF GOODS.

Mr. D. L. Ballentine writes that he has a copy of the 25 cent Entry of Goods with an outer line, this copy appears in a perforated block of four. He says,

"The two lines are very distinct but the extra line has every appearance of being inside the regular frame line,—this may not be so as my copy does not show the corners distinctly. However, I am rather convinced that the line is inside. I have had this block for many years and had made a notation calling attention to the double line. Never saw another copy."

* * * * *

Mr. Philip E. Hamilton writes his views regarding this item.

"I note by the last number of the Philatelist that collectors are requested to furnish whatever information they have as to the 25 cent Entry of Goods with double outer line at the top. I have the stamp in perforated form and have studied it carefully. I would like to examine the imperforated side by side with it for the reason that I believe it represents the sole double or possibly triple inverted transfer of a revenue stamp.

It is plainly not an example of recutting, neither is it a shift. The fact that it exists on the plate when used for imperforates proves that it existed at a very early state in the existence of the plate. My theory, which, of course, may be absolutely wrong, is that it happened when the original plate was being made, and the transfer roll was rolled in too low. When this was observed, probably before the next stamp was rolled in, the transfer roll was lifted and all parts of this relief removed with the exception of this line. The plate was then reversed and a new impression made. This would throw the unremoved line at the top of

the new impression and the stamp as impressed would show two outer upper frame lines. This condition would naturally appear plainer on a worn copy of the stamp and a very late copy of this stamp might prove conclusively that it is in fact an inverted transfer.

In the copy I have, there is another interesting point which has led me to this conclusion,—in fact, it is what gave me the thought of an inverted transfer. A trifle over one-half millimetre from the outer right frame line at the top and running perpendicularly from the top label to the extra outer line, is a fine line. It has the appearance of an erased outer or inner line, or rather, the appearance of once being part of such. Then at an equal distance from the right lower rosette appears evidence of what I believe was a former entry of some kind, possibly the remains of an erased rosette, which if that be true, was originally an upper rosette. I believe this theory is more reasonable than to suppose the engraver deliberately engraved at this particular place two upper frame lines.

It is certainly interesting and reminds me of the triple inverted transfer of the 1 cent 1851. This may have happened the same way. I should think that the example imperforated of the strip of four might throw considerable light upon this question,—the question being, "Is the strip of four from the top row of the frame?" Of course, it might be from another row,—especially if it were examined side by side with a perforated copy.

Some of you may suggest that the outer frame line should have been erased or burnished out also and the only reasonable answer I could give to that would be that upon inverting the plate, the engraver would know that the new impression of the whole of the stamp would touch this line anyway and he simply did not bother to take it out. Maybe I am right, probably wrong. What do you think about it? Of course, it is a rare stamp and should be a valuable one. If it were not, many more copies would be known to be in existence. In all that I have examined, I have seen but one and that is the one in my possession."

* * * * *

We have now definitely located five copies of this 25 cent Entry of Goods with doubled top line. They are held by the following collectors:—Mr. Casper L. Dorer, Dr. Robert F. Chambers, Mr. Philip E. Hamilton, Mr. D. L. Ballentine and Mr. Beverly S. King. Has any other collector a copy? If you have, will you kindly advise the Unit? The stamp was illustrated in the January number.

This must not be confused with the 25 cent Entry of Goods with a top guide line. This guide line is very faint and extends continuously over the greater part of two stamps and the space between them. The double transfer,—or so we call it,—shows both lines of equal density and exactly the same length.

* * * * *

Mr. Dorer says:—

"Since last writing I have run across a beautiful pair of 50 cent Foreign Exchange, perforated, showing imprint and plate number on sheet margin at bottom. The peculiar feature is that the word "PLATE" shows one of the finest examples of double transfer I have ever seen. The "P" and "L" being set over toward the right a full sixteenth of an inch. In fact it is so plain that I completely overlooked it,—my wife being the one to discover it!"

What does this mean Mr. Dorer,—one of the fair sex a Revenue Collector? Good Work!

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



Auction dealers are invited to assist in this price review by sending priced catalogues and auction news items to Harry M. Konwiser, P. O. Box 65, Station W, New York City, N. Y.

"P. M." HOLDS 300th. SALE.

The Ter-centenary Sale of the justly famous and beloved "P. M." Wolsieffer was held at Philadelphia, Pa. on March 23rd, and the many friends of P. M. did their best to make him happy by sending in numerous and liberal bids at this sale. This department extends its congratulations to Mr. Wolsieffer.

SECOND POLLITZ SALE.

A superb pair of 5c 1861's (No. 67) with black grid and New York town cancell, described as a "gem", brought \$163.00 at the second auction sale conducted by W. T. Pollitz, March 15th, at Boston, Mass. To judge from the priced list sent us it is evident that Mr. Pollitz has many of the good bidders on his mailing list. In the 20th Century group we note the U. S. 1902, 5c imperforate in an o. g. block of six with plate number and engravers name at left (No. 315) brought \$38.75 while a pair of the 5c vert. coil, No. 317, brought seventy-six dollars. A very fine pair of the 1908 10c, horiz. coil, No. 356 brought \$51 and what was described as a "very fine" copy of the 2c Navy green sold for \$43.00.

AIR MAIL COVERS AT LONDON SALE.

H. R. Harmer sold 164 lots of Air Mail stamps and flown covers at the sale he held at London, England, on Feb. 25th, and from the prices realized—per report of Mr. Harmer—some new "highs" were established for many air mail items.

A superb 1920 Ross Smith, unused, with full sheet margins, brought Ninety-Six Pounds, while a flown cover with the same stamp brought Forty-Six Pounds.

The 2c. carmine, Col. Republic, 1919, overprinted, brought Eighteen Pounds, for an unused copy, whilst a flown cover brought Seventeen Pounds, ten shillings.

Several Isle de France covers were sold—one of the 8mm. setting, on a flown cover, bringing Ten Pounds; one with the surcharge inverted, on part of a flown cover, brought Forty-Eight Pounds, and a flown cover, showing the wide spacing, brought Twenty-Three Pounds.

Thirty-Two Pounds was had for the Newfoundland, June 14, 1919, cover carried by Alcock on what is rated as The First Trans-Atlantic Flight, and a superb mint block of four of the 1921 Halifax, overprint inverted, sold for Twenty-Three Pounds.

The 1921 Uruguay, 25c brown, blue overprint, in a complete mint sheet of 100, brought Twenty-Three Pounds.

Among the U. S. items were: July 13, 1919, R34 Trans. Atlantic Flight, flown cover, selling for Eighteen Pounds, ten shillings.

The catalog for this sale was well illustrated and should be in the hands of every collector of Air Mail covers.

MARQUIS SELLS DEVIL-PITCHFORK POSTMARK.

The Meriden Postmark-killer, the "Devil With the Pitchfork" on a cover, on a 3c 1861, sold for \$26 at the sale held by Frank Marquis, New York, on March 8th. The Waterbury Shield, on neat cover, brought \$22, and the Waterbury "Bee" on a 1c 1869, tied in pretty manner, superb looks, etc. went to the Stanley-Gibbons house, as did the other items noted above.

The Waterbury Mortar and Pestle, on a 3c 1869, on piece of cover, brought \$40; the Waterbury Melon, on a 3c 1869, brought \$12.

The catalog for this sale, listed 1961 lots, for a three-day session, the entire total being devoted to stamps of the U. S. only. Auction dealers find it a bit difficult to gather together material for three-day session, of U. S. stamps, as a rule.

The Sperling Sale, held by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. on March 20th, was featured by the sale of the 1858 Moldavia for \$1500, which is the highest price for a postage stamp at auction this year. It was a beautiful unused copy of the 81 paras on blue wove paper. It was the second copy of that variety to be sold at auction in this country in ten years. For a used copy of the 108 paras of the same year, 1858, \$885 was paid and \$401 was paid for the 27 paras, canceled, of the same issue. In addition to these early Rumanians, there were fine specimens of early Swiss and Spanish stamps and they aroused keen bidding. Among the rare cantonal issues of Switzerland \$375 was paid for a canceled copy of the 4-cent Geneva, 1848, and the 10-cent Geneva, 1843, with red cancellation brought \$290. The Zurich, 4 rappen, 1843, with horizontal lines, brought \$196, and an unsevered strip of the 6 rappen, containing all of the five types, sold for \$190.

Among the scarcer Spanish stamps, \$310 was paid for the 25 m. de peso, 1867, with the inverted frame. A well canceled copy of the 2 reals, 1851, sold for \$240, and \$250 was paid for a canceled copy of the 2 reals, 1852, and \$217 for the 1 real, 1854, lightly canceled. The rare "Tretio" error of Sweden on the 20 ore stamp, 1877, sold for \$171, and \$160 was paid for a slightly damaged copy of the 3 lira Tuscany, 1860, in unused condition and formerly in the Worthington collection. The second part of the Sperling collection will be sold next month, including the British Colonies.

UNIQUE ECUADOR SHEET SOLD.

The H. R. Harmer sale, held at London, on March 11th, featured a block of 48 of the 1865 issue, 4 reals, brown-red, Ecuador, in fine unused condition, with full gum. This is probably a unique item, even a block of four being considered as of the unknown standing. Catalogued in Gibbons at over 200 pounds, as singles, and in the Scott list at \$840, this item sold, per the report of Mr. Harmer, made for this paper, at Pounds 140. This item, by the way, was listed as ex-Ferrari Collection.

A Cape of Good Hope item of interest was the 1861, 8d. marginal block of six, ample margins and light postmarked, described as "of superb appearance but somewhat damaged by heavy hor. creases" which defect produced several small holes and one tear, but Mr. Harmer believes there is no larger block known. This piece sold for Pounds 230.

Mr. Harmer points to the sale of a St. Vincent 1881 4d on 1sh blue green, Gibbons 32, presumably Scott 33, for Pounds 45. This was listed as "vermillion, mint, well centered, very rare."

ARE PRICES TOO HIGH?

Judging from recent "prices realized" not all the stamps of the British Colonies are of the "Safe and Sure Investment Class, akin to U. S. Government Bonds."

One might suppose that ALL Br. Colonial stamps, really, were of that standard of money value to harken to the words of writers in several stamp papers on "Values" and such things as Market Tips on stamps. It is noticed, of course, that these touts are using pseudonyms in the stamp press twaddle they offer. To hide behind a fictitious name, in making Money Investment suggestions, smacks of the lowest form of intelligence or trickery. It might be interesting to learn the actual names of some of the rabid boosters of all the stamps of British Colonies.

At any rate, the facts are, as of this early April date, that the market is "soft" on British Colonials—no matter what the holders of large stocks say to the contrary.

AUCTION RECORD CREATED.

As far as can be ascertained the sale held by W. T. Pollitz, at Boston, on April 5th, last, created a record for stamp auction sales when 235 lots brought a total of \$9,328.05. The catalog listed 236 lots, but one was withdrawn because of a doubtful stamp.

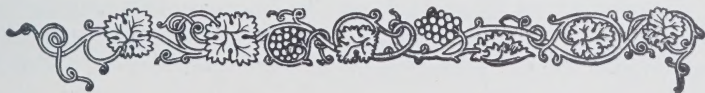
This lot consisted entirely of Confederate items, excepting for a few lots being Cover items. And some of them were desirable, indeed, from any angle and, apparently, hotly-contested for. A few of the high-spots were, as follows:

A superb copy of the 10 cent rose, together with a 10c blue, No. 201, indicating the cover had been sent from Chattanooga, and forwarded from Charlestown, per the neat cancellations. The stamps were of the ultra fine sort, and so the stamps, plus cover brought \$400.

Mr. Pollitz reports the superb pair of 10 cent outer line, tied on a neat cover, brought \$700, and the strip of five, 2 cent brown-red, very, very choice in looks, tied by three circular Sparta cancels, brought \$387.50.

Cover items, of the Blockade Runner type; Officials, with and without stamps, and Prisoner's Envelopes, also brought nice prices—indicating two things: First, that the Dietz promotional effort on Confederate Stamps has done a great thing towards enhancing interest in the stamps of the Confederacy. Plus this, we have the great interest in postal markings. Right now, the serious stampsters as well as the "big money stamp buyers" appear to have a proper regard for Americana in stamps.

There is no denying the fact that American Covers, with and without stamps, are in the front ranks today. And they are bound to remain so, for very fine collections, for display purposes can be made around a 50-page album collection.





PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

Canadian Precancels

C. C. SONNE, Hazenmore, Sask., Canada.

Precancelled stamps were authorized by the Post Office Department in 1889, and for the purpose of precancelling, rubber rollers were made, imprinting bars or lines of various design, either vertically or horizontally across an entire pane of 100 stamps, in one operation. Because of the large variety of types, and the fact that different styles followed each other so closely, I am of the opinion that these early "bars" or general issues, were mostly an experiment to determine the method of precancellation that would be most efficient and quick. The interest taken in these bar issues, especially in later years, has resulted in the finding of many previously unknown varieties; collectors and dealers are searching through old collections and duplicates for these fascinating precancels, and we often hear of fresh finds of importance. It is therefore almost impossible to give an accurate list of what does exist, but we have no doubt found all the various types that have been used. Unlike the bar issues on U. S. precancels, these were all prepared at the Post Office Department, and not locally, and were in general use at all points, instead of having one type assigned to any individual city.

The first type consisted of straight heavy bars, 2mm. wide and the initial attempt printed two bars on each stamp, in black ink. The 1c yellow, (Scott's # 32) was the stamp precancelled in this type. Succeeding rollers of same general design, printing three, four or five bars on each stamp, came into use soon after, and were also used on the ½c black, 2c green, and 3c vermillion. A few printings with violet ink were made, presumably as a trial, but are quite rare, and must have been discontinued very quickly. A second type was introduced very shortly after, but instead of printing heavy bars, it had from five to ten narrow bars, 1mm. wide, on each stamp. Same denominations as the heavy bar type, and all in black ink. The third type imprinted straight lines of small inclined dashes, the various rollers having from one to five lines to each stamp. A similar type was used concurrently, but having three or four double lines of dashes, instead of single lines. These two types usually are found in horizontal positions, but vertical printings are known, and the denominations thus printed were the 1c and 3c. The fifth type had three bars only, the central one being thinner, and having very slight curves. With the introduction of this type, further denominations were added to the list, and we find it on the entire "small cents" issue, as well as on the 20c vermillion. Horizontal or vertical printings, with a good supply of errors. The sixth type was very similar to the preceding, except that the central bar was heavier, and the waves much shorter, with sharp curves. Used on same

denominations, with as many subvarieties or errors. The seventh type was again similar, but the curves on central bar were quite prominent, 3mm. in depth. This was to be one of the permanent types, and besides being used on the same denominations as the two former, the large 15c lilac was included, as well as all issues until 1903. The last type to be made was of the same general design, except that all the bars were much heavier, and the central wavy line had square corners on outside of each curve. This type was more restricted in use at first, only the ½c, 1c, 2c, 5c, 6c and 50c being precancelled at first. This and the preceding type then were used until the beginning of city types, on the Maple Leaf, and Numeral issues complete, the Jubilee issue to \$2, map stamps, 2c surcharges on 3c, and King Edward issue to 10c. All the bar types are found in a great variety of errors, with double and triples, sometimes two different types on the same stamp, or vertical and horizontal imprint on one sheet. I cannot attempt to offer any reason for the many changes in types, the first heavy bar types appear to be as well cancelled as any of the later types. If the object was complete obliteration, I would say that the average copy of the 4- or 5-bar style should leave very little to be desired in that respect, but there must have been other reasons why it was not satisfactory. The process cannot have been very quick, from the number of doubles it would seem that almost every sheet had to be precancelled at least twice.

The city types were introduced in 1903, and all rubber roller types discontinued, no general issue types being in use until 1923, when an electro-type plate was made, imprinting six straight lines across each stamp, in three pairs, in horizontal position only. This type included 1c yellow, 2c green, 3c brown, 4c bistre, 5c violet, 7c bistre, 10c blue, and later the 3c carmine, 10c light brown, and 20c olive, also the 1c Confederation issue, and new series 1c orange. A coil precancel, the 1c yellow, is also supplied in this type where required. The city types differ from U. S. precancels, in that the names of city and province are separated by bars, instead of being between bars. These types are also "Bureau Prints" made at Ottawa, and furnished on requisition to the offices ordering them. The electro-type plate general issue is furnished to offices where the requirements do not warrant making a special city type plate, and as a reserve stock for the larger points. They are often found on mail from Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg. Of the city type precancels we have had a few that had a very short existence; Carberry, Manitoba, on the Edward 1c had a very short life, and was never used again. Brown's Nurseries, Ontario, had a longer run, but now exists only in old postal guides. Of more recent vintage, but as rare as any of them we have Owen Sound, Ontario, Chatham, Ontario, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Truro and Sydney, Nova Scotia. They came, and they went, almost before any collectors were aware of their existence, and they seem to have vanished entirely, leaving very few survivors.

A distinct variety of the city types, is the "For Third Class Matter Only" precancel, which was used for a while in an attempt to check up the postage paid by publishers of newspapers, but abandoned. The 1c denominations from Toronto, or Montreal, are still quite common, but Brantford, St. John, and Windsor 1c, Bridgeburg 1c normal, Toronto ½c, are the kind you read of, but never see.

I have tried every branch of collecting, except air-mail covers, and I have found that Canadian precancels have the biggest fascination for me. They are free from all favor-seekers, and every one was issued for one purpose, to do postal duty, No perforation differences, or various methods of stamp-printing; no commemoratives, or unnecessary issues, and no dues. I am ready to answer any questions, and will particularly welcome correspondence on the subject of unlisted varieties.

NOTES.

Some question is raised regarding the status of the projected state overprints. In our opinion there is no question at all, said overprints are in the nature of controls, to lessen the likelihood of theft, and are not precancels. A precancel is created with the idea of speeding up mail service, any overprint which is due to this idea is a precancel, and only such overprints should come under that heading. If we include these state overprints as precancels, then we may as well include perforated initials and the Manila, P. I. overprints, both of which are controls.

* * * * *

New York City is now the precancel capital of this country. The Hoovers, by their purchase of the entire precancel stock and the Standard Catalog, from V. W. Rotnem, thus become the foremost precancel firm in the country. They are now proceeding to get out the 1930 Catalog, address your inquiries to them at 35 West 33rd Street, New York. Mr. Rotnem will henceforth conduct a general postage business only.

BUREAUS.

The January and February Bureau order list has come in, being considerably delayed on account of absence from Washington of our correspondent; both lists are unusually large and are as follows:

January orders:

Akron, O. 1 ½ and 3c ordinaries; 1 ½ and 3c coils.
 Binghamton, N. Y. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10c ord.
 Elizabeth, N. J. 1c coil.
 New York, N. Y. 7 and 9c ordinaries.
 Passaic, N. J. 1c coil.
 Pawtucket, R. I. 1c coil.
 Peoria, Ill. 1c ord.
 Salem, Mass. 1c coil.
 Sauk Center, Minn. 1c coil.
 Toledo, O. 7, 8 and 9c ord.

February orders:

Albany, N. Y. 1c coil.
 Buffalo, N. Y. 7, 8 and 9c ord.
 Columbus, O. 3c coil.
 Detroit, Mich. 7, 8 and 9c ord.
 Fort Wayne, Ind. 1c ord.
 New Rochelle, N. Y. 3c coil.
 Oklahoma City, Okla. 2c coil.
 Paterson, N. J. 1 and 1 ½c ord.
 Schenectady, N. Y. 1 ½ and 3c coils.
 Schuylerville, N. Y. 1c coil.

Of the above, the following have already been seen: Binghamton 9c; New York 7 and 9c; Salem 1c coil; Sauk Center 1c coil; Toledo 8c; and Albany 1c coil, the others have not as yet been seen by me.

W. I. MITCHELL, M. D.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BELGIUM. The new set of Express stamps make a very attractive appearance. They are large, upright rectangles, inscribed "EXPRESS" at top, "BELGIQUE" at left and "BELGIE" at right, value in circle at lower right corner, with prominent views of the principal Belgian cities. 1f.75 light blue (Brussels, 2f.35 bright rose (Ghent), 3f.50 plum (Liege), 5f.25 olive (Antwerp).

To take the place of the two provisional parcel post stamps, two large, horizontal, rectangular stamps have been issued, inscribed at top left, "COLIS POSTAL", at top right, "POST COLLO". Numerals of value in lower corners, and the central design, a view of the general postoffice in Brussels, 4fr. gray, 5fr. bright rose.

CAMEROONS. For the fourth time since 1925 the 1fr. value, Type A7, has had its color changed and now comes in green and brown.

CANAL ZONE. We are indebted to Mr. A. W. French for information concerning the new 15c airmail provisional. The first printing of 100,000 was issued April 1, 1929 and the 1c yellow green, Head of General Gorgas was used as a basic stamp, overprinted in dark blue, "AIR MAIL" at top and surcharged at bottom, "15 CENTS 15". The first flight by the Pan-American Airways Incorporated was to be made April 4th and the rates of postage applying to this flight were as follows: Colombia (probably Buena Ventura 15c, Ecuador (Guayaquil) 15c, Peru (Mollendo) 30c and when the service is extended to Chile the rate will be 45c. The regular postage rate of 2c would also be necessary and if registered in each case will be 15c. There will be a special cachet applied at Miami whence mail will leave April 1st, arriving at Cristobal on April 3rd, connecting with the first flight South scheduled for April 4th. There will also be a special cachet applied to mail originating in Canal Zone.

DOMINICA. The 6d red violet and black, Type A9, script watermarked has been issued in mauve and gray black.

ESTONIA. Continuing with the same design as previously chronicled (vertical tier of three lions), we now have six additional values, 4s green (brown network), 8s red violet (orange network), 25s violet (green network), 40s orange (blue network), 60s gray (brown network) 80s brown (blue network).

FRANCE. To commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the relief of Orleans by Joan of Arc, a special small sized stamp has been issued in the poorest

possible design and workmanship. Inscribed at top, "POSTES FRANCE" and at bottom "1429 ORLEANS 1929", numeral of value at top right and FR in shield at lower left. Central design, equestrian portrait of "The Maid of Orleans, 50c blue."

FRENCH OCEANICA. Five new values have just appeared for this colony which evidently presage a new series, Type A4, 1f.40 bistre and violet blue. The four high values are narrow, horizontal, oblongs, inscribed "POSTES" at left and right, "RF" at lower left and numerals of value at lower right, "ESTABLISSEMENTS DE L'OCEANIE" in two lines at central bottom. The central design is a lake with mountains in the background, 3f. green and brown, 5f. pale blue and brown, 10f. red and brown, 20f. violet and brown.

HUNGARY. An additional value has just arrived with the new double cross on pyramid watermarked paper, modified type of A29, 32 f. red violet.

ITALIAN COLONIES. The Italian charity set of 1928, Types SP10 to SP13 has been issued in new colors for the following colonies, Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Tripolitania, each set being overprinted with the name of the colony in block letters in either black or red. 30c+10c red and black, 50c+20c violet and black, 1L.25+50c dark brown and blue and 5L+2L olive and black.

JAMAICA. In similar designs to the new 1½d previously chronicled there has now appeared the 1d red and 9d brown purple.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. The latest change of color to effect this colony now takes place in the 1½d value. The color is now in pale red brown instead of rose red.

MADEIRA. To finance the building of a new museum for this colony, an engraved series of twenty-one varieties was prepared in London and their use was compulsory for all mail matter on January 31st, 1929. The design is similar to Type A85 of Portugal with the addition of a single line frame. It is inscribed at the top, "PORTUGAL-CORREIO" and "MADEIRA" at the bottom. The value is in black on all values. 3c deep violet, 4c orange, 5c greenish blue, 6c red brown, 10c red orange, 15c yellow green, 16c red brown, 25c violet rose, 32c blue green, 40c yellow brown, 50c slate, 64c dark blue green, 80c dark brown, 96c carmine, 1E black, 1E.20 dull rose, 1E.60 blue, 2E.40 yellow, 3E.36 olive green, 4E.50 brown red, 7E. indigo.

PORTUGAL. We have lost track of the exact number of the provisionals that this country has recently issued. Nevertheless, four new ones have just been added. Type A64, 4c on 30c gray brown, 4c on 8c orange, 1E.60 on 3E.20 gray green, 1E.60 on 20E. pale turquoise. To vary the monotony of surcharges they have printed the word, "REVALIDADO" in either red or black on certain stamps that were previously demonetized making them once again good for postage, Type A64, 15c black (red), 40c chocolate (black), 1E.60 blue (black).

ROUMANIA. Two values of the King Michael set have just appeared with horizontal wavy line watermark, 7.50lei ultramarine and 10l. blue.

Whitfield King & Co.'s New Issue Service

is the oldest, largest and most complete. British Colonials and Foreign may be subscribed for together or separately. Mr. Arthur Hind subscribes to our service and Mr. Wm. C. Kennett, Jr. writes us that both Mr. Hind and himself consider our New Issue Service to be the Best in the World. Write for terms and full particulars. **WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH, ENGLAND. Estab. 1869.**

ST. KITTS-NEVIS. The same change of color that has appeared in other colonies has just been issued here, Type A10, 1½d pale red brown instead of rose red.

SAN MARINO. Through the courtesy of Mr. R. Roberts of London we are able to chronicle the new issue which is expected to appear this month. There are eighteen values in the complete set which is comprised of four different designs. They were engraved and printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd. of London. Their workmanship is characteristically artistic and excellent.

Design #1, represents the Rocca, the largest of the three towers which crown the triple crests of Monte Titano, used formerly as a fortress, it is now the State Prison. 5c brown and blue, 10c blue and mauve, 15c orange and green, 20c dark blue and orange, 25c green and black, 30c gray and deep red, 50c mauve and green and 75c red and black.

Design #2, shows the government palace in which are the offices of the Captain's Regents, The Bureaus of Internal and External Affairs, The Council Chambers, etc., 1L brown and bright green, 1L.25 dark blue and black, 1L.75 bright green and deep yellow, 2L blue and deep red, 2L.50 red and bright blue, 3L orange and blue.

Design #3, Statue of Liberty, facing the government palace in the Piazza della Liberta, "LIBERTAS" is the motto of the republic, 5L mauve and green, 10L brown and blue, 15L green mauve, 20L blue and red.

Design #4, Special Delivery, view of the triple peaks of Monte Titano with the city of San Marino, the capital of the republic in the background, 1L.25 green.

ZANZIBAR. A new high value has just been issued on Multiple Crown and Script C. A. watermarked paper, Type A14, 30Rp. dark brown and black.

UNITED STATES. We have just seen copies of the new 1929 Western Union Telegraph Franks, same designs as before but printed in new colors, 5c dark green and 25c red violet.

The new "State" overprints have been issued for Kansas and Nebraska, the surcharge, representing the State abbreviation appearing in black ink on the lower half of the stamps. Only denominations from 1c to 10c will be made at this time. Though the stamps will be sold only in the States for which they are overprinted they will be good for postage anywhere.

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..BRITISH COLONIALS..

Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated.
Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have studied the relative scarcity of the various settings of the stamps of South West Africa for several years, and have come to the conclusion that so far as these stamps are concerned the catalogue quotations are a delusion and a snare. I have also followed the price fluctuations carefully, and found the best bargains brought the highest percentage of catalogue consistently. The really scarce items stand out like sore thumbs, and its only because collectors are too lazy that many of the outstanding bargains in 20th century Colonials are passed up.

Just because certain of the overprints are overpriced collectors have jumped to the conclusion that all South West African stamps are out of line. If it pays a dealer to spend time and money for information, the same rewards await the collector who knows his stamps.

The 4/- Nyasaland script is the best of recent stamps that have been suddenly withdrawn. Dealers are without supplies, and I look for much higher prices for this stamp. This reminds me that its predecessor, the 4/- MCA, is also a mighty good number. Another case of light stocks.

Transjordan has issued a set of six provisional dues as follows, all produced locally of course, and already obsolete: 1 on 3, 2, 4 on 15, 10, 20 on 100, 50m. I appreciate the fact that Transjordan is not in the popular Colony class, but I advise collectors to place their prejudice behind them and not pass up this good thing. It will find its way into the real collectors album, and is just another proof that the real collector is in the best position to benefit by disregarding all this talk about popular and unpopular Colonies. What is needed to-day are real stamp collectors. It's a case of collecting everything to-day except postage stamps. The stamp magazines are full of rot about pre-cancels, first flights, official and non-official, etc. First flights between Heehokus and Sourdough, and so-called collectors pay out their good coin for such stuff. For every first flight to-day there will be a hundred to-morrow, a thousand in a month, and a million more or less in a year or two, and a dollar will buy the bunch when the hopelessness of the proposition is realized.

Let's get back to collecting postage stamps.





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(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 8.

April 1, 1929.

Bryant, R. B.
 Eastman, L. E.
 Gerbeaux, H. P.
 Schuneman, A. W.
 Aleon, A. P.
 Angelides, A. N.
 Avella, Cesare
 Beck, Wm. H.
 Boddie, J. B.
 Briddell, York
 Buck, Elizabeth L.
 Cobb, K. R. Jr.
 Crouch, G. H.
 Davis, Wm. S.
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 Ellis, F. K.
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Fisson, Gaston
 Foster, A. C.
 Gatchell, L. B.
 Glasner, D. E.
 Gregg, B. L.
 Hansen, F. O.
 Hatch, M. F.
 Hatfield, P. A.
 Hobbs, P. M.
 Hughes, J. R.
 Judd, M. H.
 Leggett, C. B.
 McNeal, J. E.
 Moore, C. E.
 Nideffer, R. R.
 Perrine, Miss Billie
 Peterson, B. D.
 Ree, W. R.

Scott, J. W.
 Spann, Wm. W.
 St. Petersburg Stamp
 Club
 Summers, Milt
 Turner, E. H.
 Ventura Co. Phil. Socy.
 Wait, L. C.
 Wixon, B. B.

Reinstatements Pending.

3896 Hileman, Capt. J. L.
 7063 Pasadena Stamp Cl.
 5810 Proessel, F. P.
 4718 Rogers, P. A.
 1354 Stebbins, E. S.
 8938 Wick, O. C.

New Applications Posted.

Adams, A. A., 605 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 35; Sales Representative; K.
 E. Root, Montgomery Ward Co., Chicago. By Nelson H. Oliver #10186.
 Auer, Emil, 66 W. Delavan Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 25; Selector A. & P. Warehouse;
 James Storer, 589 Parkside Ave., Buffalo. By D. W. Martin #3780.
 Blodgett, Lorin T., 5348 Magnolia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 27; Civil Engrn.; C. E.
 Nickles, 213 Seaton Pl., Washington, D. C. By C. E. Moore #8455.
 Bowers, Walter H., 8 East Ave., Wayland, N. Y. 23; Postal Clerk; C. C. Folts,
 Wayland, N. Y. By D. W. Martin #3780.
 Bright, A. F., Wrightstown, N. J. 31; Coal, Feed & Grain; Woolman & Co., 338
 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. By Eugene Klein #2275.

- Brinton, Chas. E., 828 S. 49th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 69; Printer; Carl Young, 34 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. By Dr. Eugene Lindauer #6580.
- Brown, Vernon A., Hotel Victoria, San Francisco, Calif. 25; Salesman; Schwabacher Frey Co., 735 Market St., San Francisco. By H. Wiener #6808.
- Bush, Bob, Dallas Center, Ia. 16; Student; Guaranteed by A. V. Kellogg; Ref.: H. H. Brenton, Dallas Center, Ia. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Bush, Hazel M., Arroyo Sanitarium, Livermore, Calif. Rge legal; A. E. Davies, 380 14th St., Oakland, Calif. By Oakland Phil. Socy., Chap. #79.
- Campbell, John S., 156 Market St., Cadiz, Ohio. 28; High School Instructor; Dr. R. P. Lippincott, Cadiz, Ohio. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Capron, Dr. C. Gray, 1600 Parkway, Utica, N. Y. 61; Phys. & Surg.; H. R. Staplin, 1666 Steuben St., Utica. By W. J. B. Williams #7694.
- Chan, C. J., 1297 Jotha Road, Bangkok, Siam. 30; Stamp Dealer; Fredk. D. Markee, 40 Wilshire Park, Needham, Mass. By J. E. Guest #4214.
- Chattin, Wm. J., 567 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 57; Fire Insurance; R. E. Adams, Park Ave., New York City. By John R. Miller #2191.
- Cline, Elmer E., Box 126, Auburndale, Fla. Age legal; R. E. & Ins.; B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn, Chicago. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Dannenberg, Dr. Karl, 400 E. 141 St., Bronx, N. Y. 41; Instructor; Dr. Wm. Mendelson, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y. By John R. Miller #2191.
- Derounian, Avedis B., 232 Maple Place, Mineola, N. Y. 19; Office Clerk; Guaranteed by A. Aprahamian, 542 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; John Boylan Inc., 7 W. 45th St., New York City. By Avdo Harentz #7290.
- Dillman, Bruce, 3512 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Calif. 36; Garage Owner; Geo. Hughes, 610 Chetwood St., Oakland, Calif. By Harry E. Gray #6264.
- Eckert, Ernest Alfred, 70 W. Main St., Rockville, Conn. 33; Textile Designer; G. H. Fredrich, Rockville, Conn. By Kenneth M. White #9227.
- Fassett, Stephen B., 120 Linden St., Woodmere, L. I. 14; Student; Guaranteed by Jacob S. Fassett, Jr.; Brooks Bros., New York City. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- French, A. W., Box 9, Ancon, Canal Zone. 47; Panama Canal Employee; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By Adolph D. Fennel #5370.
- Frey, John M., 826 S. 6th St., Pasco, Wash. 39; Loc. Foreman; E. W. Laudt, 328 W. Ferris St., Pasco, Wash. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Gaylord, F. A., Sheet Harbour, Nova Scotia. 43; Mgr. Pulp. Mill; Henly & Chris-holm, Sheet Harbour, N. E. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Hahn, Geo. C., 819 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 33; Blue Ridge Coal Co., Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Hartjen, Henry M., 3238 N. 76th Ct., Chicago, Ill. 27; P. O. Clerk; L. Fish Furniture Co., 2656 W. North Ave., Chicago. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Hartman, Miss Ira, Birkbausch St. 62, Berlin-Steglitz, Germany. 27; Col.-Dealer; J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau St., New York. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Hayward, Lloyd T., 107 State St., Montpelier, Vt. 27; Chief Draftsman; Fred L. Laird Jr., Loomis St., Montpelier, Vt. By A. C. Grady #5789.
- Hetherington, Dean R., Box 3006, Tulsa, Okla. 26; Millwork Estimator; A. C. Porter, Dickason-Goodman Co., Tulsa. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Hill, Gladwin A., 484 Worcester St., Wellesley Hills, Mass. 16; Student; Guaranteed by Olin W. Hill; Ref., Secy., Howard Trust Co., Cambridge, Mass. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Hine, Harry C. Jr., Hillside Place, New Britain, Conn. 38; Asst. Treas., A. C. Hine Co.; W. C. Phillips & Co., Hartford, Conn. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Inouye, K., 54 Kitanagasadori 2 chome, Kobe, Japan. 35; Stamp Dealer; H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass. By Adolph D. Fennel #5370.

- Jones, I. V., Box 1151, Tulsa, Okla. 34; Office Mgr.; Homer W. Davis, Melrose Highlands, Mass. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Kelley, Hayward Kendall, 3265 Chalfont Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio. 31; Building & R. E.; Henry M. Beatty, 2328 S. Overbrook Rd., Cleveland Heights, O. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Kimberly, Capt. V. A., U. S. S. Maryland, care Postmaster, San Pedro, Calif. 51; Naval Officer; F. L. Sandoz, 2 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. By H. C. Hitt #5555.
- Klesper, Chas. B., 70 Mansfield St., Springfield, Mass. 51; Sales Agt.; Springfield Buick Co., Springfield. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Lacombe, Camille, 1800 W. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y. Age legal; Barber; S. Grossman, 102 W. 42 St., New York. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Lee, Emily B., 2102 N. Highland Ave., Hollywood, Calif. Age legal; H. W. Doscher, Pacific Bldg., San Francisco. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Lerd, Chas. Lewis, Box 196, Gambier, Ohio. 14; Student; Guaranteed by Richard C. Lord; F. & R. Lazarus Co., Columbus, O. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Löf, Dr. A. J. O., 836 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver, Colo. 62; Physician; Carey Drug Co., Denver, Colo. By Dr. Chesmore Eastlake #9944.
- MacDonald, Robert D., Box 951, Alexandria, La. 38; Staff Serg. U. S. A.; Capt. J. W. Mott, 1304 Jackson St., Alexandria, La. By Edw. A. Soden #8670.
- Meyer, Harry Andrews, Box 612, Plainfield, N. J. 40; Loans; J. F. R. Staats, Albany & George Sts., New Brunswick, N. J. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Miller, Milton R., 12 Rose St., Batavia, N. Y. 42; Publisher; E. R. Tomlinson, Park Ave., Batavia, N. Y. By LeRoy C. Brown #5994.
- Fueller, Ernest, 69 Freiestrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 23; Philatelist; H. L. Lindquist, 171 W. 79 St., New York. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Northrup, L. L., 719 Merc. Bnk. Bldg., Dallas, Texas. 36; Mgr.; Harry Meador Mercantile Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex. By Geo. W. Stege #10250.
- Olshin, S. J., 1844 Paulding Ave., Bronx, N. Y. 39; Contractor; Louis Weissman, 81 Nassau St., New York. By Victor Weiskopf #8332.
- Onofrei, Dimitri, 1004 Madison Ave., New York City. 31; Artist; Lazar Samoiloff, 309 W. 86th St., New York. By Eugene Klein #2275.
- Osborn, Havill R., 25 Shepard Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y. 24; Student; A. B. Losel, 21 Odell Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Owen, David, Oradell, N. J. 16; Student; Guaranteed by Jas. A. Brownlow Jr.; Ref.: Best & Co., 5th Ave. & 30th St., New York. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Paivio, Erkki, Pori, Suomi, Finland. 22; Stamps & Cards; Erich Schroter, Frankfurt-O, Richtst 26, Germany. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Petroutsa, D., 327 Main St., Jacksonville, Fla. 45; Mfr.; The Clever Idea Co., 335 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y. By Vahan Mozian #2279.
- Pollitz, W. T., 24 Milk St., Boston, Mass. 28; Stamp Dealer; Daniel F. Kelleher, 7 Water St., Boston. By W. L. Aldrich #2092.
- Rasmus, Col. Carl G., Via Dante Alighieri 73, Villa Christomanos, Merano, Italy. 60; Retired; Alfred F. Lichtenstein, 124 Cedar St., New York. By Horace W. Davis #2213.
- Schmidt, Harold George, 540 82 St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 25; Accountant; Henry J. Koenig, 8669 14th Ave., Brooklyn. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Sherwood, Lawrence E., 9 Hawthorne Rd., Bronxville, N. Y. 45; Lawyer; R. B. Crispell, 49 Wall St., New York. By C. B. Tippet, #8482.
- Shumway, L. I., Box 1875, Tulsa, Okla. 39; Architect; H. R. Ketchum, Hotel Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla. By Geo. W. Stege #10250.
- Sirrine, H. S., Hammondsport, N. Y. 31; Teacher; L. J. Sealy, Hammondsport, N. Y. By W. L. Hayes #10014.

- Slevin, L. S., Box F, Carmel, Calif. Legal; Photographer & Photo Supplies; Jas. Cooke, Drawer E. Carmel, Calif. By Marcy Woods #9292.
- Smeddey, Warren E., 185 Vernon St., Norwood, Mass. 28; Statistician; W. T. Pollitz, 24 Milk St., Boston. By Wm. L. Aldrich #2092.
- Smith, Clyde E., 1515 57th Ave., Oakland, Calif. 35; Mail Carrier; Fred W. De Witt, 620 14th St., Oakland. By Oakland Phil. Socy. Chap. #79.
- Smulow, Dr. Bernard, 244 Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 28; Dentist; Geo. M. Wainwright, 356 Fulton St., Brooklyn. By Dr. Samuel Konwiser #7545.
- Stevens, A. L., Box 504, University, Va. 28; Student; J. C. Sorenson, Rockport, Texas. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Temple, Wm. A., 624 W. 37th St., Des Moines, Ia. 38; Poster Artist; Scott Co., 1 W. 47th St., New York. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Tibbetts, Jas. H., 216 Lorraine Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 19; Clerk; Guaranteed by F. M. Tibbetts; P. A. Murray, Mount Vernon, N. Y. By D. W. Martin.
- Tietz, Frederick T., 10336 123 St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. 29; Clerk; E. C. Stock, 101-38 115th St., Richmond Hill. By C. H. Weitz #9030.
- Trout, H. G., 2911 Marguita St., Long Beach, Calif. 48; Bookkeeper; Dr. E. A. Gilbert, 402 Marine Bldg., Long Beach. By Roy S. Webb #8683.
- Wadleigh, Frederick Paul, East Berkshire, Vt. 52; Farming; R. H. Pond, East Berkshire, Vt. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Washington, Robert, Box 303, Morris Plains, N. J. 28; Asst. Treas. & Office Mgr.; D. M. Merchant, Morris Plains, N. J. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Weimann, Edmond C., 167 Clarence St., Torrington, Conn. 25; Mech. Draftsman; C. E. Nickles, 213 Seaton Place, Washington, D. C. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Wetherill, M. A., 2118 26th St., Sacramento, Calif. 31; Engineer; T. J. Eck, Calif. State Life Bldg., Sacramento. By Camellia M. Nolan #7790.
- Wildschut, A., 104 Pijlsaan, Overveen, Holland. 31; Office Chief; Howell Wooley, 22-26 W. 48th St., New York. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- Wilson, Lewis G., 336 Lisbon Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 45; Stamp Dealer; K. Lissiuk Phil. Co., 1476 Broadway, New York. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Woods, Dr. John H., 2000 W. 25th St., Cleveland, O. 36; Dentist; Harry M. Wyth, 3819 W. 25th St., Cleveland. By D. W. Martin #3780.
- Zendan, Albert, 142 Cambridge Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 38; Painter; Armenian Press, 217 E. 26th St., New York. By Vahan Mozian #2279.
- Robinson, James P., 265 Senator Place, Cincinnati, Ohio. 35; With Wm. Powell Co.; Queen City Stamp Co., 604 Race St., Cincinnati. By Dr. Leon G. Tedesche #5088.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 2956 Keller, Dr. S. G., 1017 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 46; Dentist; F. W. Noske, 3042 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee. By A. H. Wilhelm.
- 6701 Lee, Harry A., 24th & Edgemont Ave., Chester, Pa. 39; Funeral Director, National Casket Co., Philadelphia, Pa. By H. A. Davis #1925.
- 2952 Marimian, A. O., 4 Rue Clement Roassal, Nice, France. 64; Stamp Dealer; Nassau Stamp Co., 116 Nassau St., New York. By C. S. Davis #2711.
- 5226 Perkins, Philip P., Box 669, Whiting, Ind. 28; Research Chemist; August French, 1189 Davis Ave., Whiting, Ind. By H. A. Davis #1925.

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New Members.

- 10256 Barr, Jas. H., Setauket, L. I., N. Y.
 10257 Jaciocchi del Turco, Cav. Maris, 20 Via Bardi, Florence, Italy.
 10258 Baumann, Rev. Perry H., 368 Plymouth St., Toledo, Ohio.
 10259 Bennett, Fredk. Z., 413 13th St., Toledo, Ohio.
 10260 Bernou, Edw., 102 Rue Lemercier, Paris 17, France.
 10261 Carroll, Kenneth D., 11 Howard St., Geneva, N. Y.
 10262 Case, Warren, 324 Kenilworth Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
 10263 Chenoweth, Raymond A., 217 W. Lewis St., Pasco, Wash.
 10264 Chulik, Arnold J., 807 W. 28th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
 10265 Citret, Harry, 60 Park Place, Newark, N. J.
 10266 Cobb, Floyd L., Cent. Natl. Bank, Spartanburg, S. C.
 10267 Costanzo, Estelle, 214 Sanford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 10268 Ducl, Geo. E., 131 Capitol Ave., Pierre, S. Dak.
 10269 Divers, Frank R., Box 721, Alamosa, Colo.
 10270 Dixon, A. A., R. F. D. #1, Scappoose, Ore.
 10271 Fast, John E., 837 Hayes Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
 10272 Forster, M. H., 5 Kent Pl. N., Summit, N. J.
 10273 Fox, Geo. R., Three Oaks, Mich.
 10274 Fraser, Dr. Wm. F., 745 Yates St., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
 10275 Grant, Horace M., 111 Empire St., Providence, R. I.
 10276 Hassan, Wm. J., 406 N. Tioga St., Ithaca, N. Y.
 10277 Hertsch, Arthur, Harktgase 50, Berne, Switzerland.
 10278 Hudgens, Lenhardt K., Box 102, Spartanburg, S. C.
 J10279 Jones, Grinnell Jr., 90 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Mass.
 10280 Kingdom, Geo. D., Tyler Bldg., Conneaut, Ohio.
 10281 Knoche, C. H., 2104 Carroll Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
 10282 Larson, Harry P., 2345 Marmora Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10283 Lawrence, R. G., 1029 K St., Sacramento, Calif.
 10284 Lea, John W., 1520 N. Robinson St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 10285 Loving, A. S., 804 Rockford Bank Bldg., Rockford, Ill.
 10286 McGoff, Martin A., 17 Moorfields, Liverpool, England.
 10287 Meyer, R. C., Okmulgee, Okla.
 10288 Mischler, Henry W., Box 605, Springfield, Ill.
 10289 Mitchell, Harvey A., 1057 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto 4, Ont., Canada.
 J10290 Moore, Douglas, Box 853, San Antonio, Texas.
 10291 Nelson, N. M., 1265 6th Ave., Windom, Minn.
 10292 Newell, A. B. Jr., 3374 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
 10293 Parsons, Theron E., 350 Carnahan Ave., San Antonio, Texas.
 10294 Philatelic Club of Los Angeles, Chapter No. 90, A. Wm. Bloss, Secy., 1173 N. Kingsbury Drive, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Calif.
 10295 Powell, Dr. Cuthbert, 314 14th St., Denver, Colo.
 10296 Sanborn, Norris H., 860 Venable Pl. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 10297 Sauer, F. C., Box 324, Santa Clara, Calif.
 10298 Sleeth, Dana, Scappoose, Ore.

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- 10299 Solomon, Burnes, 2424 82 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 10300 Spencer, Mrs. G. H., 404 Hawthorne Rd., Duluth, Minn.
 10301 S'Renco, Fred E., 757 Westgate, St. Louis, Mo.
 10302 Stahl, C. F., Central Baragua, Camaguey, Cuba.
 10303 Steele, H. G., 355 S. Holliston Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 10304 Steger, Lenore E., Sacramento St., Nevada City, Calif.
 10305 Suarez, Victor M., 1219 M. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 10306 Taylor, Geo. C., 240 Rosemary Ave., Chapel Hill, N. C.
 10307 Telford, Mrs. W. S., 126 33rd Ave. E., Duluth, Minn.
 10308 Tendick, Lloyd B., R. 1, Box 262, Spanaway, Wash.
 10309 Trotter, Mrs. Wm. H., Cleeve Gate, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 10310 Tsopolidis, Christophe, 10 Rue Sesostris, Alenxadria, Egypt.
 10311 Wee, E. Van Der, Rivasavia 571, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 10312 Walton, Wm. C., 263 La Salle Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 10313 Washburn, A. McC., 1200 Alworth Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Reinstated.

- 6019 Wortman, Jacques, Box 25, Nice, France.

Resignation Accepted.

- 2889 Baer, John P., Baltimore, Md.

New Life Members.

- 455— 9891 Hartwig, John, Box 1100 Arcade Sta., Los Angeles, Calif.
 456—10242 Schwerin, Ellwood Wm., Oakdale, L. I., New York.
 457— 8594 French, G. Decker, 809 Putnam Bldg., Davenport, Ia.
 458—10256 Barr, Jas. H., Setauket, L. I., N. Y.
 459—10294 Phil. Club of Los Angeles, Chap. No. 90, Life Chap. No. 13.

New Chapter Society.

- 459—10294 Philatelic Club of Los Angeles, Chap. No. 90, Life Chap. No. 13, O. F.
 Braecklein, President; A. Wm. Bloss., Secy., 1173 N. Kingsbury
 Drive, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Calif.

Replaced on Roll.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 7275 Barr, Thos. Jr. | 9145 Fenton, C. W. | 8646 Mole, Paul |
| 5957 Behr, T. L. | 8601 Green, F. W. | 7129 Morgan, Tilghman |
| 7521 Bickford, C. L. | 9485 Hawxhurst, H. W. | 4822 Newman, Samuel |
| 9933 Boissard, Richard | 9761 Henshaw, G. H. | 9645 Olena, A. H. Jr. |
| 2636 Brewer, O. D. | 3430 Jones, H. A. | 5977 Pappadopulo, S. A. |
| 9424 Buell, C. F. | 7293 Klehn, Emil | 7716 Phillips, E. W. |
| 7328 Butcher, C. T. | 9699 Koch, W. F. | 7194 Potter, Dr. A. L. |
| 9128 Campbell, C. B. | 7183 Kraus, A. H. | 9621 Tulleken, Maj. J. V. |
| 8729 Couvelas, G. N. | 6234 Lapham, Claude | H. |
| 8300 De Souza, Gomes | 8799 Mandelkorn, R. S. | 4206 Wright, Parke |
| 4358 Dietz, August | 7827 Middleton, Mrs. O. | 9822 Yearsley, O. J. B. |
| 7393 Derby, C. W. | R. | |

Applications Returned by Council.

- Burckel, C. E., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
 Powers, E. B., New York City.

Expelled by Council.

- 215— 6722 Baer, Henri I., Delray Beach, Fla. For refusing to settle for stamps taken from the Sales Department in accordance with its rules and regulations.
- 10070 Barri, Leon Jr., 505 N. Stanton St., El Paso, Tex. For not keeping his promise with reference to the settlement of an account several years old.
- 9662 Donner, Edw. S., 10 Roosevelt St., Far Rockaway, N. Y. For not keeping his promise with reference to settling for an approval selection.
- 8912 Lowe, Carlos T., 40 Lincoln Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y. For refusing to either account or settle for an approval selection.
- 8393 Tudja, M. J., 2412 Russ Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. For refusing to settle or show that settlement had been made of an approval selection.

Deceased.

4334 Kaufmann, A. C., 420 West End Ave., New York City.

Corrections.

A. Secretary's July, 1928 report as written showed two members expelled. By reconsideration of the Council before the report was printed, one member was retained and deleted from the report, but not from the membership summary. One is therefore being added to the total to balance.

B. Information has been received that two members whose names appeared on the list of those dropped for N. P. D. secretary's report for Feb. 1st are deceased as follows: 2958 Sandoz, J. A. and 6590 Seward, Wm. H. These should be removed from the list of those dropped and added to deceased column. While this does not affect the Total it decreases the list of dropped to 363.

C. There were six members names on the dropped list sent to the printer who paid, and the secretary was able to delete from the list before being printed, but total was not changed. 6 should therefore be deleted from those dropped making the total 357. Of the 357 dropped, 62 have been replaced to date of this report. Exclusive of "A" and "B" above and deducting the replacements, the records show to date 295 deleted from our membership.

Membership Summary.

Membership March 1, 1929	3947	
New Members	58	
Reinstated	1	
Replaced on Roll	33	
Added as per "corrections" A	1	
Added as per "corrections" C	6	
	4046	
Resignation accepted	1	
Expelled by Council	5	
Deceased	1	7
Total membership April 1, 1929		4039

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

REPORT of the



TREASURER

April 1st, 1929.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$10774.66	
New Memberships	108.00	\$10882.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 9900.00	
New Memberships	60.00	\$ 9960.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$13105.22	
Receipts—Superintendent	208.01	
Others	83.85	
	\$13397.08	
Disbursements	\$ 319.00	\$13078.08

EXCHANCE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.55
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 102.00	
Dues paid in advance	9.75	\$ 111.75

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 3238.86	
Receipts—Dues	81.50	
Reinstatements	4.00	
Interest on Bonds	51.67	
	\$ 3376.09	
Disbursements	\$ 426.17	\$ 2949.92

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 1253.67	
Receipts—Subscriptions	59.19	
Interest on Bonds	20.83	
	\$ 1333.69	
Disbursements	\$ 563.27	\$ 770.42
		\$37754.38
Cash	\$20098.73	
Bond Investments	17655.65	\$37754.38

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Lt.-Col. J. Philip Benkard

A. P. S. 8342

Lieut.-Col. J. Philip Benkard, Wall Street broker and world war veteran, collapsed from a heart attack while marching in the Army Day parade, held April 6th, at New York City, in commemoration of America's entrance into the world war.

Col. Benkard, who was a partner in the brokerage firm of J. P. Benkard & Co. at 55 Broadway, collapsed on Fifth avenue as he was marching by Sixty-fifth street.

Policemen took him into a store and administered first aid treatment, but Col. Benkard died on the way to Flower Hospital while being treated by Dr. Verveschi.

He wore his army uniform, with Air Service insignia, and two service stripes, and was not identified for some time after his death. He was 57 years old and was a life member of the American Philatelic Society and one of the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club.

SOCIETY



ITEMS

THE WESTCHESTER A. P. S. CHAPTER, Yonkers, N. Y., held its regular March meeting at the Towers Hotel in Yonkers on March 22nd.

Dinner was served at 7 o'clock. The following members sat down at special tables seating six each: V. M. Anderson, L. A. Beebe, C. Benschoff, F. F. Brandt, E. W. Clarke, R. Crisi, A. deCastro, J. J. Frank, Beverly S. King, C. G. P. Knight, A. J. Squier, V. M. Suarez, K. W. Sutherland, C. E. Taussig, T. F. Willock, H. DeWitt Wilde, K. N. Woodward.

Mr. Squire had as his guest Harry M. Konwiser of New York and Mr. King brought A. A. Macdonald of Yonkers.

Messrs. Montrose Ernst and L. C. Ruhle of White Plains came for the business meeting following the dinner, and in addition the following collectors also came for the business meeting and later signified their desire to join the chapter: C. O. Granslund, W. L. Heath, Dr. Ernest P. Neuburg, Harold G. Rippey, Dr. Elias Silverstein, Duncan Taylor.

The business meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by President Woodward. A. A. Macdonald was elected to membership.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Parker, Squier, King and Sutherland, with the president as an ex-officio member, was appointed to consider the question of a regular meeting place as it was agreed that the chapter had outgrown the entertainment facilities of the members individually, the committee to report to a later meeting of the chapter their findings.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 12.

Whole No. 60.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Delayed Circuit Reports. Many members think that so long as they forward the books in a circuit within the required time that it makes no difference if they do not send in their reports to this office promptly. To hold off the reports is as much a violation of the rules as holding the books. Anyhow it makes as much delay in the circulation of the books for when the books come in and your report is not here we have to hold them intact until the report comes in. The result, the further circulation of the books is held up and consequently the owner member who entered them is unfairly treated. Please realize that sending in the reports promptly is your obligation to receive further circuits and let them come forward promptly. Also some of you who get the larger or special circuit, there is always a definite time in which these must be returned. We haven't the time to write you once or twice regarding their return. Send them in at the end of the stated time without further request, or before the expiration of that time if you can possibly do so, for prompt circulation is more satisfactory to all.

We Feel Good To-Day. Just had this letter come in from one of the regular users of the department: "I want to say that I am very much pleased with the way you have treated my wants. The stamps that have been sent me were all that could be asked for and the many courtesies that you have shown, and the patience you have had with errors that I have made (and there were many), I wish to thank you. I certainly do appreciate the many kindnesses extended me. I know that with some men who are just half as busy as you are, they would have been mighty sarcastic, but you certainly have shown far more patience and courtesy than anyone with whom I have ever had any dealings, and for this I want to thank you again." We have been getting many of these bouquets lately, maybe we have been able to, with our increased office force, to give just that better service to which you are all entitled. Which is our best possible.

Minneapolis to the Front. Three cheers for the Twin City boys! A stamp exhibition, conducted on a national scale in connection with our A. P. S. convention. This should please many of those who for the past several years have maintained that the A. P. S. has been lax in philatelic publicity. Let's get behind this project with our best efforts and help the Twin Cities and the A. P. S. put it over big. When we check up the attendance at the Minneapolis convention we

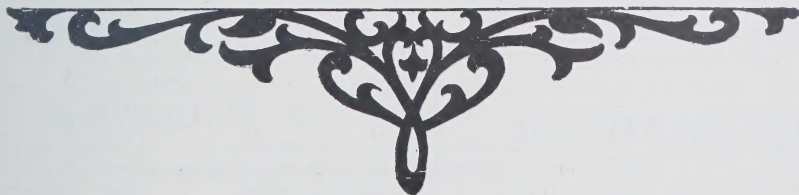
will be able to tell then if these efforts are really appreciated. Vic Rotnem seems to be the man behind the movement. Let us all show our appreciation of his and his associates' efforts.

Jumbo Circuits Growing in Popularity. The demand for Jumbo circuits keeps increasing. We are in a position to send our Jumbo of general books at any time. They contain many space fillers as is shown by the number of stamps large collectors take from them. We can also send selections of special groups if desired. Anything but U. S.

5000 Members Possible? Yes it is possible to get that many collectors into our society. Right now is a good time to enlist them. First cover your local club members, are they all in the A. P. S.? The other collectors known to you should also be solicited. It would be easy for each one of us to get one new member, at least it would seem so. Nearly everyone of us know at least one collector who is not a member of the A. P. S. Just make him come in, sell the society to him. If you all got one we would have over 8000 members, but if only one-fourth of you are alive to your responsibility of making the benefits of membership known to others we would have our 5000. It is possible! Why not make your effort to do your part this month so that when we meet in August we will have at least 5000.

Local Clubs, Why Not Affiliate? You members who are also members of a local club which is not a Chapter of the A. P. S., why not bring up the question of affiliation with this Society? If you need any help write President A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp Street, San Francisco, Calif. He will co-operate with you and tell you how to bring about the desired result. He recently went to Los Angeles and came back with the application of the Philatelic Club there. See what can be worked out in your local society.

What Will This Year Show? We believe that 1929 will go down in history as the greatest philatelic year that has ever been. Look over the stamp publications, note the increased large space used by dealers in advertising their wares. Look over the results of auctions recently held, note the good prices paid for really fine things. We hope that we will show a decided increase in sales, as we are now ahead for the same period last year. We hope that the society membership will be built back up to where it was last year. There is no doubt but this is a wonderful year for our hobby. Several new stamp publications, a stamp exhibition and more general publicity than ever before. Help the A. P. S. benefit by it. You as a member owe your support to the Society, first get that new member.



NEWFOUNDLAND

1857, 1sh Scarlet Vermilion, Unused, Scott's No. 9.

1860, 1sh Orange, Used and fine, Scott's No. 15.

I have the above 2 rarities in stock.

My SPECIALTY: Rare British Colonials of All Periods.

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***Algeria** 1-32 complete, net \$2.20.

Cyprus *3, 18, 21, 22, 31, *32, 32, 38, 48, 49, *58, 58, *59, 59, *61, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 78, *74, 74, 75, 76, 79, 89, *93, 93, 194, 94, 95, *96, 96, *97, 99, 110—any or all at ½ Scott's. We can quote wholesale on most of these.

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nearly 40,000 varieties arranged in books by countries, nearly all are priced at ½ Scott's. We will send on approval, A1 references required.

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BOOKLET PANES of 10 as issued:

A. rouletted vert., perf. horiz. 55
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One of each, A. ½ B. 1.00

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The 1928 U. S. seal printed in
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Supply limited. Postage is extra.
Lists of all U. S. & Foreign Seals 2c.
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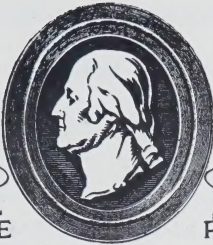
May to Nov.

Box 115, Wilton

New Hampshire

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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The Rules and Classifications

Adopted by The American Philatelic Exhibition Committee.

At the 1928 A. P. S. Convention held in Toronto, Canada, President Wilhelm appointed Gustav M. Mosler, Hugh M. Clark and Alfred Lichtenstein a Committee to draft rules and plans for American Philatelic Exhibitions to be held throughout the country under the auspices of The American Philatelic Society. This committee was later augmented by a sub-committee consisting of Charles J. Phillips, J. J. Kleeman, Jr., Harry M. Konwiser, Albert J. Squier and Walter Scott. The committee has had the whole-hearted support and co-operation of The American Stamp Dealers Association of which Mr. Hugh M. Clark is President and The Society for Stamp Exhibitions of which Mr. Lichtenstein is an officer. The following rules for American Exhibitions adopted by the Committee after intensive study and careful deliberation are offered as a basis for the government of a series of stamp shows to be given in various sections of the country and of the annual show proposed in connection with the A. P. S. Conventions.

Perfection is not claimed for the present rules and both collectors and dealers are asked to give them careful study with a view of gradually improving them. Suggestions and criticisms should be sent to Mr. Hugh M. Clark of The Scott Stamp & Coin Company or to Mr. Gustav M. Mosler, Recorder of the Board of A. P. S. Vice Presidents.

The Rules are to be considered as binding upon the organization giving the Exhibition and complete acceptance of them is required in order to obtain the endorsement of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION COMMITTEE and the loan of the equipment owned by the SCOTT STAMP AND COIN COMPANY under the following regulations:

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company tenders to the Committee on Exhibitions of the American Philatelic Society the use of the exhibition equipment, consisting of frames, et cetera, owned by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company. This equipment is available to any responsible group who secures the endorsement of the Committee on Exhibitions of the American Philatelic Society and agrees to abide by the rules and instructions issued by the said Committee. It is understood that the group securing the endorsement agrees to pay all forwarding costs for the equipment to the location of the show and from there to the nearest responsible storage warehouse and also to furnish the Scott Stamp and Coin Company with an insurance policy covering the equipment in transit and until deposited in the warehouse. The equipment is to be placed in storage for the account of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company.

Rules.

- RULE 1—Every exhibition shall provide a printed catalogue which shall contain a brief description of the exhibits, also a complete list of exhibitors and listings of the sections and groups of exhibits together with the names of the judges or judge of each and every section and group.
- RULE 2—No person or firm under suspension, expulsion or disqualification from either the American Philatelic Society, American Stamp Dealers Association or the Society for Stamp Exhibitions shall be employed in any official capacity, judge, exhibit, rent or occupy a booth, donate a prize or act as agent for any exhibitor.
- RULE 3—Every exhibit shall be the bonafide property of the person or firm making the entry.
- RULE 4—Each entry blank must be signed by the exhibitor or his agent and such signature shall signify the acceptance by the exhibitor of these rules and regulations.
- RULE 5—No responsibility shall attach to the members of the organization holding the exhibition or any of its employees for any loss or damage to any exhibit arising from any cause or reason whatsoever.
- RULE 6—Exhibitors desiring insurance shall make their own arrangements for same.
- RULE 7—Each Exhibition organization shall specify the date on which its entries shall close. All entries must be received in time for publication in the catalogue.
- RULE 8—Exhibits must be forwarded prepaid and will be returned at the expense and risk of the owners.
- RULE 9—All exhibits will be returned as soon as possible after the close of the exhibition in the manner directed by the owners. Unless other instructions are given, they will be returned by express, charges collect and with a valuation of \$100.00.
- RULE 10—An exhibition organization may decline any entry or entries or remove any collection from its exhibition but in each case it shall file its reasons therefor with the American Philatelic Exhibition Committee forthwith.
- RULE 11—A collection wrongly entered in a section or group may not be transferred to another section or group nor may any alteration be made on the entry blank after publication of the official catalogue listing.
- RULE 12—All exhibits of stamps for display in frames must be mounted on loose leaf album pages or cards. Different sections or groups must be shown in separate frames. A portion of any exhibit may be shown in frames and the remainder held for examination by the judge.
- RULE 13—Albums of stamps shown in flat cases will be displayed at interesting pages. Such albums may not be examined except by the judge or in the presence of the owner or a member of the governing committee. Not more than sixty loose leaf sheets shall be deemed to constitute one album.
- RULE 14—In the event of insufficient space being available to display the whole of an exhibit, the committee in charge shall have the right to show only such portion as it may elect.
- RULE 15—No exhibit or part thereof may be removed prior to the close of the exhibition.

- RULE 16—Books or monographs may be exhibited by the author or publisher. The award, if any, shall be made to the author. The publisher, however, shall receive a certificate of equal grade.
- RULE 17—No person shall be eligible to judge at any exhibition held under these rules unless his name shall have been approved by the American Philatelic Exhibition Committee except as provided in rule 21.
- RULE 18—The selection of judges shall rest with the organization holding the exhibition.
- RULE 19—Only one judge shall be assigned to any single group but there is no limit to the number of groups in different sections that may be judged by the same man.
- RULE 20—The name of the person judging each group shall be printed in the official prospectus and official catalogue.
- RULE 21—If an advertised judge is unable to fill his engagement, the exhibition management shall have the power to select a substitute judge, in which event an exhibitor may before the beginning of judging of the section or sections in which he has entered, withdraw his entry or entries from competition.
- RULE 22—No judge shall exhibit for competition in any exhibition at which he is officiating.
- RULE 23—At each exhibition each judge shall sign a report of his awards in duplicate, one copy of which shall be forwarded to the American Philatelic Exhibition Committee within two weeks after closing of the exhibition.
- RULE 24—Awards are not official until they have been checked, and adopted by the American Philatelic Exhibition Committee and published in the American Philatelist.
- RULE 25—The decision of a judge shall be final in all cases affecting the merits of the collections and cannot be changed after the filing of his report except in case of clerical error.
- RULE 26—The awards shall be based on a consideration of the following qualifications: philatelic knowledge, completeness, rarity, condition, arrangement and neatness.
- RULE 27—Judges must announce the awards daily.
- RULE 28—As soon as the awards have been announced, the exhibition management shall place upon the glass of every exhibit that has been given an award a label bearing the seal of the American Philatelic Society in the same color as the color of the ribbon designating the win.
- RULE 29—All organizations or clubs holding stamp exhibitions under these rules shall use the following colors and designs for their prize ribbons or rosettes:

First Award—Blue
Second Award—Red
Third Award—Yellow
Fourth Award—White
Best of Section—Purple
Best of Show—Purple and Gold
Special Prizes—Green

Each ribbon or rosette shall be at least two inches wide and approximately eight inches long and bear on its face the seal of the American Philatelic Society, the name of the Award and the name of the exhibition giving organization with numerals of year and date of the exhibition.

- RULE 30**—No judge shall have the right to withhold any advertised or published award under any circumstances.
- RULE 31**—If an award be canceled by the American Philatelic Exhibition Committee, the exhibitor shall return forthwith all ribbons, certificates or prizes to the Secretary of the exhibition giving organization.
- RULE 32**—A marked catalogue showing all awards and also all absentees shall be filed with the American Philatelic Exhibition Committee by the exhibition giving organization within two weeks after the close of the Exhibition.
- RULE 33**—Any exhibition-giving organization may give uniform special prizes but said prizes must be offered in the prospectus of that exhibition and may not be withdrawn nor may the conditions or placing of same be changed after the prospectus has been published.
- RULE 34**—Such extracts from these rules as may be necessary for the guidance of the exhibitor shall be furnished with every prospectus and entry blank.
- RULE 35**—Exhibitors in the Juvenile and Junior Class must, if called upon to do so, furnish to the governing committee of the exhibition satisfactory evidence of age.
- RULE 36**—All exhibits must be entered in accordance with the various sections and groups of exhibits as shown on the following schedule.

Section A.

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.

- Group 1. Postmasters and Carriers.
2. Government Issues—19th Century.
 3. Government Issues—20th Century.
 4. Envelopes, Entire or Cut Square.
 5. Revenues, General Issues.
 6. Revenues, Private Issues.
 7. U. S. Locals.
 8. Western Franks.
 9. Proofs and Essays.
 10. U. S. Possessions.
 11. Confederate States, Provisional Issues.
 12. Confederate States, General Issues.
 13. Any issue or group not otherwise classified.
 14. General Collections.

Section B.

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

- Group 1. Great Britain.
2. Canada.
 3. Any other British Colony in North or South America.
 4. Any British Colony in the West Indies or Central America.
 5. Any British Colony in Australia.
 6. Any British Colony in Europe or Asia.
 7. Any British Colony in Africa.
 8. Great Britain or any Colony, 20th Century only.
 9. Any Colony or group not otherwise classified.

Section C.**EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.**

- Group 1. Roumania, Spain, Switzerland.
2. France, Germany, German States, Italy, Italian States.
 3. Austria, Finland, Greece, Holland, Russia, Turkey.
 4. Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Portugal, Servia, Sweden.
 5. Bosnia, Denmark, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Poland.
 6. Any country or state formed during or after the World War.
 7. Any European country, or group not otherwise classified.
 8. Any European country, or Group, 20th Century only.
 9. Any Colony of a European country except Great Britain.

Section D.**OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH, CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA.**

- Group 1. Argentine Republic, Brazil, Colombian Republic and States, Mexico, Uruguay.
2. Bolivia, Buenos Aires, Chile, Dominican Republic, Peru, Venezuela.
 3. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Salvador.
 4. Any Country, 20th Century only.
 5. Any group not otherwise classified.

Section E.**OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA OR AFRICA.**

- Group 1. Any country in Asia not otherwise classified.
2. Any country in Africa not otherwise classified.
 3. Any country, 20th Century only.
 4. Any colony or group not otherwise classified.

Section F.**SPECIALTY CLASS.**

- Group 1. Any Issue or Single Stamp, specialized according to printings, or make up of plates.
2. Any issue specialized according to use, or cancellations.
 3. Patriotic Covers.
 4. Air Mail covers, pioneer, experimental and first flight.
 5. Balloon, Przemysl, and other commercial usages.
 6. Art, Architecture, Fauna, Flora, or any scientific or Historical Subject.
 7. Precancels.
 8. Any collection or subject matter not otherwise classified.

Section G.**COLLECTIONS.**

- Group 1. General.
2. 19th Century, General.
 3. 20th Century, General.

Section H.**RARITIES.**

- Group 1. United States, Confederates, U. S. Possessions.
2. British North America.
3. Great Britain, Colonies and dependencies.
4. Europe.
5. Central and South America.
6. Other countries.

Section I.**PHILATELIC LITERATURE.**

- Group 1. Original Contributions to Literature regarding the stamps of the United States or Possessions.
2. Original contributions to Literature regarding the stamps of any other country.
3. General publications, works of reference, magazines, etc.

Section J.

- Group 1. Albums.
2. Philatelic Accessories.

RULE 37—The Exhibits shall be divided into classes as follows:

Juvenile, Junior, Novice, Winners and Open.

The Juvenile Class shall be for collections whose owners are not more than fifteen years of age.

The Junior Class shall be for collections whose owners are from fifteen to twenty years of age.

The Novice Class shall be open to exhibitors whose exhibit has never won a first award in any class, other than Juvenile or Junior Classes, in any authorized exhibition.

The Winners Class shall be open to all exhibitors whose exhibit has never been awarded a championship.

The Open Class shall be open to all exhibitors.

RULE 38—All Collections winning first awards in a section shall be judged against each other regardless of class and the winner shall be called a "Champion", provided the total number of exhibits in this section equals or exceeds three times the number of groups in that section.

RULE 39—The seven sectional winners (Section A to G) shall compete in a special group and the winner shall be designated "Best in Exhibition."

RULE 40—Exhibits can be entered for "Specials Only" which will permit competition of said exhibits for the best in their respective sections.

RULE 41—Exhibits can be entered for "Exhibition Only." Such entries are not for competition.

RULE 42—Exhibits entered for exhibition, or for specials only will not be included in the rating of "Championships" as provided in Rule 38.

RULE 43—All questions that may arise concerning the exhibition and not provided for by these rules shall be decided by the governing committee of the exhibition-giving organization.

RULE 44—These rules may be altered, amended or revised by the American Philatelic Exhibition Committee only.



BISECTS

by Michael Miller

CHINA.

This large country, whose philatelic history is comparatively recent, has an ancient postal history, first described by Marco Polo, the great traveller. There seems to have been a number of bisected stamps used, many lacking authority and so these notes are confined to the peculiar bisects of the 2c scarlet stamp of the issue of 1902-07 and very commonly called the Foochow provisionals.

FOOCHOW.

This bisect was issued at Foochow in Fukien province, in which town is located the Fukien Christian University. In October, 1903, there was requisitioned by the local post-master a fresh supply of 1c stamp. These were sent by steamer to Foochow, but because of a violent typhoon the steamer was delayed and as a consequence the current supply of the 1c stamps were entirely exhausted. In this dilemma the post-master obtained telegraphic permission from Peking to bisect the then current 2c scarlet stamp. The bisecting was diagonally and from the various copies the writer has seen mostly from upper left to lower right. The peculiar part about this is that an oblong obliterator was first used in the nature of a surcharge which extended beyond the confines of the stamp itself on the cover, with the inscription "Postage 1 cent paid". Those having need for one cent postage stamps brought their mailing matter to the post office for dispatch, whereupon a bisected stamp was applied by the post assistant. He then applied the obliterator surcharge and thereafter cancelled with the ordinary date stamp. These bisects were in use on October 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1903, and unless used with these dates are not genuine.

F. P. Metcalfe of the Fukien University, as well as the late Theodore Siddall of Shanghai informed the writer that they were used on the first two days, yet G. G. Uong, of Foochow, who has one of the most complete collections of Chinese stamps maintains that they were in use until twelve noon of the following day, that is, October 24th, which is substantiated by a cover in the famous Chinese collection of James Starr of Philadelphia. Many forgeries exist of the provisional bisect and great care should be used in the purchase of the same. There are quite a number of differences between the genuine and the forgeries. They are as follows:

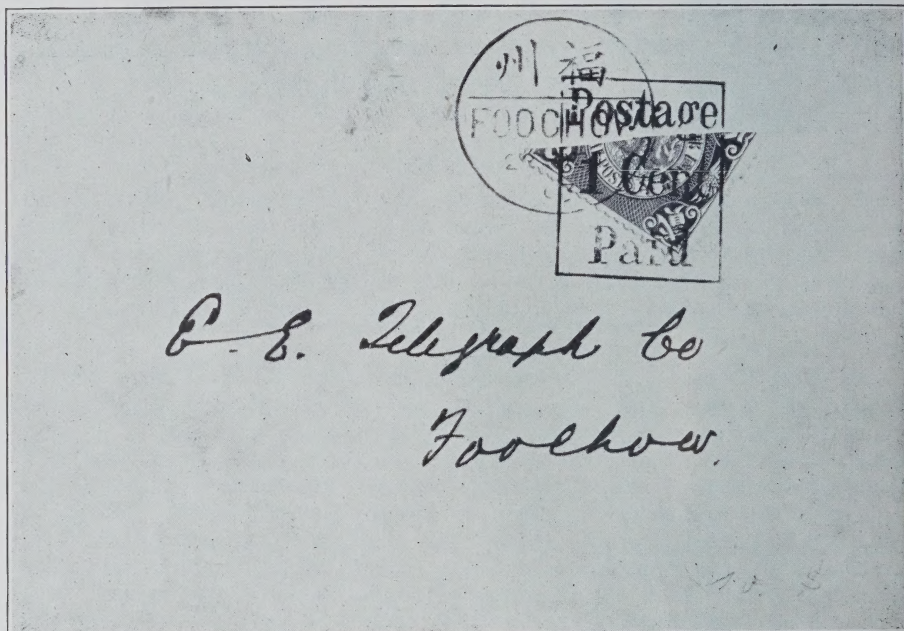
1. The rectangle: Original measures 21 mm by 25 mm.
2. "P" of Paid: Space between "P" and the side of rectangle is 5 mm (in forgeries only 4 mm). The original is not straight as in forgeries.

3. Ink of Postmark: Oily and light. In forgeries dull and dark.
4. Three of "03". In forgeries like this "3". In original the bottom curve is wider, almost straight.

This bisect is listed by various cataloguers as follows:

Scott 88, Gibbons 189b, Michel 70f, Kohl 70 bisected.

The price of \$8.00 quoted by Scott on this bisect is a fair approximation, although in other catalogs the quotations are generally lower. As cheap as they are very few appear in sales, and so far the writer has noticed but one, offered in a F. P. Brown sale (1925). About 2000 pieces were used.



The Foochow Provisional. Cover from Miller Collection.

CHUNGKING.

This town is in the Province of Szechuen (Sin Chuan) and at the confluence of the Kialing and Yangtze Rivers. The late dispatches in the newspapers indicate much fighting in this province. This bisect has no surcharge as applied at Foochow, but was merely cancelled by the ordinary post office dater which was wholly in Chinese and causes difficulty in ascertaining the correct dates. As stated by Mr. Siddall these bisects were not authorized, but he admits that they certainly were actually used and therefore listed, as the conditions of the Chinese Postal Administration were not up to the standard of the European and American postal services. Scott and Gibbons refer to them while Michel gives it catalog recognition as No. 70 F I.

The date when used is given by Paul Kohl (China, Seine Post und Seine Freimarken) as 22nd day, 6th month, 1904, while G. G. Uong says he has them used also on the 23rd day and that other collectors say they were in use until the 25th, altogether four days. On the other hand, James Starr in his famous Chinese collection has similar bisects of the same town which indicates that there must have

Chunking Cancellation, 1904. From James Starr Collection.**A. 22nd Day, 6th Month.****B. 19th Day, 4th Month.**

The two characters in the upper segment are alike and indicate the Province as do the characters in lower segment. The additional character in lower segment of "A" is translated as "5." The central characters give the date with the designation of 30th year, i. e., 1904.

been another shortage of 1c stamps as he has covers showing dates of the 19th day, 4th month, the Chinese characters are similar in other respects and therefore must be listed as such.

CHANGSHA.

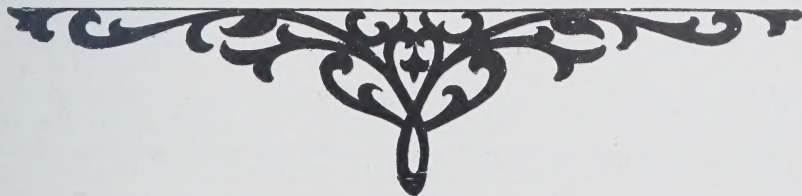
A similar bisect of the same stamp was reported to the writer by G. G. Uong of Foochow as having been used on April 19, 1906 and cancelled with ordinary obliteration stamp with the inscription both in English and Chinese, and issued at Changsha, province of Hunan. Two of these covers are in his collection and he has heard of a few others and as all have the same date possibly they were not used any other day. This is not listed in any of the catalogs and therefore is not as well known as the other two provisionals. The authoritative source of information compels me to record the same.

CONCLUSION.

There are other bisects, particularly of the later issues, but until further information is received from collectors and specialists, their study and listing will have to wait for another occasion.

- China B No. 1—Foochow
- China B No. 2—Chunking, first
- China B No. 3—Chunking, second
- China B No. 4—Changsha

Comments and criticism invited. Address M. Miller, Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.





GALLERIES PHILATELIC

*A series of tales from
album pictures*

Ctesiphon.

By G. W. LINKE.

Pictured on the 3 anna stamp of the current issue of Iraq is a fragment of a once magnificent palace of the Sassanian emperors, built by Chosroes I in 550 A. D. All that remains of this edifice now stands on the edge of a reed-grown marsh, not far from the banks of the Tigris, an Arab village nestles at its foot and across the river the site of the ancient Greek city of Seleucia is marked by a number of small mounds. Only twenty miles south east of the city of Baghdad, tourists may visit the spot by automobile.

The city of Ctesiphon was built by the founder of the Parthian empire, Arsaces VI, better known as Mithridates I. (B. C. 170-138). Used at first as a winter residence by the king, it became the Parthian capital during the reign of Phraates IV.

The town was often the object of attack by other powers and fell frequently into enemy hands. In 116 A. D. the Roman emperor Trajan took it by storm and in 199 Septimus Severus carried away 100,000 prisoners. The Parthian dynasty was overthrown in 226 and Ardashir I of the house of Sassan set up his court in the city. Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, sent her husband, Odenathus, against Ctesiphon in 261 and his army plundered the city. The same fate befell it again only twenty years later.

In the year 362, the Roman legions marched against the Persian capital and defeated the Persians before the city's wall. The vanquished ran to gain shelter within the walls, with the Romans at their heels, but the latter were just too late to gain admittance. The Roman army then withdrew, without any further attempt to take the city, and in the ensuing retreat their emperor, Julian, lost his life.

When Isdigerd I died, his eldest son Varahran was away from the capital and before he could return the nobles had crowned Chosroes. Varahran however, did not take kindly to this action, promptly collected an army, entered

Ctesiphon and proclaimed himself king. He was accepted without striking a blow and was crowned in 420 A. D. Chosroes was allowed to remain at liberty, which is somewhat strange, the general practice of the time being to remove obnoxious aspirants to the throne by assassination.

Chosroes I (not the Chosroes just mentioned) was designated successor to Kobad, instead of the natural heir, in 531. This led to trouble and Chosroes started his reign by condemning to death forty of his male relatives, of which only one escaped with his life, by fleeing to Constantinople. Having set his house in order, Chosroes ruled wisely and well, soon earning for himself the title, "Chosroes, the Just."

Persia's power reached its height under his rule and he decided to build a palace which should be a fitting abode for a monarch who could wage successful war against the powerful Roman empire. Due to lack of other building material in Mesopotamia, the entire structure was built of brick. The building had a frontage of 312 feet, a depth of 175 feet and was 115 feet high. The immense audience hall was 86 feet wide, 163 feet long and 95 feet from floor to crown of the elliptical arched covering. The walls at its base were 23 feet thick and even at the highest point of the arch measured nine feet in thickness. This great hall was open in front and was flanked on both sides by lesser halls, probably used as guard chambers and for storage purposes. These were also covered by elliptical vaults but at the present time only a portion of the central arch remains, with a part of the front wall to the left of it.

Beneath the gold stars in the blue ceiling of his arch Chosroes gave audience to his subjects. Here he received couriers from all portion of his great empire. Here also he died, after a long and successful reign of 48 years.

His son Hormazd took up the reins of government, but things did not turn out happily for this prince, who was thrown into prison and murdered. He was succeeded by Chosroes II, called Parveez, "the conqueror."

Rebellion again broke out. Bahram Shobeen, leader of the rebels, bribed the king's troops and forced Chosroes to flee from Ctesiphon. At night, accompanied by his wives and uncles, with an escort of thirty horsemen, he left the capital. Not knowing where to turn he allowed his horse to go where it chose, which took him in the direction of Circesium, a Roman fortress.

Here he found not only refuge, but aid against his enemies. Maurice, emperor at Constantinople, sent one of his generals, Narses, with an army of 70,000 men to help Chosroes recover his throne. In return for this favor, Maurice received back some of the territory, once Roman, which had been taken by the Persians.

Meanwhile Bahram had proclaimed himself king of Persia. Chosroes, with his borrowed army, forced the rebel to seek refuge with the Turks, while the populace again acknowledged him as their ruler. A poisoned dagger in the hands of one of the "Conqueror's" emissaries removed Bahram from further participation in the affairs of the empire.

When Maurice was murdered at Constantinople, Chosroes declared war on the usurper, Phocas. A Persian army under Shah Barz captured Damascus. Jerusalem was taken, 50,000 were massacred and 35,000 carried off into slavery. The true cross was taken to Ctesiphon and given in charge of the favorite wife of Chosroes, Shireen, who was a Christian.

With the host of Persia in sight of Constantinople, Phocas is stripped of his power and killed, and a new emperor, Heraclius, undertakes the task of recapturing the lost Roman possessions in the East. He attacked the Persians from the rear and after several years of skillful maneuvering, and varying success, victory began favoring the Roman standards. In 627, Heraclius captured Das-

tagerd, sacked the palace in that city and carried off a fortune in booty. The true cross, which was being kept here, was carried back to Constantinople and paraded in triumph in the city's streets.

The affairs of Persia were now in a turmoil. Guadanaspa, commander of the garrison at Ctesiphon, had Chosroes thrown into prison and murdered. Artaxerxes III was made king, and being but an infant, a regent was appointed. Shahr Barz, with an army of 60,000 veterans, marched on Ctesiphon, captured it and killed both the regent and infant king. Barz married one of the daughters of Chosroes and after a brief reign of two months, the garrison of the capital again revolted, killing their king in the courtyard of his own palace. His wife succeeded him, but confusion still prevailed. Order was not restored until Isdigerd III was crowned, but the star of Persia was fast setting and the quiet was of short duration. In 637, the Arabs under Omar, seeking to convert the world to Islam, using the sword as a means of persuasion, captured and destroyed Ctesiphon. The Persian empire was no more.

The Arab city of Baghdad now takes the place of Ctestiphon, the latter being razed to supply building material for the new capital of the caliphs. For almost 13 hundred years the place is forgotten.

Near the end of the fateful year 1914, a British force landed in Mesopotamia and began slowly making its way toward Baghdad. After many splendid successes, the opposing armies were drawn up in battle array at Ctesiphon on Nov. 22nd, 1915. At first the British were victorious, but the tide turned against them and they retreated to Kut-el-Amara. After a siege lasting five months they were forced to surrender to the Turks. Another army was already on its way to relieve them and while it arrived too late for this purpose, it pushed on northward along the Tigris until it reached Ctesiphon early in 1917. A few days later Baghdad was captured and the object of the expedition fulfilled.

At the end of 1919 we find Sir Ross Smith passing over the arch of Ctesiphon on his long flight from England to Australia, the symbol of progress flitting by a monument of ancient glory.

Michigan Stamp Club Installs New Officers.

The 348th. meeting of The Michigan Stamp Club, held April 6th., brought 60 members and numerous visitors to the Club rooms to witness the installation of the recently elected officers. Retiring President Carter after a neat speech of thanks for the support given him appointed Dr. Hoskins as the official "Installer" of the Club who performed his duties in his usual inimitable style. Horace H. Hartwell, the newly elected president, Charles Kellar, Vice President, Z. Dworowski, Secretary and the new Trustees all responded to the introduction of Dr. Hoskins and the new President immediately took charge by filling the various appointive offices. Mr. L. A. White was made Librarian, J. B. Jackson, Auction Manager with O. E. Green as his assistant and the office of Publicity Director went to the ever popular booster, Herman Boers. Thereafter the meeting was turned over to the Auction Manager and a remarkably fine sale was held. The Michigan Stamp Club, Chapter 47 of the A. P. S. is one of the liveliest organizations in the country and wishes to extend an invitation to all A. P. S. members to attend their meetings. Detroit now has 96 members in the A. P. S. and counting the members in the adjacent communities the number is well over one hundred and still going strong.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

A Call to Arms on the Illustration Law.

By BILL BLOSS.

From the beginning of stamp collecting, and up until the past five years or so, it has been the custom of philatelic publishers to produce albums, catalogs and text books bearing illustrations of postage stamps to aid the collector in the arrangement and study of stamps. This has been in technical violation of one of the too-numerous laws and regulations with which this country is burdened, although it has wrought no actual harm, loss or material damage on the government in any way.

However, a law is a law and must be enforced. Wherefore, when it came to the notice of the Treasury Department a few years ago that these illustrations were made in violation of existing laws, there ensued a great furor. An attempt was made to confiscate engravings, electrotypes and printed stocks of our philatelic publishers and dealers. As a matter of fact, government officials went so far as to nearly succeed in suppressing our American catalog and albums, which would have dealt a fatal blow to philately in this country. Quick work on the part of those at Washington who are looking out for the collectors' interests saved the day. They were unable to secure the repeal of the law dealing with such illustrations but they did succeed in causing it to be amended so as to permit the illustration of stamps when a white line was run through the picture, excepting illustrations of United States stamps. A further concession was made to permit the illustration of enlarged portions of border designs of United States stamps.

No reasonable objection can be found to the present working of these amended regulations so far as they apply to current publications of this country. However, according to the letter of the law, even works published in this country before the present regulations went into effect are now subject to seizure and confiscation. Since some of these are quite valuable contributions to philately, it does not seem either fair or rational to subject them to a law not in force at the time of their publication.

This would seem to dispose of the matter so far as philatelic publishers in the United States are concerned. There remains, however, the fact that under the existing law no foreign catalogs, albums or philatelic publication can be admitted into the United States legally unless the cuts or illustrations are defaced with a white line (and in the case of illustrations of United States stamps, with

only enlarged portions of the border design) in accordance with the existing regulations of the United States. Obviously this precludes importation of anything with philatelic illustrations published in a foreign country prior to the enactment of this regulation, and many of these are invaluable to dealers and serious collectors.

Even though these older foreign publications were admitted, the seriousness of the situation would scarcely be alleviated for it is not to be expected that publishers in all other countries of the world will deface their cuts to comply with the laws of even so important a nation as the United States of America. Consequently, nearly all current foreign publications on philately technically violate the regulations of this country relating to philatelic illustrations, and the over-zealous activity of the custom's officials have, at the present time, practically cut off the American collector's supply of foreign works on philately. The importance of this lack of access to foreign catalogs and handbooks as well as other material is already felt by those who have been accustomed to using them inasmuch as many contain quantities of material not available in anything published in the United States.

The present magnitude of the combined traffic in postage stamps is such that it has become practically a world business. The intelligent dealer realizes that, to be successful, he must be constantly in touch with market conditions and new discoveries in all corners of the earth. The serious collector also wishes to be in touch with such information. It follows that they should be permitted to import books and magazines from other countries with a minimum of regulation in order that they may compete properly with the rest of the world.

The collectors of this country alone have donated nearly a million dollars to the government through the purchase of unused stamps at its philatelic agency, not to mention an amount undoubtedly far in excess of this sum gained from stamps purchased at Post Offices throughout the country by the myriad of collectors. It seems only fair that the collectors expect some co-operation on the part of their government in the pursuit of their hobby. Surely a government cannot expect to slap collectors with one hand and take their money with the other!

Unless the present situation is mitigated, it goes without saying that various foreign publications will find their way into this country by one route or another in spite of all efforts of authorities to keep them out. Of course reputable dealers and collectors will not knowingly violate a law if they can avoid it, particularly as violation of this particular law would place them, officially, in the same category with dope smugglers and bootleggers of intoxicants. But there will be some persons with greedy hands outstretched for money who will seek to take advantage of their fellows by knowledge obtained through illicit channels—knowledge which should be obtainable openly at a nominal price. And it is only reasonable to suppose that collectors and dealers who have been thus victimized will not be in a frame of mind to render to the government the whole-hearted service they have rendered in the past, particularly in assisting the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is interesting to note that postage stamps have been counterfeited for the purpose of defrauding the government of this country from revenue not more than twice in the history of this country. Revenue stamps have been counterfeited for the same purpose only on three occasions. It is a noteworthy fact that in all five cases the existence of the counterfeits was discovered first by stamp collectors and brought to the immediate attention of the governmental authorities. In one of these cases a private collector lent his assistance to representatives of the Treasury Department for several weeks in a successful effort to locate

and run down the counterfeiters. It would appear to be rather foolish for the government to dispense with the services of so valuable an organization, especially since those services can be automatically had without expense to the government merely by a little intelligent co-operation!

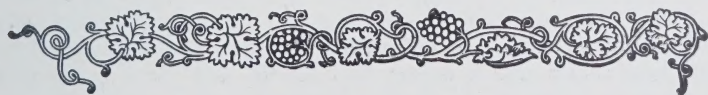
It is a self-evident fact that the counterfeiter will not depend on philatelic illustrations for his guide. He will not turn to the comparatively crude illustrations in stamp papers—not when he can obtain a genuine stamp to work from! Philatelic illustrations are reproductions, and, naturally, inaccurate in details. Therefore, since the existing law does not prevent the counterfeiter from carrying on his operations, the only apparent use of the law is to prevent the clipping of illustrations from catalogs for use as postage stamps! As it now stands, this law is an insult to the intelligence of every employee in a post office and in the Treasury Department, it being apparent on the fact of the law that the government considers itself liable to financial loss through the miss-use of illustrations made from undefaced cuts, whereas any thinking person realizes that no one capable of holding a position in the government service would be fooled for one minute into mistaking the crude illustrations reproducing postage stamps in any philatelic publication for a genuine stamp.

At present, this law prevents neither counterfeiting nor fraud to the government. It does defeat its own ends by weakening the co-operation of thousands of stamp collectors and dealers. It should be changed. It is not necessary that illustrations of stamps be produced by the same methods that stamps are produced. It is not even necessary that United States stamps be illustrated in normal size. What is desired—and what is a real necessity—is that the same sort of law be substituted for the present objectionable one in this country as is now effective in Great Britain, Germany, France—in fact, in practically every other country in the world! Great Britain, for instance, has adopted various unique measures, such as the letter design on early issues, and chalk-surface paper, to prevent fraud. She has always been more concerned with the welfare of her paper than any other country to our knowledge. Is it not fair to assume that this important and conservative nation would have enacted a law similar to ours long ago if such a law would prevent fraud and loss? On the contrary, it is permissible to illustrate even the current issues of stamps of Great Britain and all of her colonies in normal size, for the British government assumes that its employees are sufficiently intelligent to recognize a stamp when they see one.

This problem is the most serious confronting the philatelist of the United States today. It is high time that the American Philatelic Society and every one of its members recognize this and give it grave consideration. Among our members are able lawyers and men of influence who are capable of bringing this matter to the attention of the proper authorities with a view of having the undesirable regulations altered. It is true that philatelists are a minority in the nation's population, but it would seem that their philatelic donations to the government are sufficient to warrant them a hearing.

Collectors and dealers of this country have been kidded long enough. It is time some organized effort was made to eliminate this evil.

Come on. Let's go!



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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

THE RULES for American Stamp Exhibitions presented in this issue lay the groundwork for a tremendous expansion of the hobby in the United States. The thoughtful collector will readily see that this broad statement requires no qualification. The one great need to bring about a wider interest in stamps has been the formation of a systematic plan to adequately present the charms of the hobby to the general public. While newspaper articles and other forms of printed publicity are helpful it is quite generally appreciated that there is nothing like a stamp exhibition to bring home the charm of stamps to the non collector. An exhibition explains itself to any intelligent person and the stamps themselves in their many novel designs, and varied hues present their beauty, history and romance as forcefully to the layman as they do to the collector himself. The Committee on Philatelic Exhibitions in preparing these rules has given American collectors an opportunity to present a series of stamp shows each season with the active co-operation of organized philately and under a systematic plan. Under a similar set of rules the American Kennel Club has built up the greatest show giving organization, for a hobby, in America and there is no reason why the stamp men can't equal their record of successful show giving if they get be-

hind the plan that has been prepared for them. Through the generosity of Mr. Hugh M. Clark any responsible stamp club in the country can now have the use of the very fine equipment that the Scott Stamp & Coin Company acquired from The New York International Exhibition and with this large item of expense covered it will be possible for even the smallest community to put on a first class exhibition. The highest form of unselfish co-operation has brought the present rules into being and if they are accepted and supported by the dealers and collectors of America in the same spirit in which they were born it is a certainty that within a few years the hobby will have a 100% growth.

THE FIRST NATIONAL SHOW under the new rules will be held at Minneapolis during the week of the A. P. S. Convention, August 19th-25th. Mr. Arthur Hind, Mr. Lichtenstein and other noted collectors have already promised to display a goodly portion of their gems and though the competition will be keen every collector is given a good chance of winning an award under the new rules. Read them carefully and note particularly Sections 37-42 which provide for the various classes in which a collection can be shown.

THE BOAT TRIP to the Convention that is being arranged by George T. Bush, Bellefonte, Pa., is going to be a very big success and if you want to get in on the happiest philatelic treat in years you had better arrange to join the party. "Captain" Bush gives us the following information which he will be glad to supplement on your inquiry. The boat to be taken is the steamer "Noronic," flagship of Canada Steamship Lines, a magnificent steamer, 385 feet long, 58 feet wide and carrying a crew of 167 men. This big ship will start its philatelic cruise of about a 1000 miles through the beautiful Great Lakes on Friday, August sixteenth, 1929, at 9.30 P. M. Eastern Standard time from Detroit (Windsor, Ont.) and arrive at Duluth, Minnesota, on Tuesday morning at 8 A. M., from which point it is but a four hour train ride to Minneapolis. The fare on the boat, one way, from Detroit (Windsor, Ont.) is \$32.00 and the meals and berth are \$11.50 extra, a total charge of \$43.50 for the trip. The round trip charges are about \$7 less than double this amount. The complete trip can be arranged via any railroad office and for a rough estimate from all points the following rates will offer a basis:

New York-Minneapolis and return	\$115.00
Pittsburgh-Minneapolis and return	85.00
Cincinnati-Minneapolis and return	75.00

Any train arriving in Detroit not later than 8 P. M. on Friday will be in time to make the boat connection. The Company provides a free ferry from Detroit to Windsor where the steamer docks. The steamer offers every accommodation for comfort and amusement and promises an extra good measure of pleasure for its philatelic guests. The cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, the gateway to the Canadian Golden West, will offer a sight-seeing street car trip with a camp dinner at Chippewa Park which is within the primeval forest that was purchased from the Chippewa Indians. There will also be arranged special beach picnics, bathing parties and sightseeing tours. If you want one of the finest, most healthful and refreshing trips of your life, join in on the boat trip. Write Captain Bush at once and make your reservation. His address is Bush Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa.

THE OBNOXIOUS DUTY on used United States stamps brought into this country and which was opposed by The A. P. S., The A. S. D. A., The Collectors Club and many prominent collectors has through their efforts been recommended by the House Tariff Committee to be stricken from the Tariff Act. Hon. E. R. Ackerman, who very kindly has appeared in behalf of the American Philatelic Society at the hearings, is responsible in no small degree to this successful result.

NEW STAMPS FOR UNCLE SAM are said to be planned by the Postmaster General, who is inviting suggestions for a full set of new postal adhesives. We hope, if we really must have a complete new set, that the stamps will not be hastily prepared and that stamp collectors will be given an opportunity to pass on the style of the new issue. A pretty picture doesn't always make a good looking stamp and the eye that has been trained to the merits of the thousands of designs of the world can surely make a good guess as to how any particular design will reduce to postage stamp size. Simplicity is the keynote to the successful stamp design and the more recent U. S. are examples of the ill effects of over-ornamentation.

THE SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, collectors held a very successful meeting on April 26th, to greet Henry A. Diamant of St. Louis, who gave an illustrated lecture titled "The Charm of Stamp Collecting." Several local collectors also made brief addresses and the attendance of over 100 stampists indicates the enthusiasm for the hobby in "Lincoln's Home" city.

KING GEORGE of England sent a warm letter of thanks through Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, to the members of the Washington Philatelic Society for the resolutions adopted by that Society expressing sympathy for the King during his recent illness. The King, who has one of the finest collections of British stamps in the World, is a thorough philatelist and probably was sincerely happy to know that fellow collectors in America took an interest in his well-being.

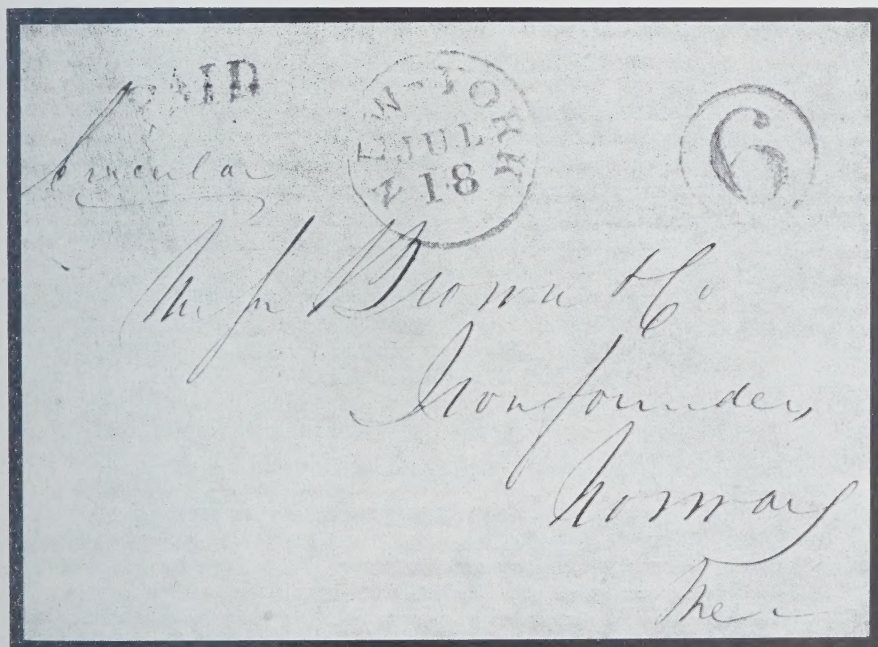
PACIFIC COAST collectors have good reason to be proud of their local societies as they are not alone steadily growing in membership but are also keeping themselves before the public. The recent Tacoma Stamp Exhibition was a great success and the "Tacoma Ledger", one of the leading dailies of the West, gave the "front page" to a complete story of the exhibition with a detailed list of all the awards. Among the more important exhibits was that of Mr. Alfred Lichtenstein, who showed his stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver, the 22 volume collection of Hans Lagerloef, which included his wonderful lot of Newfoundland, and the large specialized collection of Venezuela belonging to Mr. H. K. Woodward. Mr. Charles J. Phillips showed his U. S. Departments and "kicking mule" cancells, Dr. C. W. Hennan a specialized collection of Surinam and Mr. Poole of Los Angeles displayed his justly famous "Educational collection." A collection that was highly complimented by all the visitors was the specialized "China" of Mr. T. W. Whitefoot of Vancouver, B. C., which was shown for the first time. It is hoped that this carefully studied and finely written up specialty will be shown at Minneapolis. We are indebted to Mr. Cecil Blogg for copies of the Tacoma newspapers describing this exhibition.



F. S. EATON, Chairman and Auctioneer, 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.
 DELF NORONA, Secretary-Treasurer, 95 Granville Ave., Beckley, W. Va.

An Unusual Rate of a Stampless Cover of 1849

By F. G. FLOYD, A.P.S. 8150.



This cut, representing the face of a stampless cover, is reproduced from a photograph. There are no other postal markings than those here shown. The letter is headed "New York, 16 July, 1849." Postage was prepaid on this piece of mail, going from New York City to Norway, Maine, in 1849, at the rate of six cents, as shown by the large numeral "6" in the circle at the right and by the word PAID in caps at the left. The letter, consisting of a single half sheet of rather thin paper, is evidently a hectographic copy of a manuscript original or the result of some similar multiple copying process and emanated from that section of New York dear to the hearts (and pocket books) of many philatelists, Nassau

Street, No. 33. Norway, an inland town some 30 miles from the coast, in the southeastern part of Oxford county in southern Maine, is fully 400 miles from New York.

The interest attached to this ordinary looking cover concerns rates. While it is, sad to relate, all too evident that material of this type cannot compete in interest with Augusta shells, Taunton tomahawks, Windsor Lock canal boats, and Kalamazoo kicking mules to the general collector of stampless covers at least, the study of postal rates, as exemplified by actual covers is a matter of no little interest to the serious student. Postal rates are promulgated by Congressional enactment and the United States statutes not only constitute the legalized authority but also contain these rates specified in great detail. Already there has appeared in our meagre stampless covers literature several abridgements or compilations of them. They are admittedly incomplete and to some extent inadequate for seemingly they contain nothing that covers the present case. Who can explain it?

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Postal Union Congress Commemoratives.

With the opening of the Postal Union Congress in London on May 10th, 1929 the British Government issued five handsome stamps in honor of the event. The values are ½ d., 1d., 1 ½ d., 2 ½ d. and One Pound, all bearing the portrait of King George and with four types of ornamentation. The 1 pound stamp in addition to the Kings portrait pictures St. George and the Dragon. We are indebted to F. H. Vallancey for a first day cover and the advice that the stamps will be on sale for about 3 months unless sooner exhausted.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

The Precancelled Stamps of Luxemburg.

By BARON JAUPITRE and A. BRUN.

In the April issue of "The American Philatelist" appeared a very fine article on the precancels of the Netherlands. We do not pretend here to be so thorough on the precancels of Luxemburg, as there are only two types and twenty-six different dates, with only one office name. Nevertheless we think these precancels are indeed very interesting, and afford to the precancel student a fine opportunity to put to task his patience and love of research.

Luxemburg precancels, taken all in all, are not to be found easily despite some appearances, and some types and dates are real rarities. It has taken us years of research to gather up a fair lot of them, and of some dates we have been able to find only one or two copies.

The first type of precancellation was done in 1900, the sheets of stamps were precancelled with a hand roller roll, having reproduced on it the following type:



The roller was usually applied from right to left, so the great majority of these stamps show the precancellation vertically on the stamps, indifferently from top to bottom, or vice versa. It was unusual to cancel the stamp horizontally, as the cancellation was larger than the narrowest part of the stamps, and the very few horizontal surcharges that exist are very scarce, and when found inverted, are still scarcer. Many varieties exist in this first type, owing to the bad inking, and to the slipshod methods of cancelling. Of this first type the following stamps exist: Dated 1900; 1 centime grey, Grand Duke Adolph, Scott's type A8. This first precancel is exceedingly rare. Dated 1901; 1 cent, 2 cent, 5 cent, 10 cent, Scott's A8. The 5 cent and 10 cent are rarities. Dated 1902; 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 10 cent; Scott's A8. Dated 1903; 1 cent; 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 10 cent; ditto type. Dated 1904; 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 10 cent; ditto type. Dated 1905; 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 10 cent; ditto type. Dated

1906; 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 10 cent; ditto type. Dated 1907; 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 10 cent; ditto type. And 1 cent, 2 cent, arms type, Scott's A9. Dated 1908; 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 10 cent, in A8 type, and 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent in A9 type. The precancels of 1908 in the above first type are commoner in the 1 and 2 centimes values, the best in these sets are the 4 and 10 centimes.

In 1908 a new type of precancellation was put into use, being done by typographical process, as:



The improvement over the hand roller was great, the work more efficient, and the control easier. Nevertheless this typographical type presents many small varieties, such as light and heavy surcharges, missing letters, unevenly set figures of dates etc. In 1908 the old and the new precancellations were concurrently put into service, and the different issues of stamps thus used up. So we find the stamps of three issues surcharged with the new typographic cancellation: Dated 08 (1908); 1 cent, 4 cent Grand Duke Adolph, Scott's A8. 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 6 cent Arms type, Scott's A9. 10 cent Grand Duke Wilhelm, Scott's A10. Dated 09 (1909); 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 6 cent Arms type, Scott's A9, 10 cent Grand Duke Wilhelm, Scott's A10. Dated 10 (1910): 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 6 cent, type A9, and 10c type A10. For purposes of abbreviation, let it be said that the 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 6 cent, type A9, and the 10 cent, type A10, were precancelled dated successively 11 (1911), 12 (1912), 13 (1913), 14 (1914). Dated 15 (1915), 16 (1916), 17 (1917) were the same 1 cent, 2 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 6 cent, type A9, but in each of these three years the 10 cent was Scott's type A11, portrait of Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide.

None of any type was issued in 1918. In 1919 only one stamp was precancelled, the 2 cent arms type. In 1920 the same type was precancelled. In 1921 it was the A11 10 cent. In these three years (1919-21) the postal service was quite disorganized, the postal rates often modified owing to fluctuating currency. In 1922 things were more settled, and the usual values were once more overprinted 22: 2 cent, 3 cent, 6 cent, 10 cent, 15 cent, 20 cent, all Scott's A12, portrait of Grand Duchess Charlotte. The same stamps appeared with the 23 overprint. In 1924 the same ones, with the addition of a second 10 cent, the olive shade. The 1924 series appeared in 1925 with the 25 overprint, plus the 15 cent green. This year (1925) marks the last of the Luxemburg precancels, none having appeared since then. On all those overprinted 22-23-24-25 there is one noticeable variety, showing the U of Luxemburg quite small in comparison with the L and X. This variety is found on the fifth and sixth stamps of the right hand vertical strip of each sheet.

The typographical precancels of Luxemburg are in no way to be compared in rarity with the hand roller surcharges, because the precancels from 1900 to 1908 inclusive are much rarer and will command much higher prices. Just at present all these Luxemburg precancels are not very much sought after, except by a very few specialists, but as there exist not quite 150 standard precancelled stamps

from this small country, and as specialism grows rapidly nowadays, one may safely predict that they have a fine future ahead of them.

Just as this short study is finished, we receive a small and interesting book issued by a Luxemburg Stamp Society, describing all the stamps of Luxemburg, and on the last pages there is a list of its precancels. We are very pleased indeed that it concords with our own list, but we are somewhat surprised that for the year 1921 that list mentions the word NEANT (nought), whereas in that year the 10 cent lake, Marie Adelaide, was overprinted 21. As we have several of these to spare, we send one of these for illustration to prove our contention.



Editor's note: Shortly after receiving the above valuable contribution, M. Rene Boon of Brussels sent in a summarized list of Luxemburg precancels, which we append, just as received, for purposes of checking. It is noted that he says "Nothing" for 1921. M. Boon will, perforce, have to revise his list to this extent.

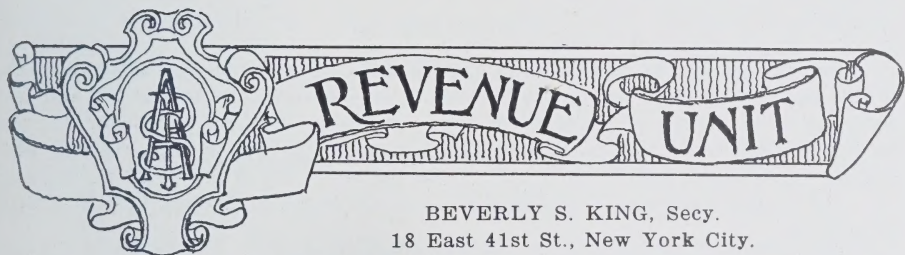
I. HAND ROLLSTAMP "Luxemburg and date" in frame

1900	1 centime	Scott A. 8
1901	1, 2, 5, 10 cts.	Scott A. 8
1902	id.	Scott A. 8
1903	id.	Scott A. 8
1904	1, 2, 4, 5, 10 ct.	Scott A. 8
1905	id.	Scott A. 8
1906	id.	Scott A. 8
1907	id.	Scott A. 8
	1, 2 ct (Coat of arms)	Scott A. 9
1908	1, 2, 4, 5, 10 ct	Scott A. 8
	1, 2, 4, 5 ct	Scott A. 9

II. TYPOGRAPHED "Luxemburg and date" without frame

1908	1, 4 ct	Scott A. 8
	1, 2, 4, 5, 6ct	Scott A. 9
	10 cts	Scott A. 10
1909	1, 2, 4, 5, 6 ct (A. 9), 10 cts	Scott A. 10
1910	id.	Scott A. 10
1911	id.	Scott A. 10
1912	id.	Scott A. 10
1913	id.	Scott A. 10
1914	id.	Scott A. 10
1915	id. 10 ct (A. 11)	Scott A. 10
1916	id.	Scott A. 10

1917	id	.....	Scott A. 10
1918	Nothing		
1919	2 cts	.....	Scott A. 9
1920	id	.....	Scott A. 9
1921	Nothing		
1922	2, 3, 6, 10 green, 15 brown	.....	Scott A. 12
	20 cts orange	.....	Scott A. 12
1923	2, 3, 6, 10 green, 15 brown, 20 orange	.....	Scott A. 12
1924	2, 3, 6, 10 green, 15 brown, 15 green, 20 orange	.....	Scott A. 12
1925	2, 3, 5 on 10, 10 green, 10 brown, 15 brown, 15 green,		
	20 orange	.....	Scott A. 12



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

REVENUE NOTES.



A request has been made that we illustrate the 50 cent Mortgage with the diagonal crack,—and we take pleasure in doing so. This crack hits three stamps.



We also are illustrating the \$3.00 Charter Party with a double transfer in the lower lettering, numerals, and outer line. It is the first re-entry that we have seen on this stamp, and incidently the writer discovered it.

* * * * *

LARGE PIECES.

Dr. Robert F. Chambers, the Chairman of our Revenue Unit, suggests that it will be interesting to list and locate the largest used blocks of the 1st and later issues of U. S. Revenues. Casper J. Dorer wrote to the Unit the other day that he has a block of six of the \$10.00 Charter Party that he is rather proud of,—and we don't blame him. Don Bennett owns a strip of six of the \$5.00 Conveyance.

Let us start with the 2 cent Proprietary and go right through the list. What have you?

Referring to our collection we find as a starter:

2 cent Proprietary, perf., block of forty-five.

3 cent Telegraph, part perf., block of eight.

Won't you write the Unit promptly as to what you have in blocks of four or larger in imperf., part perf. and perf.?

Let's carry it right up through the 1898-1922 issues. Some of the higher dollar values we may find in strips rather than blocks.

* * * * *

Mr. Dorer asks "to what extent do double transfers appear on the \$1.50 Inland Exchange. The new Specialized Catalogue illustrates one variety, are there any more?"

We know of three. One in our collection shows a double transfer practically all over the stamp and yet neither the numerals "1" or "5" at the top are doubled as in the Specialized illustration. Our other copy seems to be doubled on both the right and left side, with an extra line at the top, and again does not check with the Specialized Cat. Who can give the Column some information on this point?

* * * * *

U. S. Postage Used for Revenue.

Mr. Dorer also lists under the above heading the:

1 cent 1861, dark blue on check.

3 cent 1861, rose on a check.

2 cent 1871, dark brown, no grill, on check.

2 cent Documentary, used as postage in 1898,—also the

2 cent surcharged I. R. used for postage in the same year.

Here, however, is the earliest one so far noted,—nothing less than a 5 cent 1847 on a note used and dated in 1866. This is the property of Mr. Howard H. Elliott our popular A. P. S. Treasurer.

Mr. Elliott also has in his collection a pair of the 1 cent 1867 with a 9x13 grill, used on a note in place of Revenue stamps.

* * * * *

SNUFF STAMPS.

Do any of you Revenue Collectors know anything about Snuff stamps? Mr. Case submits three examples. They are the size of our current postage stamps,—each one containing a head in an oval with numerals in the upper corners, and at the top, sides and bottom the wording "One Ounce", "U. S. Int. Rev.", "Series of 1875" and "Snuff". They are rather attractive stamps carefully engraved and printed and bear respectively the portraits of Washington, Dawes, and Madison. Mr. Case wants to know whether any interest is shown in these stamps. They were printed by the "Bureau of Engraving and Printing."

* * * * *

A New Idea For A Specialized Collection.

Mr. Robert F. Hale, of Malone, New York, has written as follows:

"In checking over a miscellaneous lot of Civil War Revenues which I have accumulated I note a considerable number bearing cancellations of Insurance Companies and Agents. I am wondering if any attempt has been made to form a complete collection of such cancellations?

It seems to me such a collection would be an interesting one to accumulate and perhaps rather unique. If anyone has worked up such a collection to the extent of forming a check list can you refer me to it?

I have never gone into Revenues except to build up my Revenue Section of the U. S. along with general issues. I have no idea as to the material available for a specialized collection of cancellations but believe I will attempt one."

We think that Mr. Hale's suggestion is an excellent one. We know that a number of our larger collectors have been quietly absorbing Revenue stamps with printed or hand-stamped cancellations but here is still plenty of material for this sort of a collection. Have written Mr. Hale suggesting that he start such a collection of Insurance Company cancellations to get started with a check list. If any of you will help by looking through your stamps and seeing just what you can find the Revenue Unit will be glad to forward such information to Mr. Hale, and later publish the check list.

* * * * *

A number of examples of the 25 cent Certificates, showing guide lines, position dots, blurred printing and one with a slight transfer at the top have been sent to the Unit by Rev. E. Maclay Gearhart of Erie, Pennsylvania. There are a number of slight shifts on these Certificates, none of them however, are very marked.

* * * * *

Mr. J. S. Negley of Philadelphia, Pa., sent a mint copy of the 2 cent, third issue, on a very decidedly pink paper. Stirling listed this variety but Scott has never done so. The stamps of both the second and third issues appear on this

pink stock as do the Match & Medicine stamps. As soon as the demand is strong enough Mr. Clark of the Scott Company tells me they will list these paper varieties.

* * * * *

During a discussion the other evening about Revenue stamps the question of No. 4126, 4½ cent black, perforated ten, came up. One Revenue Collector claimed that no such stamp has ever been issued and questioned the listing of it in the Standard Catalogue. None of the other men present had a copy of this stamp in his collection and we are wondering whether you can tell us something about it. Have you this stamp, either mint or cancelled, or have you ever seen it? Any information will be appreciated.

* * * * *

Our President, Mr. A. H. Wilhelm, writes us that at the Seeböhm auction, held the latter part of March, the following Revenues sold for the prices noted. Mr. Wilhelm says, that, "The bidding was very spirited for these varieties and opened the eyes of those present."

2 cent Bank Check, blue, part perf. with the big shift in B label, very fine, very rare and not yet listed. (3804)	\$ 8.50
2 cent Bank Check, blue, perf. superb Horiz. Pair, L stamp with the big shift in B label, a very rare and interesting piece. (3804)	29.00
2 cent Proprietary, blue, perf. o. g. very fine with tremendous shift of entire stamp, the original impression being dropped fully 2mm and appears almost as a double impression. (3812)	37.00
50 cent blue, Entry of Goods, perfectly centered and remarkably fine on silk paper showing a big CRACKED PLATE variety at B extending into lower numerals. Very slightly thin but such should not affect the value of this rarity. (3854)	22.00
50 cent blue, Mortgage, part perf., superb with CRACKED PLATE as shown in cat. Type C58 not listed part perf. very rare. (3858)	29.00
50 cent Mortgage, blue, part perf. superb with CRACKED PLATE at T. This is the next stamp below the preceding lot and is a continuation of the crack. (3858)	53.00

* * * * *

Mr. Wm. M. Jayne of Southington, Conn., calls our attention to a copy of the 10 cent Inland with a faint outer line at the top. This stamp comes both with and without this line and sometimes half a line only will show. Who can tell us what this is, and why?

* * * * *

We crib from Mekeels the note that Mr. J. W. Wilson has recently inspected five sheets of the 1 cent carmine-rose, overprinted "Cigtte. Tubes," in which one stamp on each sheet in the same position without the period. We do not recall this variety having been noted heretofore.

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Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated.
Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Great Britain is going to issue a commemorative set of four values, i. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d and 20sh. The design of this set is being carefully guarded. The date set for the release of these stamps is May 13th.

The gradual elimination of duties no longer needed is spreading very rapidly among the various Colonies, and many a stamp will be withdrawn before many months have passed. Wide awake collectors will anticipate this evolution and fill in sets before prices have advanced to any great extent.

It's foolish to make ill advised predictions. Without doubt some of these stamps will become scarce, and enjoy a considerable increase in price that will be justified, but to broadcast an indiscriminate advance all along the line over some *nom-de-plume* is injurious to all concerned.

The few comments I have ever made concerning the future from a financial viewpoint of any Colonials I have always printed over my own signature. I believe that the responsibility should be placed upon the writer, either to enjoy the benefits of accurate forecast or to receive the unfavorable reactions that are sure to follow if the information is not reliable.

I believe the stability of Colonials would be increased if the editors of philatelic magazines insisted upon the elimination of these anonymous articles. Too many irresponsible parties are given space, that cause both collectors and dealers actual loss.

I have repeatedly emphasized the importance of completeness as against the glamor of speculative activity. The real collector is in the best position to profit by the enhancement of stamps thru a period of years.

If the job of completing 20th century British Colonials appears too formidable, the best system is to divide the Colonies into natural groups, i. e. British West Indies, including North America, the African Colonies, the Pacific group etc. Complete any group that attracts you most, and when this is accomplished, tackle another. In this manner a complete collection group by group is made. A definite goal is acquired, and the collector will find the task more interesting, and the results more satisfying.

Take stock and see where you stand. If your collection is without system, you are bound to lose interest or feel the task too burdensome.

Then when the time comes that you wish to dispose of your collection you will find it much easier to find a market. Dealers are ready to buy such collections where they turn down the average accumulation that is offered.

Next to the stamps of our own country the stamps of the British Empire offer the finest field for the collector. The demand for these stamps is world-wide, and when collectors in this country realize the scarcity of many of these stamps there is sure to be a great increase in the ranks of Colonial collectors.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. As an experiment to facilitate the government in locating and recovering large consignments of stamps stolen at various times from post-offices, the entire current series from 1c to 10c printed on the rotary press, perforated 11x10½ have been overprinted in black with "KANS." or "NEBR." the P. O. abbreviation for the states of Kansas and Nebraska, respectively. The stamps with either of these overprints are good for postage in any state and it is my opinion that they are short-lived owing to the confusion involved and the expense of overprint.

AUSTRALIA. Two additional values have been added to the current series, watermarked Multiple Small Crown and A, Type A1, 9d purple and 2sh violet brown.

BELGIAN EAST AFRICA. Without warning, the 10c green, Type A33 of Congo, appeared with the overprint "RUANDA URUNDI" spaced 19 mm. between the two words instead of being close together as heretofore. Our correspondent states that this stamp was evidently printed in error and that they are bringing several times face value in Brussels.

CHILE. Two new values have been shown me, similar to Types A38 and A39 but inscribed "CORREOS DE CHILE" and on thin paper, watermarked Multiple Star in shield, 15c violet and black, 20c orange and black. The above stamps are chronicled through the courtesy of Mr. A. B. DeLisle.

CONGO. The 50c postage due stamp, Type D1 has just been issued in blue instead of ultramarine.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Four changes of color have taken place in the current series, Types A12 to A14, 20H scarlet, 25H blue green, 30H mauve and 40H brown, line engraved, no watermark, perforated 10. These stamps are chronicled through the courtesy of Mr. R. Roberts of London.

ITALY. In commemoration of the founding of Rome and also of the seventh anniversary of the march on Rome by the Fascisti, a set of nineteen varieties of postage stamps was issued on April 21st. They are all small size and either horizontal or oblong shape. 5c brown, L2.55 dark green and L5 carmine, Romulus and Remus being mothered by a she-wolf, 7½c violet, 20c carmine and L20 light green, Julius Caesar, 30c brown and 50c violet, full faced portrait of King Victor Emmanuel III, 25c light green, 75c red, L1.25 blue, L50 violet, profile portrait of

King Victor Emmanuel III, 10c brown, L1.75 vermilion, L25 indigo, Emperor Augustus, 15c dark green, 35c blue, L2 carmine, L10 bright violet, emblematic Fascist head.

NETHERLAND. One additional value and a change of color have been added to the current series, watermarked circles, Type A23, 10c blue violet and 60c black.

NORWAY. To commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Niels Henrik Abel, the celebrated Norwegian mathematician, a series of four values have just been issued. The design is similar to the Ibsen issue, Type A17, except that it shows the portrait of Abel and is inscribed with his name on top and the dates of his birth and death at upper right, 10 ore green, 15 ore brown, 20 ore carmine and 30 ore ultramarine.

PANAMA. Two new special delivery stamps have just been placed on sale. One of them has already appeared but surcharged for airmail usage and it now comes in its intended form. The central design is a mail carrier on bicycle, inscribed on top, "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" and at bottom, "ENTREGA IMMEDIATA" with value beneath, large numerals of value at left and right center respectively, 10c orange and 20c brown.

PARAGUAY. For South American airmail postage a provisional series of three stamps was issued, Type O19, surcharged in black in four lines, "Correo Aereo Habilitado en" and new value. \$2.85 on 5c lilac, \$5.65 on 10c green and \$11.30 on 50c rose.

For the same use a permanent set of three values in new designs were also issued, large horizontal oblongs inscribed at top, "REPUBLICA del PARAGUAY" and "VIA AEREA", variously placed. The central designs are respectively, the winged insignia of the air, a dove carrying a letter, and a monoplane in flight, P2.85 green, P5.65 brown, P11.30 brown purple.

For airmail letters to Europe, three different stamps have been overprinted in black, same as the previous set, Type A51, \$3.40 on 3p gray, Type A44, \$6.80 on 4p light blue, Type A52, \$17 on 5p chocolate.

PERSIA. Two additional values have been added to the current airmail series, Types AP6 and AP7 respectively, 10ch. green and 2Kr. orange.

PORTUGAL. Another installment has just arrived of the current provisional series, Type A64, 40c on 1.10E yellow brown, 80c on 1.50E lilac, Type A64 overprinted in black "Revalidado", 10c orange brown, 40c light green and 96c deep rose.

Mr. Charles J. Chambers has sent us the complete list of the numbers issued of the various provisional surcharges which run from a low of 10,800 of the 15 on 20 brown to a high of 4,132,140 for the 40 on 2 orange. The 15 on 16 ultramarine, the 40 on 90 and 1.60 on 3.20 are said to be generally very badly centered and fine copies bring a big premium in Portugal.

RUSSIA. Another high value has been added to the current series, watermarked lozenges and perforated 10½, Type A75, 3R dark green.

SPAIN. In conjunction with the Seville and Barcelona Exhibition, a series of thirteen postage stamps, one special delivery and six airmail stamps were issued. The stamps are large horizontal or upright oblongs in shape and consist of four different designs, repeated in different colors and values, regular postage: 1c bluish green, 15c greenish blue, 25c bright rose, reproduction of the Caravel

de Colon, 2c yellow green, 20c purple, 50c orange, reproduction of the poster announcing the exhibition, 5c rose lake, 30c brown black, 1p blue black, view of the Alcazar of Seville, 10c green, 40c dark blue, 4p magenta, 10p brown, portrait of the King of Spain with a view of Barcelona in the background. Special delivery stamp, 20c red orange, allegorical design showing a leaping gazelle. Air-mail stamps, 5c brown, 10c rose, 25c blue, 50c purple, 1P. green, 4P. black, mono-plane in flight with winged insignia of the air surmounted by the royal crown.

The complete series of regular postage stamps was also overprinted for use in Spanish Morocco and the complete series without the 1c and 2c denominations was overprinted for use in Cape Juby, Fernando Po, Sahara, Spanish Guine and Tangiers.

The descriptions of these designs is taken from Messrs. Whitfield King & Company's Bulletin.

TRANSJORDANIA. To take the place of the provisional series of postage due stamps a permanent set of six values has just been issued. The border designs are the same as Type A2 but the central panel is inscribed "POSTAGE DUE" in the middle with Arabic inscription above and below, 1m. brown, 2m. orange, 4m. green, 10m. red, 20m. olive, 50m. blue, watermarked multiple crown and script C. A., perforated 14.

TRIPOLITANIA. In connection with the third agricultural fair at Tripoli a new series of stamps have been issued. The designs are similar to the previous series, Types SP14 to SP19 with the central pictures altered, 30c+20c maroon and black, 50c+20c blue green and black, L1.25+20c red and black, L1.75+20c blue and black, L2.55+50c yellow brown and black, L5+1L bright violet and black.

TURKEY. A recent law was passed making it compulsory to use English numerals of value on all postage stamps, bank notes, stock certificates, and coins in place of the old hieroglyphic Turkish characters. Due to this fact the post-office department is running short of certain values and have resorted to surcharging in order to supply the demand and fill the gap before the new series of stamps arrive. Three new provisionals have just appeared, Type A66, 20 parader on 1 grouch bright rose, Type A68, 2.50 kurustur on ' grouch lilac gray, 6 kurustur on 10 grouch deep blue.

The above information was kindly furnished by Mr. S. Salzer of Constantinople.

VENEZUELA. Mr. K. M. Woodward wishes to broadcast to members of the A. P. S. the fact that a very good forgery has just appeared of Scott's #230a. Anyone interested in receiving definite information concerning this stamp can write to Mr. Woodward, Chappaqua, New York. Kindly remember to enclose return postage. He also mentions the fact that rank forgeries of #173 to #179 are also being offered.

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REPORT of the**TREASURER**

May 1st, 1929.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$10882.66	
New Memberships	116.00	
	<u>\$10998.66</u>	
Disbursed to Trust Fund	\$10882.66	\$ 116.00

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 9960.00	
New Memberships	120.00	
	<u>\$10080.00</u>	
Disbursed to Trust Fund	\$ 8960.00	\$ 1120.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$13078.08	
Receipts—Superintendent	234.14	
Others	157.69	
	<u>\$13469.91</u>	
Disbursements	41.10	\$13428.81

EXCHANCE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.55
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 111.75	
Dues paid in advance	3.75	\$ 115.50

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 2949.92	
Receipts—Dues	94.71	
Reinstatements	2.00	
Bond Account	398.59	
	<u>\$ 3445.22</u>	
Disbursements	\$ 1437.26	\$ 2007.96

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 770.42	
Receipts—Subscriptions	67.52	
Advertising	458.35	
	<u>\$ 1296.29</u>	
Disbursements	\$ 542.95	\$ 753.34
		<u>\$17543.16</u>

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.



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(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 9.

Applications Pending.

May 1, 1929.

Adams, A. A.
 Auer, Emil
 Blodget, L. T.
 Bowers, W. H.
 Bright, A. F.
 Brinton, C. E.
 Brown, V. A.
 Bush, Bob
 Bush, Hazel M.
 Campbell, J. S.
 Capron, Dr. C. G.
 Chan, C. J.
 Chattin, W. J.
 Cline, E. E.
 Danneberg, Dr. Carl
 Derounian, A. B.
 Dillman, Bruce
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 Fassett, S. H.
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 Frey, J. M.
 Gaylord, F. A.
 Hahn, G. C.
 Hartjen, H. M.
 Hartman, Miss Ira
 Hayward, L. T.
 Hetherington, D. R.
 Hill, Gladwin

Hine, H. C. Jr.
 Inouye, K.
 Jones, I. V.
 Kelley, H. K.
 Kimberly, Capt. V. A.
 Klesper, C. B.
 Lacombe, Camille
 Lee, Emily B.
 Lord, C. L.
 Lof, Dr. A. J. O.
 MacDonald, R. D.
 Meyer, H. A.
 Miller, M. R.
 Mueller, Ernest
 Northrup, L. L.
 Olshin, S. J.
 Onofrei, Dimitri
 Osborn, H. R.
 Owen, D. O.
 Paivio, Erkki
 Petroutsas, D.
 Pollitz, W. T.
 Rasmus, Col. C. G.
 Robinson, J. P.
 Schmidt, H. G.
 Sherwood, L. E.
 Shumway, L. I.
 Sirrine, H. S.

Slevin, L. S.
 Smeddey, W. H.
 Smith, C. E.
 Smulow, Dr. Bernard
 Stevens, A. L.
 Temple, W. A.
 Tibbetts, J. H.
 Tietz, F. T.
 Trout, H. G.
 Wadleigh, F. P.
 Washington, Robt.
 Weimann, E. C.
 Wetherill, N. A.
 Wildschut, A.
 Wilson, L. G.
 Woods, Dr. J. H.
 Zendan, Albert
 Fisson, Gaston
 Hatfield, P. A.
 Schuneman, A. W.

Reinstatements Pending.

2956 Keller, Dr. S. G.
 6701 Lee, H. A.
 2952 Marimian, A. O.
 5226 Perkins, P. P.

New Applications Posted.

- Ainscough, Jas. A., 919 E. 24th St., Paterson, N. J. 27; Clerk; Silk City Plumbing Co., 165 Ward St., Paterson, N. J. By Sidney Lake, 7421.
- Alsop, Wm. K., Box 239, Ridgway, Pa. 57; Chemist; Smith Bros. Co., Ridgway, Pa. By Donald W. Martin, 3780.
- Alterskye, Cyril G., Box 1608, Alexandria, Egypt. 30; Correspondent; J. G. Blyth, Maspero Feres Ltd, Cairo, Egypt. By Felix Cohen, 3050.
- Atwell, Fred G., 5 Clinton Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y. 45; Druggist; Wendover Neefus, Hudson, N. Y. By Carl A. Ploch, 45—4711.
- Auf der Heide, J. C., Box 1, Hilversum, Holland. 50; Stamp Dealer; Eugene Klein, Philadelphia, Pa. By Donald W. Martin, 3780.
- Benson, Wm. C., 7532 Fayette St., Philadelphia, Pa. 27; Asst. Treas.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa. By D. W. Martin, 3780.
- Berwick, Dr. Chas. C., 376 Castenada St., San Francisco, Calif. 34; Physician; R. H. Mower, 12 Geary St., San Francisco. By Jos. L. Hyman, 10120.
- Borst, Milton H., 1032 6th Ave., Windom, Minn. 29; Merchant; N. M. Nelson, Windom, Minn. By A. A. Quevili, 1424.
- Boseker, Ferd. J., 317 N. Delia St., Ludington, Mich. 40; Radio Opr.; D. T. Niel, Box 103, New Kensington, Pa. By Donald W. Martin, 3780.
- Brayton, J. P., 97 Walnut St., Putnam, Conn. 54; Accountant; M. J. Kenney, Mechanicsville, Conn. By D. W. Martin, 3780.
- Broderick, H. A., 1029 Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Ill. 39; Insurance; R. A. Lynch, 422 N. Adams St., Peoria, Ill. By Paul F. Robertson, 5428.
- Brown, Percy A., 336 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 40; Insurance; L. R. Blackburn, Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. By Gerald H. Burgess, 7102.
- Bruyning, Eugene L., 644 Calhoun Ave., Bronx, N. Y. 30; Radio Engrn.; Lewis Gilbert, 1165 Park Ave., New York. By John R. Miller, 2191.
- Burkhardt, W. N., 846 31st Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 39; Newspaper Editor; Roos Bros., San Francisco, Calif. By Donald W. Martin, 3780.
- Cheeseman, Mary J., 466 W. 145th St., New York City. Legal; C. J. Doody, 75 W. 82 St., New York. By Donald W. Martin, 3780.
- Conley, Dr. S. L., Blackduck, Minn. 48; Dentist; F. W. Scofield, Cannan Falls, Minn. By P. M. Wolsieffer, 8—38.
- Connell, Jos. W., 1080 Main St., Coraopolis, Pa. Legal; Accountant; Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York City. By H. A. Davis, #1925.
- Conrey, Dr. G. A., 15537 Turlington, Harvey, Ill. 47; Physician; Dr. C. W. Hennan, Chicago. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Dadelszen, Henry de, 9 Place Grammont, Pau, France. 49; Dealer; Baldwin M. Baldwin, Banker's Trust Co., Paris, France. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Ewing, Frank H., 2096 E. 89th St., Cleveland, Ohio. 23; Furniture; W. W. MacLaren, Box 663, Cleveland. By J. E. Guest, 100—4214.
- Frangakis, Jean A., Boul. Saad Faghoul 5, Alexandria, Egypt. 40; Stamp Dealer; Yvert & Co., Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, France. By Felix Cohen, 3050.
- Gillespie, Gene, Box 306, Greenville, Pa. 11; Student; Guaranteed by Stanley A. Gillespie; John Thomas, Sharon, Pa. By Leo J. Shaughnessy, 5803.
- Graham, Ralph W., 11 N. 1st Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. 35; Merchant; Zellerbach Paper Co., Phoenix, Ariz. By E. M. Fitch, 8184.
- Groff, Robt. L., 320 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, O. 25; Trav. Salesman; Toledo Stamp Co., Toledo, O. By Pierre Q. Pasquier, 9368.
- Heise, John D. Jr., Franklin Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. 28; Pharmacist; Jos. Kleber, 1037 14th St., San Francisco. By L. S. Curley, 8414.
- Hewitt, C. L. Jr., 3209 Mondawmin Ave., Baltimore, Md. 31; Branch Mgr.; H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass. By Tilghman V. Morgan, 7219.

- Jahn, Wm. H. E., 949 Washington Ave., New York City. 40; Bank Clerk; Hans Barowsky, 1026 Hoe Ave., New York. By H. A. Davis, 213—1925.
- Jensen, Anker, 425 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex. 33; Export Mgr.; Arnold & Stroter, Houston, Tex. By H. A. Davis, 213—1925.
- Kearsley, Edward P. W., 118 Corona Ave., Springfield, Mass. 32; Chemist; H. P. Atherton, 1562 Main St., Springfield, Mass. By Wm. C. Stone, 49.
- Keator, Harry F., 254 Franklin Rd., Glencoe, Ill. 53; Insurance; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. By Perry W. Swern, 9816.
- Kinsey, Paul E., 206 Spring St., Marietta, Ohio. 21; Bank Clerk; Chas. E. Sturgiss, Marietta, Ohio. By Arthur E. Nelson, 10183.
- Kovarik, Frank J., 2502 S. Kedzie Ave., Hawthorne Sta., Chicago, Ill. 32; P. O. Clerk; Chief Clerk, Hawthorne Sta., Chicago. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Lande, M. C., 432 W. 22 St., Los Angeles, Calif. 47; Carpenter; Cane Building Supply Co., Los Angeles, Calif. By B. W. H. Poole.
- Lawton, John W., 1002 Ventura St., Berkeley, Calif. 34; Agriculturist; J. E. Wales, Berkeley Gazette, Berkeley, Calif. By Wm. Blackwell, 3254.
- Leach, Clarence R., 215 Alexandria Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J. 49; Banking; Reference requested. By C. H. Imhoff, 5830.
- Macdonald, Arch A., 414 W. 41st St., New York City. 54; Contractor; J. L. Aspinwall, 8 W. 40th St., New York. By Beverly S. King, 430—7292.
- Magee, H. L., 325 Edison St., Alamosa, Colo. 44; Farmer; O. H. Phinney, Alamosa, Colo. By Frank R. Divers, 10269.
- McGrath, R. T., 1361 Bay St., San Francisco, Calif. 35; Stock Broker; W. X. Norton Co., 1007 Russ Bldg., San Francisco. By Wm. Blackwell, 3254.
- Moran, F. V., 8 Hall St., Warren, Ohio. 41; Supt. B. P. Coke Plant; Raymond Hughes, Warren, O. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Mottahedeh, 225 5th Ave., New York City. 26; Stamp Dealer; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By John Hartwig, 455—9891.
- Mudinjaue, K., Kadadora, Ruanwella, Ceylon. 45; Clerk and Mgr. Schools; V. F. James, 15 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England. By J. E. Guest.
- Nathan, Harry H., 415 Ross Ave., Alamosa, Colo. 36; Auto Salesman; Milton K. Herrick, Alamosa, Colo. By Frank R. Divers, 10269.
- Page, Henry A., Page Dairy Co., Toledo, O. 49; Dairy Owner; Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. By M. C. Van Buren, 9337.
- Philipp, Rev. Max J., St. John's Sanitarium, Springfield, Ill. 57; Chaplain; Carl Rauth, Springfield, Ill. By Dr. Homer P. Macnamara, 8312.
- Rogers, Dr. Ert. J., 910 Medical Arts Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. 44; Dentist; Ransom & Randolph, Bankers Trust Co., Indianapolis. By Allan P. Vestal.
- Schefers, F. Harry, Allendale, N. J. 39; Restaurant Prop.; David P. Ramsey, 64 Rosedale Ave., Paterson, N. J. By Sidney Lake, 7241.
- Shears, Glen E., 6512 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 20; Advertising; Guaranteed by Loren E. Shears; J. A. Campbell, 137 S. State, Chicago. By H. A. Davis.
- Shockley, Floyd, 214 S. Arsenal Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 24; Bank Clerk; Allan P. Vestal, Fletcher Trust Bldg., Indianapolis. By LeGrand Payne, 5595.
- Simpson, Archie D., Box 1682, Birmingham, Ala. 18; Messenger; Guaranteed by Archie Simpson; Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham. By H. A. Davis.

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T. A L L E N,

"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

- Sims, Mirabeau, North Day, Orange, N. J. 60; Engineer; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By Eugene Klein, 30—2275.
- Small, Harry A., 132 Vinton St., Melrose, Mass. 50; Stock & Bond Clerk; Lee Higginson, 70 Federal St., Boston. By Wm. L. Aldrich, 2092.
- Smith, Thos. R., Box 397, Colorado, Texas. 40; Lawyer; A. J. Harrington, Colorado, Texas. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Treichler, Warren H., Breinigsville, Pa. 18; Laborer; Guaranteed by Annie E. Treichler; Frank J. Mohr, Fogelsville, Pa. By D. W. Martin, 3780.
- Troster, Oliver J., 92 Franklin Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. 35; Stock Broker; John B. Brittain, Elliott Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. By D. W. Martin, 3780.
- Ultes, Carl, 16 Dover Rd., Springfield, Ohio. 47; Sales Manager; Ref. requested. By H. Edgar French, 7668.
- Vanden Brand, Peter J., 1103 W. Winnebago St., Appleton, Wis. 42; Store Keeper; W. D. Schlafer, 121 N. Drew St., Appleton, Wis. By A. Hippchen, 8520.
- Walton, Henry F. Jr., 610 Bellevue Court Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 33; Accountant; F. Liebeck, 1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Woehr, I., 523 Lexington Ave., Lakewood, N. J. 41; Hotel Mgr.; John B. Irons, Monmouth Ave., Lakewood, N. J. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Yeaple, Wallace T., 172-20 89th Ave., Jamaica, N. Y. 33; Merchant; Republic Gear Co., 3171 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich. By H. A. Davis, 213—1925.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 4121 Mills, Harbeck Jr., 72 Fenimore Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y. 49; Dahlia Grower; R. P. Brewer, 1st Natl. Bank, Mamaroneck, N. Y. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- 5230 Roberts, C. M., Powell Station, Tenn. 31; Traffic Mgr.; J. E. Groner & Co., Powell Station, Tenn. By H. A. Davis, 213—1925.
- 6983 Smith, Trafton C., 2962 Hazelwood Ave., Detroit, Mich. Legal; Radio Engineer; H. C. Schultz, 442 E. Lafayette St., Detroit, Mich. By F. E. Hadley, 5222.
- 4347 Spielmann, Oscar P., 515 N. Prospect Ave., Park Ridge, Ill. 54; Retired; J. F. Simpson, 204 S. Prospect, Park Ridge, Ill. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- 5119 Tallmadge, Kenneth, Temple Theatre, Saginaw, Mich. 29; Theatre Mgr.; Robt. A. Scott, 1504 W. 14th St., Vancouver, B. C. By Jos. Demers, 3611.
- Ulrich, Theo. J., 7177 Webb Ave., Detroit, Mich. 29; Press Helper; Friedbergs Inc., 1254 Griswold St., Detroit. By H. A. Davis, 1925.

New Members.

- 10314 Aleon, A. P., 94 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.
- 10315 Angelides, Antoine N., Box 274, Galata, Constantinople, Turkey.
- 10316 Avella, Cesare, 521 Grand St., New York City.
- 10317 Beck, Wm. Henry, 4502 Mainfield Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 10318 Boddie, John B., 1532, 176 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
- 10319 Briddell, York, Box 668, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- 10320 Bryant, R. B., 6346 Malabar St., Huntington Park, Calif.
- 10321 Buck, Elizabeth Lee, 24 Beach Drive, St. Petersburg, Fla.



J. Allen
 "CRAIGARD"
 BLAKE HALL ROAD
 WANSTEAD, E. 11., LONDON, ENG.

- 10322 Cobb, Kenneth R. Jr., 400 W. 118 St., New York City.
 10323 Crouch, Geo. Hopkins, 137 Victoria Rd., Cambridge, England.
 10324 Davis, Wm. S., 2431 13th St., Moline, Ill.
 10325 Day, Prof. Wm. B., 715 S. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
 10326 Eastman, L. E., 425 Irving Ave., Glendale, Calif.
 10327 Ellis, Fredk. Kimball, 561 New Britain Ave., Hartford, Conn.
 10328 Erhart, Herman A., 409 Norton Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
 10329 Felter, Carroll S., 1000 Loyola Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10330 Foster, A. G., 527 E St., Oxnard, Calif.
 10331 Gatchell, L. B., 41 Grand Blvd., Binghamton, N. Y.
 10332 Gerbeaux, Henry P., 9 Rue de Billy, Dreux, France.
 10333 Glasner, Daniel E., 2310 Spruce Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 10334 Gregg, B. L., 468 E. Main St., Ventura, Calif.
 10335 Hansen, Frank O., 1232 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 10336 Hatch, M. F., 617 N. Clark St., Appleton, Wis.
 10337 Hobbs, Perry M., 11015 Lake Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 10338 Hughes, Jas. R., 790 Riverside Drive, New York City.
 10339 Judd, M. Hubert, Dalton, Ga.
 10340 Leggett, C. B., Hemlock Rd., Short Hills, N. J.
 10341 McNeal, Jas. E., 810 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
 10342 Moore, Clarence E., 122 Mulberry St., Rochester, N. Y.
 10343 Nideffer, R. R., R. D. #2, Ventura, Calif.
 10344 Perrine, Miss Billie, 24 Beach Drive N., St. Petersburg, Fla.
 10345 Peterson, B. D., 434 Aster St., Laguna Beach, Calif.
 10346 Ree, W. R., Box 156, Saticoy, Calif.
 10347 Scott, Jos. W., Box 681, Toledo, Ohio.
 10348 Spann, Wm. Wells, 5811 Mercedes St., Dallas, Tex.
 10349 St. Petersburg Stamp Club, Chapter No. 91, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 10350 Summers, Milt, 1711 Webster St., Oakland, Calif.
 10351 Turner, Edw. H., 212 Gibbs St., Maumee, Ohio.
 10352 Ventura County Philatelic Society, Chapter No. 92, Ventura, Calif.
 10353 Waitt, Landon C., Box 642, Santa Paula, Calif.
 J10354 Wixom, Barnum B., Box 119, Bancroft, Mich.

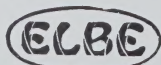
Reinstated.

- 3896 Hileman, Capt. Joseph L., 38 Ashley St., Hartford, Conn.
 7063 Pasadena Stamp Club, Chap. No. 53, Adelbert Porter, Secy., 712 Garfield Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 5810 Proessel, Frederick P., 2304 Sedgwick Ave., New York City.
 4718 Rogers, Paul A., Tuscarawas, Ohio.
 1354 Stebbins, Edw. S., 320 Oak Grove St., Minneapolis, Minn.
 8938 Wick, O. C., 452 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Replaced on Roll.

- 5165 Allen, Walter V., 250 S. Vineyard St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

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 7526 Chapman, Jno. H., 1031 E. Hanna Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 5816 Cheney, D. R., Masonic Temple, Portland, Ore.
 6472 Gage, Herbert E., 2180 Navarro Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 9357 Hageboeck, W. P., Schmidt Bldg., Davenport, Ia.
 8436 Hunt, Harris R., 1265 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 6965 Kasper, Jno. P., 4466 Denison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 6099 Keith, Jas. M., 3301 Colfax Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 7186 Lampe, Otto W., 423 W. 42nd St., New York City.
 7826 Levy, L. M., 495 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.
 6235 Lovejoy, Lawrence C., 30 W. Dalton St., Akron, Ohio.
 4469 Macfarlane, P. S., Box 494, La Salle, N. Y.
 4563 Siebold, W. O., 69 New York Ave. N. E., Washington, D. C.
 9743 Thompson, Fisher, 201 S. Washington St., Butte, Mont.
 8855 Weissman, Louis, 81 Nassau St., New York City.
 9111 Wennberg, Charles, Drottningatan 82, Stockholm, Sweden.

New Chapters.

- 10349 St. Petersburg Stamp Club, Chap. No. 91; Edw. M. Ficher, President; W. A. Bogert, Secy., 137 Third St. N., St. Petersburg, Fla.
 10352 Ventura County Philatelic Society, Chap. No. 92; B. L. Gregg, President; A. G. Foster, Secy., 527 E. St., Oxnard, Calif.

Reinstated.

- 7063 Pasadena Stamp Club, Chap. No. 53, Paul E. Harrison, President; Adelbert Porter, Secy., 712 Garfield Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.

Deaths Reported.

- 379—8342 Benkard, Col. J. P., 61 Broadway, New York City. April 6, 1929.
 7519 Berg, Th., High View, N. Y.
 7126 Limongi, Felix, Covington, La.
 7749 Sargent, Col. F. H., Box 1012, St. Augustine, Fla. Nov. 20, 1928.
 333—2483 Mayer, W. F., 57 S. 11th St., Newark, N. J.
 8086 Wiedemann, Ernst A., 242 Schaeffer St., Brooklyn, N. Y. March 22, 1929.

Expelled by the Council.

- 9126 Buss, Harold A., Reeseville, Wis.
 6543 Harris, Geo. E., Wellsville, N. Y.
 Both expelled for sending uncollectable checks for dues.

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Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.

Membership Summary.

Membership April 1, 1929	4039	
New members	41	
Reinstated	6	
Replace on roll	17	
		4103
Deaths reported	6	
Expelled by Council	2	8
Total Membership May 1, 1929	4095	

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

LOOSE LEAF DIRECTORY.

There are available two copies of the 1929 Loose Leaf Directory printed on one side of 24 lb. bond paper. They will be sold to members at cost to the Society. The first two checks for \$6.75 received by the Secretary will cause shipment to the senders.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.**CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.**

To the Members of the American Philatelic Society:

The forty-fourth Annual Convention of this Society for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be called to order at Minneapolis, Minn. on Tuesday the twentieth day of August, 1929 at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

G. M. Brack, St. Paul, Minn.; W. B. Kessel, St. Paul, Minn.; O. J. Olson, St. Paul, Minn.; Einer Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.; A. B. Cassell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Philip Little Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Burgess, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. S. Stebbins, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. W. R. Hyde, Minneapolis, Minn.; V. W. Rotnem, Minneapolis, Minn.; K. T. Setre, Minneapolis, Minn.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials:

J. B. Beals, St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Gifford, St. Paul, Minn.; L. J. Rader, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. D. Steefel, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. J. Weschke, Minneapolis, Minn.

Convention Headquarters: New Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

**PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH NO. 3, LIFE BRANCH NO. 1—**

The 470th regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held on February 20th with 28 members and visitors present.

Two new members were elected to regular membership and application was received from one prospective member.

The following Committees were appointed by the Chair to serve for the ensuing year:

Governing Committee—Messrs. Blackwell, Marcus and Kreling.

Entertainment Committee—Messrs. Marcus, Doscher and Dillingham.

Exhibition Committee—Messrs. Marcus, Doscher, Dillingham, O'Shaughnessy, Kreling, Maudens and Rose.

Mr. S. S. Stromberg was appointed Sargent-at-Arms.

A notice was received from the Oakland Philatelic Society detailing plans for an exhibit in October, 1929 and, upon motion of Mr. Marcus, the Secretary was requested to write the Society commending them upon their initiative; a motion was also carried that a special fund of \$25.00 be set aside to assist members of the Pacific Philatelic Society in exhibiting their collections there.

Mr. Marcus, as Chairman of the Committee handling the Society's collection of California State Revenues, advised that he had arranged with several parties to have selections of these stamps submitted on approval to start the collection and, further, that letters would be written by him to a number of outside dealers on this same subject.

Mr. Blackwell made a motion, which was seconded and unanimously carried, that the Pacific Philatelic Society write to the American Philatelic Society placing the following names in nomination to serve as officers of the A. P. S. for the term 1929-1931:

President, G. M. Mosler.

Vice Presidents, W. C. Hennan, A. F. Boehm.

Secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis.

International Secretary, Eugene Klein.

Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott.

Directors at Large, A. H. Wilhelm, H. M. Konwiser.

Librarian O'Shaughnessy advised that Mr. L. Lazarus had presented the society with a quantity of philatelic literature and Mr. Lazarus was given a vote of thanks for same.

Mr. Ernest, of Seattle, Secretary of the Secretarial Unit of the A. P. S., advised that the Pacific Philatelic Society had been awarded Membership No. 1, this having been decided by lot.

Some very interesting displays of stamps were made by the following members:

Mr. Daniels showed his Confederate States, among which we noted #201, the Patterson Print in a block of 6, mint, showing a broken "O" in postage in the lower left hand stamp; #210 the 10c, on entire, showing a very pronounced turned up nose due to a plate flaw—this is probably unique. #200 the 5c, mint, was noted with a plate flaw not listed, consisting of a straight white line across and just above the eyes—probably the first printing.

Mr. Maudens exhibited his Grenada, lacking only two major varieties of being complete. We noticed a block of #1 mint; an unused pair of No. 8, the ½ p. purple with missing "P" in postage on one copy; the 9c variety "Pencf" instead of "Pence" and many others. Only copies in the pink of condition were contained in this collection.

Mr. Rose had with him a volume of British Colonials, mostly the later issues, well mounted and written up.

MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH NO. 3, LIFE BRANCH NO. 1—

We held our 471st regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society on March 20th with 16 members present.

One new member was elected to regular membership.

Due to the absence of Treasurer Marcus, his financial report for the fiscal year was not submitted, but will be at the April meeting.

There being no special business to dispose of at this meeting, the balance of the evening was devoted to looking over the collections on display.

Mr. Henry Doscher had with him his well known collection of Match and Medicine stamps and it is really remarkable that he has been so successful in assembling practically a complete collection of these interesting stamps in such perfect condition. We hope he will soon be able to run to earth the few remaining missing "gems."

Mr. Rayburn Dunn, one of our Junior members, had an interesting display of United States, which created much interest because of the fine condition of the stamps shown.

Mr. Henry Marcus showed one volume of his Danish West Indies collection, this consisting of the stamps of Great Britain bearing the D. W. I. cancellation. Numerous pairs and strips were noted, both on and off cover.

MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, CHAPTER NO. 61—On March the 18th The Boeing Air Transport Company gave us an exceptional entertainment. Mr. Stubblefield represented the Boeing Co. and exhibited pictures of the scenic beauties that one looks down upon when taking the trip from San Francisco to Reno. He also spoke of the conditions and hazards the "Aces" had to encounter and told some humorous incidents about stamp collectors and their requests for first day covers. There were eighty present and W. G. Wilson won the free trip to Reno—(What good it will do him, we do not know, for he is single?)—and a letter of introduction to one of the judges.

On March 23rd, we held our fourteenth birthday supper at the Hotel Bellevue. There were fifty-six present. A most delightful evening was had by everyone. Dancing, card playing and prizes for the ladies and men. Our President, Mr. Bold, acted as toastmaster, and was primed for the occasion with several good stories.

Mr. Arp (our Treasurer) had charge of the arrangements and provided all kind of fun-producing novelties. During the dancing a huge bowl of punch was brought forth and "Charley" would not allow anyone but himself to serve the ladies.

JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, No. 18, A. P. S., was called to order in the Club Room of the Philadelphia Stamp Club at 8.30 p. m., April 18th, by President Philip Dengler.

The first business was the election of a Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Hopkins being forced to resign, as he is leaving the district to live "somewhere" where it is permanently warm! Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr., seconded by Mr. Eugene Klein, nominated Rev. C. C. Silvester, who was unanimously elected.

The President then recognized Mr. Klein, who said he had a most unpleasant matter to lay before the meeting, which he greatly regretted, but felt compelled to do, owing to an action taken at the January meeting. At that meeting nominations were made for officers of the national society, among others Mr. Harry M. Konwiser, as Director-at-Large. He then read letters, written by Mr. Konwiser to Mr. Klein and Mr. Ward, somewhat incoherent and erratic in spelling, containing statements and suggestions such that the members desired to take some action as to their previous nomination of Mr. Konwiser. After some discussion, Mr. Klein was asked to put the suggested action in the form of a motion and moved as follows:

"That Chapter 18, A. P. S., withdraw their nomination of Mr. Harry M. Konwiser for the office of Director-at-Large for conduct not in the best interests of the American Philatelic Society."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Geo. W. Mitchell and passed by the chapter "unanimously."

The chapter then approved the nomination, made by Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. S. Gittis, of Mr. H. L. Lindquist of New York, as Director-at-Large.

The Secretary was directed to send copies of the minutes of the meeting to all branches, endorsing the nomination of Mr. Konwiser and also, with copies of the letters read, to the President, Secretary and Board of Vice-Presidents of the American Philatelic Society.

Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr. then exhibited one volume from the U. S. collection of Mr. Edw. R. Wood, Jr., which was awarded a Gold Medal at the New York Exhibition. This volume contained the issues from 1867 to 1890, with one page from the 1901 issue. The outstanding pieces were the 5c '67 grilled all over, the Special Prints of '75 on hard paper and of '80 on soft paper complete, including the rare 2c and 5c on both papers. The most remarkable page was that of the 1901 issue. This showed the Panama-Pacific inverted centers, mint singles of the 1c, 2c and 4c and mint blocks of four of each. Of the 2c only one other block is known to exist. A conservative estimate of the value of this page is \$25,000.

Mr. Lauren Tremper then exhibited his collection of "Bureau Prints", stating of 1342 varieties he had 1134. The notable pieces were the 1c Liberty, 1c New Britain, 12c Springfield, and two copies each of the 4c Dallas and 4c Newark.

Dr. E. Lindauer then showed some unusual covers, including one mailed in Florida, bearing a Cuban stamp. This was mailed to settle a wager and was received in New York, unnoticed by the Postal authorities.

Dr. Mitchell showed some very interesting items, one a cover bearing Mexican "Sonora" stamps, which, according to Scott's Cat., were never postally used; also a number of U. S. covers with unusual cancellations, among others, skull and crossbones, flying dove, General Banks Division, etc.

There were some 30 members and visitors in attendance.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, May 18th, when Mr. Eugene Klein will be the exhibitor.

C. C. SILVESTER, Secretary.

BORDER CITIES STAMP CLUB.—The Second Annual Banquet of the Border Cities Stamp Club, held at the Y. M. C. A., Windsor, Ont., April 25, was a huge success, and a tangible proof of the growth of philatelic interests in the Border Cities. Reservations were ordered in advance for fifty, but at the last minute a round dozen more plates had to be ordered. Tickets were sold at practically the cost of the meal, but the committee were able to report a surplus of approximately \$10.

Philatelists from Detroit, Flint and Ann Arbor, Michigan were present. The ladies enjoyed the proceedings as much as the members of the club. A short address of greeting was given by Mayor Cecil Jackson of the city of Windsor, while the address of the evening was delivered by C. L. Brisley, a Canadian specialist residing in Detroit. Mr. Brisley was accompanied by Mrs. Brisley, who addressed the ladies briefly, and her remarks indicated her interest in stamps was second only to that of her husband. She advised the ladies to encourage their husbands in the pursuit of their hobby because they might pursue other habits that were not nearly so worthy. She laughingly said that if she wanted a new hat and her husband wanted another stamp, that her husband got the stamp, and she went without the hat, or waited a while for it.

Mr. Brisley exhibited his valuable collection of Canadian stamps, explaining the various varieties in existence, and told many anecdotes of his pursuit of the illusive label. His audience was held spell-bound by his interesting tale of building up a collection of Canadian stamps. Mr. Brisley's interest in Canadian stamps is partly patriotic, as he was born in Canada, but its chief interest is because of the complete absence of the exploitation of the stamp collector by the Canadian post office department. The fact that Canadian stamps have been issued for purely postal needs makes them a splendid investment, according to Mr. Brisley.

Several drawings were held, one purely for the ladies, two prizes being presented to the lucky ticket holders. A drawing for the men resulted in a stamp dealer pulling down the capital prize, a real stamp stock book, while others were lucky in drawing a (rubber) stamp catalogue, a rare (photostatic reproduction of a) stamp, and a millimeter scale (a yard stick), amidst the laughing joshings of their companions.

A stamp drawing was also held that proved its popularity, there being only half enough lots to satisfy the gambling instinct of collectors looking for prizes and sleepers.

An auction of about twenty good lots resulted in swelling the club's treasury with substantial commissions.

President H. A. W. Turner presided and Mrs. E. A. Leahey sang several songs that pleased her audience greatly.

The second annual banquet with double the attendance of the first, held a year ago, has set a new pacg for the Border Cities Stamp Club.

A. E. EDGAR.

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The Second Ferrari Sale.

The sale of the additional portions of the famous "Ferrari" collections that were held in Switzerland attracted a record crowd at the auction rooms of Messrs. Luder-Edelmann in Zurich during the week of April 15th-26th. Among those present were Prince Friedrich von Hohenzollern, representative of Prince Carol of Roumania, Baron Rothchild and other noted collectors of the continent and America. The total of the sale ran in excess of \$150,000. and some excellent prices were obtained.

Some of the noteworthy items were as follows: (Prices in Swiss francs to which is to be added the 10 % auction fee.) Lombardy, 10c, a block of seventeen on cover, largest block known, Fcs. 14,000; Sicily, 10 grana (Bomba head), mint block of thirty, Fcs. 4,600; Tuscany, a superb 9cr. on cover, Fcs. 2,950; Canada, a mint copy of the rare 12d brought Fcs. 8000. The highest price of the sale was obtained for a set of Greece, Paris prints in unused strips of four with corner margins, these brought Fcs. 17,500.



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Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 12.

Whole No. 61.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Unsold Stamps. What will I do with the stamps that come back unsold in my books? This question is often asked. Now, many stamps that are returned are of course saleable, but because the stamps in the book have been pretty well sold we have to retire the book because buyers do not like the books that are shot to pieces. In this case we will say remount your stamps with others in new books and re-enter. On the other hand if your books come back with little or no sales, there are probably two things that kept them from selling, first, your net price, and next, the condition of the stamps offered, unless they happen to be of a very common variety that could only be sold to beginners. If when your books come back that are sold one-third or more we would suggest re-mounting and re-entering those left in new books. If you find that your stamps have not sold at all, then before entering or trying to sell again make a careful study of your prices and condition of the stamps offered. We say that if satisfactory sales have not been made by the time a book makes six circuits, something is wrong with the stamps or their prices. This is not always the case, there are exceptions. Many stamps fail to sell that to us are bargains at the prices asked.

Delaying circuits. Delaying circuits may seem a small matter to you as a buyer, but thing of the poor seller. He puts in his stamps to be sold and if you hold them up overtime, he loses early opportunity to have them shown to others. Put yourself in his place, and we feel sure that you will want to co-operate on a "goldenrule basis."

Hats Off to Mr. Humphrey. Mr. W. F. Humphrey of Geneva, N. Y., one of our older members, whose standing was never questioned in any business transaction, had taken from him while in his possession a circuit. The loss to him ran over \$1000, but without so much as quibble he paid off. This is the third or fourth case we have had in the history of the department where a member took his medicine in a loss in this way. Surely the letters A. P. S. mean something to such men, and the stamp collecting fraternity in general. Mr. Humphrey wrote the owners of the books who had stamps among those lost and some of them gave him a reduction, so that his loss would not be as large as it might have been. It's pretty hard to have to stand a loss like this isn't it? We hope he will have

the same luck that one of the other member had who paid for lost books. The books were recently found in the safe of another collector in the same city, where they had been placed for safety, so this member will get some salvage by the sale of them.

Why Cannot I Get U. S. From the Department? This question is asked many times. You can get them but you will have to take your turn. It seems to us that 90 % of our membership want U. S. stamps. We cannot supply them, we cannot get them to supply, so we have to just file your request and give it attention in regular turn. We know it's hard to understand this but we have never had enough U. S. to go around in over ten years. If you have some U. S. duplicates why not put them in circulation thru this Dept.?

Jumbo Circuits Still Popular. Jumbo circuits are still growing in popularity. Right now we have more of them out than ever before. There must be a reason. We are willing to take a chance. If you would like to look one over at our expense, just say what you want and we will send British Cols., French Cols., Port. Cols., So. & Ca. or anything but U. S. A general circuit is fine for the general collector. He will find many items he cannot buy from dealers because they are too low cataloged to be had on want list. We guarantee postage both ways on a trial lot. May we send one?

Precancels. Yes, we have them too. Glad to send a nice large jumbo circuit or regular circuits, and in fact certain States if we happen to have them. Let us hear from you.

Covers. The Stampless Cover collectors do not seem to be specialized enough to make use of a selling department such as this, preferring the auction route, which is probably better. Later on when they do get this branch more organized or specialized we trust to be able to serve. General Covers do not go well either, due to the fact that the postage is high and choice not very well broadened.

Forwarding Circuits. Circuits must be forwarded by First Class Registered mail, or by express sealed and valued. Forwarding by any other means, other than personal delivery is contrary to the rules and makes you personally liable in case of loss.

Unavoidable delays. These delays, such as sickness, unexpected trips away from home, pressure of business etc., sometimes prevent forwarding of circuits within the three day limit (the regular circuits). Such delays are excusable. But the member who is arbitrary and merely holds up the books because he does not care about any delay is doing his fellow members, and your sales department an injustice, because it throws our schedule off and circuits bunch on others.

Boston Auction Sales

I consider myself fortunate in numbering among my good and constant customers many members of the American Philatelic Society. The Society is growing so rapidly now, that some of the new members may be unknown to me, so that this advertisement is primarily for them.

I should be glad to communicate with anyone having good stamps to dispose of, either singly, in lots, or as a collection.

Likewise, I would appreciate requests for my catalogues from prospective buyers.

D. F. KELLEHER

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THE AMERICAN

OFFICIAL
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PHILATELIST

AMERICAN
PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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JULY, 1929.

No. 10.

The Funds of the A. P. S.

By HOWARD H. ELLIOTT.

The American Philatelic Society from its inception to the present time has been a thrifty organization and due to this fact is in a sound financial position. Notwithstanding that fact, it has not yet attained the membership growth or amount of capital that permits of more than a continued slow expansion of its activities. Just what can be accomplished with the present funds and how long it will take to secure the funds required for a National Home, handbooks, adequate salaries for the officers, and the many other things desired by the membership is a problem that can only be solved by an intelligent understanding of the condition of the treasury. I hope the following figures will aid in everyone understanding the present financial status of the Society, and that ways and means for a scientific planning of the future may be developed.

Up to the time of the New York Convention in October, 1926, the Society sold stock certificates and from the proceeds there accumulated a goodly sum of money which forms the principal part of the present Permanent Fund. The By-Laws were revised at that Convention, and now each new member pays an initiation fee of \$2.00, which cannot be used for current expenses, but is placed in this Fund.

All monies received from Life Memberships is set aside into another fund, and none of the principal can be used for current expenses, but only the income, which theoretically is supposed to cover the cost of membership, but actually is far below cost. This membership fee \$30.00, invested at a rate consistent with safety, returns to the Society approximately half the cost of an annual membership.

By action taken at the New York Convention in October, 1926, both the Permanent Fund and the Life Membership Fund have been placed in the possession of a Trustee, the Midland National Bank & Trust Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., and as the Trustee will report direct to the Annual Convention hereafter, only the surplus collections now appear in the Treasurer's Report. The income on the Life Membership Fund is prorated to the General Fund and American Philatelist, while the income on the Permanent Fund is carried into the General Fund, when received from the Trustee.

One other fund is set up under our By-Laws, the Insurance Fund, which is not available for current expenses, but is held to guarantee all members circulating books in the Sales Department against loss of any kind. This Fund is built

up from insurance fees collected by the Sales Department and from interest on the investment of its monies.

These three fixed funds, the General Fund of the Society and the American Philatelist account constitute all of the assets of the Society. As of May 1st, 1929 they stand as follows:

With Trustee:

Permanent Fund	\$10882.66
Life Membership Fund	8960.00

With Treasurer:

Permanent Fund	\$ 116.00
Life Membership Fund	1120.00
Insurance Fund	13428.81
General Fund	2007.96
American Philatelist Account	753.34

The current expenses of the Society are met as follows, the figures being approximated from the current financial year:

From annual membership dues	\$ 6400.00
From interest on balances and investments	725.00
From subscriptions to the Magazine	4550.00
From advertising in the Magazine	4200.00
From miscellaneous sources	70.00
	\$15945.00

Expenses:

The Secretary's salary	\$ 1200.00
The Secretary's expenses	1300.00
The Treasurer's salary	200.00
The Treasurer's expenses	150.00
The other officers expenses	500.00
Bond Premiums	225.00
Membership List (The Year Book)	1100.00
Convention Expenses	1000.00
Advertising, including recruiting	275.00
Auditing	135.00
American Philatelist:	
Editor's salary and commission	1500.00
Publication expense	7500.00
Miscellaneous expense	400.00
	\$15485.00

If my estimate of receipts and disbursements for the remaining months in our financial year is correct, the excess of income over expense will be just under \$500.00. It is only by the exercise of economy and much gratuitous work by all of the officers that this result will be shown.

There are two ways of providing funds for a larger service in philatelic fields, the first through increase of the life membership fee to a sum which will return the cost of membership through investment; and the second an increase from the receipts through dues, whether by additional membership or increase

in the annual rate. These ways have been presented at Conventions and argued pro and con, generally with the result that the first and final suggestions have been turned down. Additional membership has been favored, but this requires much personal work of the members at large, and with few exceptions this work has not been given. A careful consideration of all the figures given above is recommended for all members.



BISECTS

by Michael Miller

Turks Island, 5d. Bisect.

This little group of islands southeast of the Bahamas and north of Haiti has an early philatelic history, stamps having been issued in 1867. A number of provisional stamps were issued and although there are many surcharges, bisects are few and even then the cataloguers are somewhat at variance. Scott only gives two, one being one penny brown red of 1881 Crown C C watermark and perforated 14. Gibbons lists 1d of 1882 with the Crown C A watermark. Inasmuch as I have little data on these, they will be the subject of future notes and would certainly appreciate hearing from collectors who may have any bisects from these islands.

The bisect which is the subject of this article is the 5d olive-green and carmine, Crown C A watermark, perforation 14 and issued June 1894. This is listed



Mr. B. R. Christiansen,

Nos. 78 & 80 Broad Street,

New York,

N. Y.

Cover in Miller Collection which is almost identical with cover in collection of H. M. King George V of England.

as a bisect in Scott as 57a, but the equivalent Gibbons No. 72, has no such designation, although the writer submitted his findings to them. The reason for the bisect is due to a temporary shortage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps. The post office notice of June 6, 1892, states that on and after the first of July the rates will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

This 5d stamp is the last of the old series of stamps before the combine series came out as Turks and Caicos Islands.

From the illustration, it will be seen that cover in my collection shows the lower left diagonal bisected stamp used on December 31, 1895 to New York City and is back stamped "P. O. N. Y. 1-14-95 PAID ALL." This cover was submitted to Harry E. Huber, who has written considerably on the stamps of West Indies, particularly of the Twentieth Century, and to Major T. C. Henry, British West Indies specialist, both of whom accepted the bisect. Notes on Turks Islands by E. B. Bacon, contains the following:

"At the end of 1895 this 5d. stamp was allowed to be divided in half diagonally and each portion used for the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. His Majesty the King's collection contains an entire envelope with a half stamp of this kind, which paid the postage to New York, where the letter was addressed, the postmark reading 'Turks Islands DE 31 95.'"

Comparing this data to the cover, the writer noted the identical date and being a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, took the liberty of submitting the same to the former president, the Hon. E. D. Bacon, and received the following reply:

"I returned the Turks Island stamp you sent in your letter of the 5th inst. There is a precisely similar one to yours in the Royal Collection (except that this has the upper diagonal half of a 5d. stamp) which shows the sender forwarded two or more through the post office the same day."

(Signed) E. D. BACON.

There is, therefore, no question as to genuineness of such bisect. The rate being correct and upon the authority of the curator of His Majesty the King of England's collection, this bisect is properly listed, and it is hoped that such will also be listed in Stanley Gibbons.

1895 Reference List

- B 101 Upper diagonal half 5d.
- B 102 Lower diagonal half 5d.

Comments and covers from collectors solicited.

M. MILLER,
800 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.



The Camel Express.

By FRANCES H. PFEIFFER.

Reprinted in part, by permission of the publishers, from The Christian Science Monitor.

That camels were at one time used to transport the U. S. mails in California will be surprising news to stamp collectors but it is not impossible that the proof of it may rest in some collectors album.

The camel was not a stranger in California. More than 25,000 years ago he ranged over the Southwest, for North America was the original home of both the camel and the horse. Those prehistoric camels, whose bones have been found in the famous La Brea asphalt pits in Los Angeles, were probably taken as a matter of course by the prehistoric man, while their latter day descendants, who made up the first and last camel-caravan that once wended its way over the deserts and the mountain trails of New Mexico, Arizona and California, aroused as great interest all over the United States, as has flying in our own day.

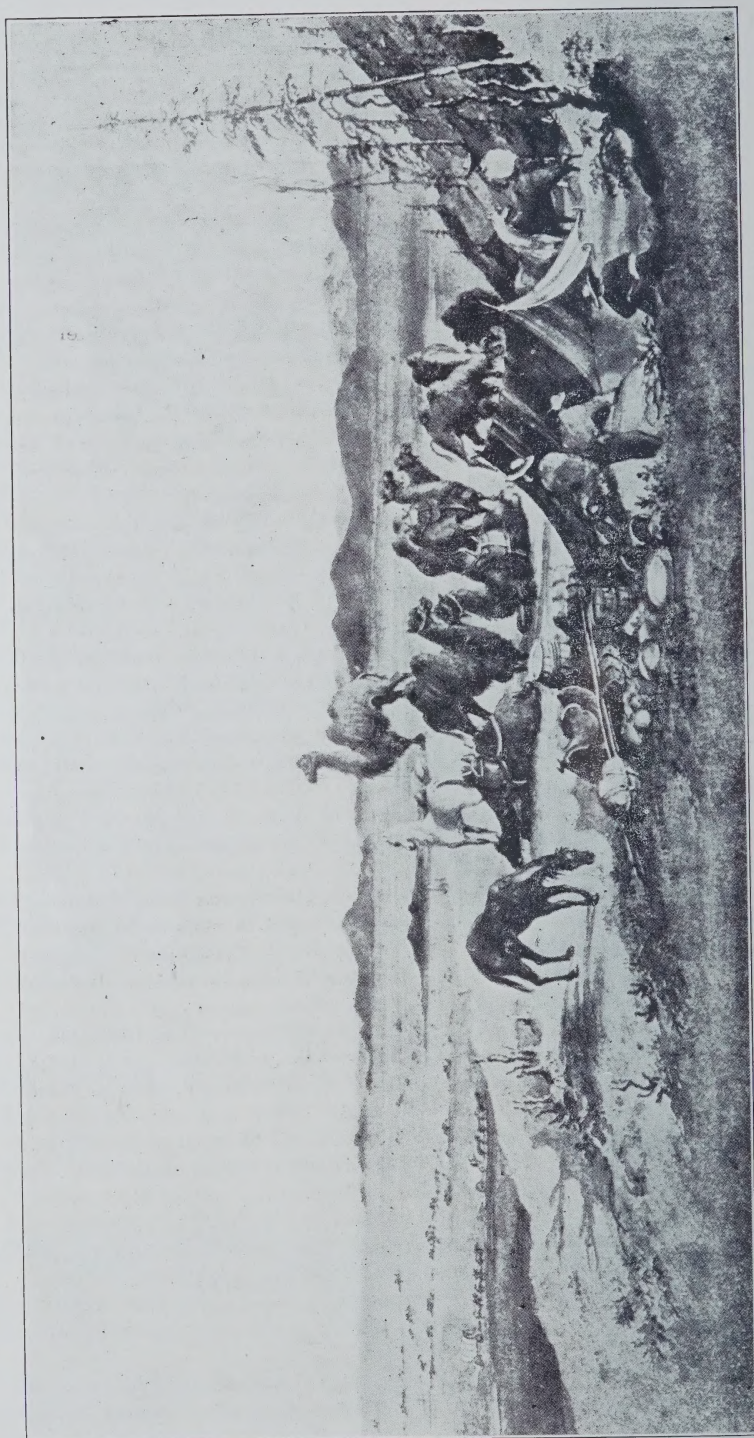
An idealist (he must have been an idealist!) was responsible for Uncle Sam's camel experiment. This imaginative young man, Lieut. Edward F. Beale—afterward General Beale—was attached to the western division of the War Department stationed in Arizona. He was exploring Death Valley with Kit Carson in 1850, when the idea of using camels for transportation purposes first suggested itself to him. However light Lieutenant Beale traveled, through this undeveloped western country, he found room, always, for at least one good book in his pack. On this trip into Death Valley the book he had with him was "Travels in China and Tartary," by Abbé Huc. His imagination was fired by it, and his common sense appealed to—for surely it seemed reasonable to believe that the camel, which had proved its usefulness for 1000 years in the Far East, might become a practical means of solving the acute transportation questions on trackless deserts of the far West.

So, during the last days of the session of Congress, 1851, when the army appropriation bill was under consideration, Jefferson Davis, then Senator from Mississippi, proposed an amendment providing for the purchase of camels and dromedaries, with necessary equipment, for use in the Southwest, together with the importation of 10 Arab drivers.

This was at the time of the gold rush, and one can scarcely imagine the difficulties and hardships attending travel to the coast. Wagons were often abandoned before crossing the mountains, or were hauled up sheer cliffs by windlasses.

Jefferson Davis thought that camels might prove a most effective defense against Indian attacks—that the animal's comparative swiftness might enable the white man to follow and overtake the attacking red-man, which they had not been able to do with their wornout horses. There is no record that camels were employed for Indian fighting or Indian chasing, but it became apparent that between the Indian and the camel was a great gulf fixed—the Indians regarded those queer, humpbacked animals with superstitious awe, and kept their distance. Evidently there remained not even a trace of race memory of their own remote camel-driving ancestry in Asia or in paleolithic America—or did they remember only too well!

And the camel, Mr. Davis urged, would travel for a hundred miles on one drink; thrive where other animals would starve—preferring grease-wood shrub to grass—and would make from thirty to forty miles a day—some speed in the



Camels in California.—From a Pencil Sketch by Eduard Vischer, an Early California Artist.

50s; and he felt sure, prompted by Beale, that the use of camels would prove more practical, reliable and economical than a relay of balloons over the mountains, a means of transportation which was then under consideration—a far anticipation of air-planes at a period when even railroads were only a dim dream!

Major Wayne and Lt. Porter—of later Civil War fame—were commissioned to sail to Egypt in the naval store-ship, "Supply," in quest of camels.

Among the Congressional records is a great black-covered volume entitled "Senate Executive Document No. 62, of the Thirty-Fourth Congress" (Washington 1857). This is a volume unique because it contains the story of the first and last experiment with camels as beasts of burden in the United States.

Page after page is filled with letters between Jefferson Davis and James Buchanan, then a foreign minister; also some interesting correspondence between Davis and the Kediye of Egypt. The latter was greatly interested—maybe smiled to himself—in Uncle Sam's camelistic ambitions. It is said, I do not know upon what authority, that a part of the first camel-shipment was a gift of the Viceroy of Egypt, and that as less than a third of the appropriation had been expended, a second shipment was sent for, and that the Supply sailed on November 14, 1856, with another cargo of 40 camels.

Major Wayne and Lt. Porter had been instructed to inform themselves thoroughly about camels—here we recognize the caution of Lt. Beale—so as to safeguard themselves against the wiles of Oriental traders. They bought their first camels in Tunis, and in the black volume is a letter from the officers stating that they are spending a few days as the guests of the Bey of Tunis in order to study the camel on his native heath! The result of that study and observation fill twenty pages. Some of the camels were bought in Smyrna at a cost of from \$15. to \$1000. each. * * *

General Beale's first report was most enthusiastic; he was impressed by the mild patience of the camel; of the advantages of packing an animal devoutly kneeling, quiet and submissive, in contrast to the Occidental activities of the ordinary horse and mule—the lassoing, tying and kicking and bucking of that gentry; he was amazed at the great weight the animal could carry, nearly a thousand pounds! But one sad thing in his report—and just how sad General Beale, himself, did not realize, and of which more hereafter—was that the two Turkish camel-drivers brought over in the "Supply," refused to remain in the New World—had refused, even, to go on that first expedition to Fort Tejon. * * *

In the San Francisco newspaper about that time, appeared a quaintly worded article, sent by a Los Angeles correspondent, which was copied all over the United States, so interesting was the subject:

"General Beale and about fourteen camels stalked into town (Los Angeles) last Friday and gave our streets quite an Oriental aspect. It looks oddly enough to see, outside a menagerie, a herd of huge, ungainly, awkward, but docile animals move about in our midst with people riding them like horses, and bringing up weird and far-off associations to the Eastern traveller, whether by book or otherwise, of the land of the Mosque, crescent or turban, of the pilgrim mufti or dervish with visions of the great shrines of the world, Mecca and Jerusalem, and the toiling throngs that for centuries have wended thither, of the burning sands of Arabia and Sahara where the desert is boundless as the ocean and the camel is the ship thereof."

Now wasn't the Western imagination touched by the sight of this Eastern animal? The scribe continues:

"These camels under General Beale are all grown and serviceable, and many of them are well broken to the saddle and very gentle. * * * The animals are well adapted to travel across our continent, and their introduction was a brilliant idea the results of which is beginning most happily."

Alas for that auspicious beginning! General Beale had not known that

"East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet!"

We were young and had not learned—as we have since, the futility of attempting to graft the Orient upon the Occident.

The trouble began with the Western drivers. They could not respect what they mistook for spiritless dejection and mild-eyed submissiveness; this all irritated a person who was accustomed to the direct onslaughts and Western downrightness of the mule. He could not get a line on the indirect, subtle methods of the Eastern visitor. He was soon to learn, however, that for "pure meanness one lone camel could discount a whole herd of mules"; and that there should be, supplementary to successful camel-driving, about a thousand years of camel-driving ancestry—back to the generations of Abraham and Isaac! The camels felt a correspondingly strong antipathy for their new drivers. The vernacular of the West shocked their sensitive Eastern ears accustomed to no harsher sounds than the soft Arabic, called "by the hundredth name of Allah." Another circumstance arose when those shocked, irritated, and homesick pilgrims, with their faces toward the East, made off from camp nearly every night, wandering from thirty to forty miles toward home—and had to be rounded up and driven back—had to listen to strange and quite unfamiliar names for Allah—before the caravan could start, late, on its way. Then, too, those unpoetic specimens, the horse and the mule, not only disliked the camel, but feared him; and there was, as usual, no subtlety in the manner of expressing their emotions.

Then again, these ships of the desert, very likely in protest against their navigators, had a habit of colliding—of running a-foul, dumping and scattering their cargoes for miles along the way, over mountain and plain; all of which had to be salvaged at the cost of time, effort and language! Frequently the air was blue with anathemas against the whole race of camels, from the beast that Sarah, Abraham's beautiful wife, rode into Egypt, down to the last imp of Satan in the Beale-Davis importation.

It is thought that the camel experiment might have proved successful but for the interruption of their use—the discontinuing of the mail routes—by the Civil War. Had it not been for this great conflict we might have found the automobile displacing camels in the far west instead of only the horse and mule.

The first expedition of the camels was fitted out for Fort Tejon, near what is now Bakersfield, California, and I am certain that mail was carried on this expedition. The California newspapers of the period were very enthusiastic over the use of camels over desert lands and wrote of "The Lightning Dromedary Express" to carry the fast mail. While little is known as to the actual mail carried it is known that in all there were 72 camels in the service and that numerous trips were made over the Mojave desert and an investigation of covers of the period may disclose some carried by the camels though I feel it most likely was official or War Department mail that was so conveyed.

In spite of these many and diverse disadvantages, the camel-caravan was used until the beginning of the Civil War, for about five years, when the mail routes were abandoned. The camels were kept in military camps for a while—those that did not escape into the wilderness—and, when at last the War Department condemned them to be sold under the hammer, General Beale, ever loyal to

his Oriental protégés, bought all that remained and took them to his big rancho at Fort Tejon.

Of those that escaped or were driven into the wilderness by unfriendly drivers it is said some lived for a number of years in the deserts and foothills of Arizona. Tales are told by prospectors of a huge red camel, weird and wild and of a big gray one that still carried a weatherbeaten saddle as wandering around the desert and as late as 1913 a wild camel was reported as having been seen browsing at the edge of the desert. Thus ended a novel experiment, the camel no longer sails the desert but let us hope that the story of his brief return to America may be preserved in some of our collections.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Illustrating a Stamp Collection With Extraneous Material.

This is being written during the Shriner's Convention in Los Angeles, where some twenty thousand Christians are having a whale of a time pretending they are Moslems and like it. Between the after effects of camel's milk, and the noise of little squawking horns on the canes, barking dogs, cats that meow and roll their eyes, and all the hilarity, the writer and his assistant are in no fit shape to produce the usual drivel.

On top of that, the Assistant suggests this title, in order to use a new six cylinder word he recently picked up. Anyway, it is a good word and ought to be used.

What actually inspired the title was a most unusual collection of autographs made during the Civil War, and used by a collector to "tie up" with his United States collection and patriotic covers. A number of the men represented have been pictured on postage stamps, and it requires no stretch of the imagination to consider that others are worthy of similar honor.

The use of such extraneous material is a fascinating way of adding interest to a collection, and there is no good reason why such material should not be included in a specialized collection.

The collector arranged his issues of 1861-7 in his album, and included some fine examples of the postage currency, which bears illustrations of the actual stamps. Many collectors are doubtless familiar with this currency used during the Civil War. The five cent bears one single illustration of the five cent stamp, the ten cent bears a picture of a single ten cent stamp, exactly as issued for post-

age. The twenty-five cent note pictures five copies of the five cent stamp, overlapping, while the fifty cent note features five copies of the ten cent stamp overlapping. The notes were issued by the government and were receivable for postage stamps of the face amount at any post office, but were actually used in place of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces. These notes have their place in the stamp collection of the issues of the period.

Fractional currency issued in 1863 and later, as well as bills of higher denomination of later issues, bear portraits of a number of men who have also been pictured on postage stamps, and the idea of tying up the currency with stamps may be followed to whatever extent the collector's purse will permit. Due to the change in size of paper money, which goes into effect this month, collectors who wish to carry out this idea will do well to secure their bills promptly. Lay in a couple of thousand dollar bills to-day for trading purposes later.

Included with his collection of patriotic covers of the period, are autographs of many of the men who are pictured on, or closely identified with the issue of these covers. Among others, we note General Robert Anderson, commander of Fort Sumter; General M. P. Banks, illustrating the well-known Banks Division cancellations; General John A. Dix, who made the remark about "shooting him on the spot"; Horace Greeley, not particularly fitting in the stamp collection, but the fellow whose advice we took; General Joseph Hooker; General Robert E. Lee, of Confederate patriotics; General G. G. Meade; General Phil Sheridan, who made the ride; General A. E. Burnside. These men were, of course, intimately connected with the great conflict, and their signatures certainly add much charm to the collection.

The collection also includes autographs of various men whose pictures have appeared on postage stamps, such as Admiral Farragut, shown on the \$1 1902-3; General U. S. Grant; General Winfield Scott, shown on the 24c 1870 and department stamps of the same value; General Sherman, shown on the 8c 1890; Edwin M. Stanton, on the 7c 1870 and departments of this value.

The Confederate section of this collection is further illuminated by a document bearing the autograph of Jefferson Davis, and also an autographed letter of Alexander H. Stevens, vice-president of the Confederacy.

Along with the autographs, the collector has photographs of the celebrities, whenever available, and has also written up the pages of the collection showing the high-lights of the lives of the men in question. Directly accompanying the autographs, whenever possible, are the stamps and patriotic covers tying-up with the celebrity.

This is just another way of adding interest to a collection. Not every collector is fortunate in being able to secure the autographs of these famous men, but it is surprising what can be done in this direction, for a little money, by the serious collector who sets out to accomplish something in this direction.

No less than thirty-six personages appear on United States stamps alone. Of course, it would be quite difficult to secure signatures or photographs of Columbus, Balboa, Pocahontas, and some others, but there are many interesting things outside the stamp world pertaining to these characters which can be included in a collection.

Carrying the same idea into the foreign countries offers an unlimited field, of course. We know of one enterprising youth here who has secured a really remarkable collection of autographs of present day celebrities and rulers, many appearing on postage stamps. He simply writes a letter to the person, encloses an envelope stamped with the proper postage of the country in question, and in a great many cases, has succeeded in adding a nice signature to his collection. Of course, a great many do not take kindly to the idea and do not respond, but

the cost is small, and whenever he succeeds in getting one, he is happy. It is surprising how many rulers and famous men and women have favored him with a scratch of their pens.

In connection with autographs, the writer has illustrated a number of his collections with photographs pertaining to the subjects pictured on the stamps. A few years ago, while collecting Bolivia, we were fortunate in meeting a salesman who had returned from that remote land, bringing back some snapshots of scenes and life in La Paz and other Bolivian places. A dozen of these pictures made a splendid introductory to the collection, and served better than words to illustrate the condition of the country. Of course, this idea is not new, but a great many collectors do not realize what a few photographs will do toward dressing up a collection.

The man who collects Egypt can obtain some nice pictures of the Sphinx, the feluccas of the Nile, the pyramids, and the buildings and other scenes which appear on the stamps. Many of these pictures can be obtained from dealers in post cards. Others are harder to obtain, but can generally be secured from correspondents in the country in question, or by exchange with other collectors.

We don't advise collectors to go as far as one man we know, who is interested in early California covers, and has gone so far as to collect the original stage-coach, money boxes, and what-not, and had to build a special museum to house the collection. This is fine if you have the wherewith to build the museum.

* * * * *

Mister, what have YOU done about the illustrations law we wrote about in the last number? Have you given this matter any thought, or figured out any way you could use your influence to have this odious law changed? The American Philatelic Society, with almost five thousand members, should be able to bring some pressure to bear to remedy this senseless law as it is now translated.

* * * * *

We have been breathlessly waiting to see what the catalog makers were going to do about the Kansas and Nebraska surcharges. If consistency is to be followed in the catalog, they will not be listed, of course, since the similar over-prints of Ecuador and Mexico are omitted.

This problem has caused our correspondents much worry. One man suggests that since the recent Hawaii commemoratives are listed under the obsolete Hawaiian government, it might be in order to list these Kansas and Nebraska over-prints under French Colonials for general use, since the territory was once owned by France.

Oh, shucks, let the cat designers worry this out for themselves. No matter where they stick them, we will find them.

* * * * *

The fellow who thinks stamp collecting is passing fad should see the reaction of the visiting Shriners to the display of packets, sets, and other stamps by Los Angeles dealers. The visitors do not scoff at stamp collecting. They are buying stamps to take home to the children, and not a few to relatives who collect. Considering the public attitude a decade ago, one realizes that philately is indeed on a firm basis in America as elsewhere.

* * * * *

Which reminds us that two visiting Shriners have just reported another camel due to be milked, and we must grab our milk pails and go hence.



GALLERIES PHILATELIC

*A series of tales from
album pictures*

The Grand Falls of Labrador.

By G. W. LINKE.

Halfway between its source in Ashwanipi Lake and its outlet into Lake Melville on the east coast of Labrador, the Hamilton or Grand River takes a tremendous tumble over a ledge of rock. This is the scene depicted on the 30 cent value of the set of stamps issued by Newfoundland in January 1928. The falls are situated in that portion of Labrador, ownership of which had been claimed by both Canada and Newfoundland for many years. Recently the dispute was settled by arbitration and the territory awarded to Newfoundland.

Less than a hundred years have passed since a white man first beheld these falls and but few have followed in his footsteps, as the journey entails too many hardships for the ordinary tourist and the time has not yet come when the trip will be made easy and comfortable for him. In fact, although Bowdoin Canyon and Grand Falls were discovered in 1839 by John MacLean, an official of the Hudson's Bay Company, they were forgotten and only rediscovered in 1891 by Cary and Cole.

Above the falls the river runs along but a few feet below the level of the surrounding plateau, its sides overhung by bunches of willows, which are replaced a little way back by forests of spruce. Frequently the stream divides into several channels or into long narrow lakes covered with rocky islets. When only a few miles above the falls, the river narrows to a quarter mile in width and in five thousand feet a series of rapids lower its level fifty feet. Again it broadens out to a mile and winds among numerous islands until it enters a gorge 600 feet wide, with bottom and sides of solid rock. Through this it dashes with ever increasing speed as the gorge narrows to only two hundred feet in width and in the last thousand feet the tremendous waves create such a noise that the thunder of the falls below is inaudible.

Plunging over a very steep incline, one hundred feet high, the river falls a further two hundred feet into a circular basin, sending up a shower of spray to

three times the height of the falls, while towering spruce on the surrounding slopes add to the grandeur of the scene.

So great is the velocity of the falling water that a clear space is left between the rock wall and the descending column. According to tradition, two Indian maidens were carried over the falls and they now spend their time in this cave, dressing skins. The Indian name for the falls is Pitshetonau ("It steams").

After taking this gigantic drop of 302 feet, the river finds itself in a circular basin about 200 feet in diameter, hemmed in on all sides by five hundred foot high walls, except for the narrow exit into Bowdoin canyon. For twenty miles the water twists its way between precipitous granite cliffs in a channel but a hundred feet wide. The top of the gorge, more than 500 feet above the raging torrent, widens to a mere three hundred feet, the waters being hurled downward in a continuous rapid until it emerges in the main valley, 260 feet lower than when it rested momentarily at the base of the falls.

From here to its outlet into Lake Melville, an elongation of Hamilton Inlet, 250 miles away, the river flows along in a deep valley, varying in width from a few hundred feet to two miles. Frequent rapids disturb its course, most notable of which is Muskrat Falls, only 22 miles from the river's mouth. This valley is from 500 to 1000 feet deep and its slopes are covered with tall spruce, except where some careless hand has loosed the fire demon or where civilization has demanded lumber for its many needs. In these places new stands of spruce, aspen and birch are growing up to take the place of those that have been taken away.

The Hamilton is the most important of Labrador's rivers and it has been estimated that if all the power of Grand Falls could be harnessed, it would produce almost one and three quarter million horsepower of energy. Including the upper and lower rapids in the calculation, considerably over four million horsepower would be obtained from the fifty thousand cubic feet of water which is discharged out of Bowdoin canyon every second, after a total drop of 760 feet.

Are U. S. Stamps Good Investments?

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

According to the written record the stamps of the United States are "safe and sane" investments. This might be deduced from the fact that the Scott catalog prices on the stamps of the United States show a steady upward trend in prices, year after year—with only a few minor exceptions.

It is especially true that the Commemorative Issues have gone up in more than leaps and bounds. One notes, with interest, that even the 1-cent Columbian stamp is rated at six cents, whilst the higher values are worth many times their face value. And so it goes—according to the very nice book that Hughie Clark and his confreres produce annually.

But, facts are facts—about Commemoratives, and I rise to call it a lie; that all Commemorative stamps are not, per se, producers of easy wealth. And I will endeavor to prove it.

There is no need to go into the past, the present day stamps will be used, to prove that one can buy United States stamps, in mint condition, on the day of their appearance and lose money. Here are facts—

The Edison Stamps came forth from Menlo Park, a small post office in New Jersey, on Wednesday, June 5th last, and according to the daily press there was

a throng of several thousand philatelists storming the doors of the small post office on the "first day" of the sale of the new stamps, proclaiming the anniversary of the electric lamp, via the Edison labors.

In the throng was Albert J. Squier of Yonkers fame, an arduous worker for the stamp racket—of merit among the amateurs in the craft. Mr. Squier motored to Menlo Park and made the return trip to Percy Doane's office, in New York, by noon, bringing along quite a few sheets of the new stamp, also mailing notices of the forthcoming meeting of The Westchester Stamp Club at the same time.

Showing the stamps in the Doane shop he was hailed with the cry "Kam-erad" and at once agreed to let those present have some of the new stamps. Like a few others I bought a dollars worth, including five or more of the straight-edge type.

The "investment side" thereafter was developed. Proudly I showed the stamps to New York collectors and dealers, as I met them that day, and each one took it for granted one copy was for them. And of course, you can not ask for a two-cent piece from friendly dealers and collectors.

By one o'clock my block of fifty had been reduced by eleven stamps, and when Miss Neumann, the working secretary at the Collectors Club, got a glimpse of the new stamps she "wondered" if I could spare five or so, and I did—getting, in return, an equal number of other red stamps of equal value.

This transaction was without loss. George Sloane came along and he opined I could spare one, but—luck was around—he insisted on giving in return a 2-cent red which he had been carrying in his wallet for years. And of course, Toasty hadn't seen the new stamps, and took a block of four, but—old brainy me—I said, "Why not take 25," and Toasty did, whereupon I asked for fifty cents. Thus saving eight cents, which, one might conclude, is a decent profit as against a potential loss of eight cents.

Then came the cataclysm—for the delegation of the Fort Orange Stamp Club were to be entertained at the New York Athletic Club, prior to the regular Collector's Club meeting, and as none of the delegation had seen the new stamp a copy was given them to use on a Pre-First-Day-in-New York Cover. This caused a depletion in stock and a total loss of about 10 stamps.

Recapitulation—hours after the meeting, the original dollars' worth had been reduced to a total of eight, plus 50 cents, George Sloane's stamp and the five exchanged with Miss Neumann.

Help me Hughie! You alone can save the day by arbitrarily putting a 20-cent valuation on the Edison Stamp in the 1930 catalog. If you want to do a good deed, here is the place, and surely if you want to prove that all Commemorative Stamps are good investments you can do worse than by elevating the Edison Stamp to its true niche in the market places. To do less is to disprove the clarion cry of so many sellers of stamps.

And if further "evidence" is required the sworn statement of Percy Doane might be sought, for this genial gentleman was "worse stung" than I was—for he gave Friend Al Squier two dollars or three for stamps and proceeded to show the new stamps to visitors. I do not require the word of Hazen Horses Hyde—I know.

Investments? Bunk. And, now—fellow collectors—what is to be said about a government that deliberately issues stamps, permits their re-sale to innocents and does nothing when a loss is developed—on the very first day the stamps are publicly issued. I ask you?

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

NEXT TO LAST CALL for the big Convention and National Stamp Exhibition! The Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, have made elaborate preparations for your entertainment and comfort during the week of August 19th-24th, and it is certain that this is going to be one of the outstanding convention gatherings. Those of you that have never attended an A. P. S. Convention will do well to start the habit this year and learn how to fully enjoy the hobby through association with fellow collectors and dealers from all parts of the country. Headquarters for the Convention will be at the New Nicollet Hotel and reservations should be made as early as possible.

THE FIRST NATIONAL stamp Exhibition under A. P. S. rules will be held during Convention week and from the enthusiasm displayed at this early date it is evident that a show of major proportions is to be offered convention visitors. The prospectus of the Show, which gives all the rules and classes, is now ready for mailing and copies may be had on application to the Secretary-Manager, Victor W. Rotnem, 1054 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

A GROUP has been provided in among the various sections for every kind and size of collection and every member of the A. P. S. owning a collection of special interest, large or small, should enter it in this show. Look over the various sections now and enter your stamps under one or more of the five classes provided. It is specially desired that there be numerous entries in the "Novice Class" which has been provided for collections that are shown for the first time or which have never won an award in previous shows. It is in this class that any one of the thousands of small but nicely mounted lots of the average collector have a chance to win. It is hoped that many collectors will enter in this class as the purpose of the show is to develop the competitive spirit among the collectors of average means so that the methods of mounting, study and selection of a larger group may be improved. Why not help this work along and enter your little pet lot so that the other fellow may profit by your ideas and you by his and thus quickly raise the general standard in the art of collecting?

SOME PROPAGANDA has been started, according to reports received by us, to abolish the office of "Official Expert," and because of this the Philadelphia Chapter, No. 18, passed a resolution, May 16th, 1929, "That it is the desire of the Philadelphia Chapter that the office of Official Expert be maintained as one of the most valuable assets of the Society." We know of no reason why this office should be abolished, it provides every member an easy and economical method of determining the genuineness of his stamps and the present incumbent, Eugene Klein, has unquestionably given the membership excellent and efficient service. We believe that no office of such importance should be abolished unless the membership at large be given a chance to weigh the arguments on both sides and if any motion is to be made to do away with this office at the coming Convention we hope that the sponsors of the resolution will offer their reasons in the next issue of the A. P. so that the subject may be thoughtfully considered before the Convention. We will gladly give the space required to present both sides of this question.

FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS of dollars have been lost by the Post Office Department during the past year, according to Government officials, through the fraudulent use of cleaned stamps and reclaimed pre-cancels and the inspectors of the post office department have arrested over two hundred persons in different parts of the country as members of a ring operating in washed stamps. Among those arrested are a number of dealers and a few collectors who are members of The American Philatelic Society. Some of these men have excellent reputations and we feel that their fellow members will do well to withhold any adverse judgment until the Government has presented all the facts. We have no doubt but what an extended fraud has been uncovered but feel that some of the men charged as being party to it may have become mixed into it innocently. The prosecutions will be followed with great interest by the officers and members of the A. P. S. and fully reported here. Should it be found that any regular stamp dealer or collectors were party to this fraud it is sure to react unfavorably on the effort planned to revise the illustration law and lower the standing of the hobby in the public eye. We deeply regret that any A. P. S. members were implicated and sincerely hope that when all the facts are made public that it will be found that the conspiracy arose outside of the circle of the hobby.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC LAMPS came out on scheduled time and June 5th saw the usual jam of collectors getting out first day covers. Now that we have the scientific complex in stamps we soon expect to see washing machines, electric refrigerators, radio sets and home brew stills on the next daily lot of commemoratives. As long as they sell at 2c each they won't hurt us and may help the cause but Heaven help us if they discover that the English secured \$5 for a picture of St. George and the Dragon!

FOREIGN DEALERS should note that though postage stamps may be imported into the United States free of duty that it is nevertheless required that all sendings of the value of One Hundred Dollars or more must be accompanied by a Consular invoice giving the details of the shipment, which are demanded for statistical purposes. Collectors receiving lots of the value of \$100 or more are put to great trouble if the consular invoice required does not accompany the sending as they are required to give bond that the invoice will be secured or the stamps are held by the customs until it is secured. The expense runs between \$5 and \$15 on each shipment. This can easily be avoided by sending valuable lots in sections of less value than \$100 or securing the required invoice from the U. S. Consul in advance. It is also desirable to mark stamp sendings "May be opened for customs examination" as this often saves the collector unnecessary trips to the Government Customs offices. As a failure to observe these regulations makes for a slow and unsatisfactory exchange of stamp dealings we trust journals abroad will bring these requirements of the U. S. Government to the attention of their readers.

THE UNITED STATES 3c 1851-57 handbook by Dr. Carroll Chase is reported ready for mailing and J. O. Moore, Inc. who undertook the publication of this work wish to thank the 500 subscribers for their patience in the delay that has unavoidably taken place. It was originally planned to use most of the copy that was published in the American Philatelist but owing to some new discoveries Dr. Chase decided to rewrite about 25% of the work which involved the making of new cuts for illustrations. The original subscriptions were taken at \$5 and though it has cost quite a bit more that price will be adhered to on subscriptions previously entered. A few additional copies will be printed and while they last they may be had at \$6. from J. O. Moore, Inc.

THE RUTHERFORD STAMP CLUB, with 400 members, holds regular meetings every Monday night at 89 Feronia Way, Rutherford, N. J. and is anxious that A. P. S. members visiting in this territory take the opportunity of getting acquainted on meeting nights. The Club is A. P. S. Chapter 81 and its meetings are entertaining and instructive.

SECRETARIES of the various Chapters of the Society and the special "Units" are specially requested to file a report of the activities during the year with the Secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, for inclusion in the Convention report. Annual reports of this kind serve to cement the interests of the various sections of the country covered by the Chapters and it is highly important that the parent body be kept in touch with the growth and life of its branches. Do your share now and make up a real report for the Convention.

THAT BOAT TRIP scheduled as a pre convention holiday and delightful cruise through the great lakes is going to have a much larger attendance than originally expected. Mr. Bush, who has this trip in charge, will send you all the details if you write him at "Bush Arcade," Bellefonte, Pa. He will send you folders direct from the Steamship offices that explain the rates, train times, connections and other necessary data in reserving accommodations. The Convention is now about five weeks away and you should make your reservation as promptly as possible. The boat trip offers you practically two vacations in one and at no greater expense!

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT will be in the mail shortly. Please don't throw it in the waste basket but file your vote and show that the organization is made up of a bunch of live and interested members. If you can't attend the Convention let someone have your proxy so that the vote on Convention matters will be a representative one and not only that of those present. Put some pep in your membership!

FOREIGN POSTAL STATIONERY is perhaps not a very popular phase of collecting but we are hopeful of learning of one or more members that know something about the subject. Will anyone following this line please communicate with the Editor?

THE SULLIVAN EXPEDITION commemoratives were placed on sale June 17th at the post offices of Genesco, Perry, Canajoharie and Binghamton, New York with the usual philatelic excitement. We are indebted to Roessler's Stamp News for a nice first day cover. We refrain from going into the terrible details of the stamp design. The good old general, if he knows about it, is probably wishing he could use the bean pole he is pictured with to smash the plate!

REVIEWS.

HANDBUCH der STEMPELMARKEN OSTERREICH-UNGARN, by Ig. Mayr and L. Hanus Prag (Published by Rudolf Friedl, Wein 1, Austria, Price 10 Austrian Schillings, Post paid.)

A very fine handbook, in German, covering the revenues of Germany, Austria and the Occupied Territories during the Great War. The book, of about 200 pages, is handsomely illustrated and the stamps treated are also carefully priced. The stamps covered are of fine engraved design and interesting in detail, this coupled with a modest market value, commends them to those seeking a new field for research. We can highly recommend this book to any interested in these issues.



OBITUARIES.

LT. COL. J. KENNARD TRACY

A. P. S. 5686

With the death of Col. Tracy on May 11th, 1929, there passed from the ranks of the A. P. S. one of the finest characters it has been our privilege to know. Col. Tracy, an officer in the famous U. S. Marine Corp, was a keen student of stamps and his specialized study of the 12c U. S. 1851-57 was a feature of the special International Exhibition number of the American Philatelist. He had a wide experience in travel with the Marine Corps to different parts of the world and it was a wonderful treat to listen to his experiences. Gifted with a keen sense of humor, a charming personality and all the traits of high character, he was a delightful companion and dependable friend. He was buried May 13th at Portsmouth, N. H. with full military honors and many of the stern "devil dogs" of his command were not ashamed to show the tears of their grief over the death of their friend and leader.

JULIUS C. MORGENTHAU

A. P. S. 1784

Julius C. Morgenthau, celebrated dealer in rare stamps under the firm name of J. C. Morgenthau & Co., died in his seventy-first year at his residence in New York City, after an illness of four weeks. Death was due to cancer.

Mr. Morgenthau was the brother of Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, and Maximilian Morgenthau. Besides them, he is survived by a widow, Mrs. Regina L. Morgenthau; a daughter, Mrs. Lucy M. Heine-man, and three grandsons.

Born in Mannheim, Germany, on Aug. 2, 1858, Mr. Morgenthau was the son of Lazarus and Babette Guggenheim Morgenthau. Coming to this country in his youth, he was graduated in 1878 from the College of the City of New York, where he later was a teacher of Latin and logic for about ten years.

Mr. Morgenthau began dealing in rare stamps in Chicago in 1895, returning to New York in the next year, when he organized the firm of J. C. Morgenthau & Co. Ten years later he held his first auction, selling the famous stamp collection of J. M. Andreini on May 16. That sale was one of the most notable in the history of philately.

Many of the great collections sold during the last twenty years passed through the hands of Mr. Morgenthau. Among them were that of the late George H. Worthington, which exceeded \$500,000; the collection of William Wolters of Honolulu, and that of the late Lieut. Col. J. Philip Benkard, New York broker. During his career Mr. Morgenthau sold more than \$4,000,000 in stamps at auction.

Because of his years of experience, his opinion on stamps was sought after by leading dealers and collectors throughout the world. He was president of the International Stamp Exhibition held in 1912 and in 1926. He was a past president of the Stamp Collectors' Club, one of its three trustees and a member of the board of governors, and also for many years a member of the A. P. S. Expert Committee.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

Notes.

The well-founded rumor of an entire new set is certain to set us to rounding up as many of the current series as we can before the change comes. Now don't you wish you had taken those compound perfs a little more seriously? They're certain to be scarce, some of them at least. In a few years from now many of us will wish we had never declined to distinguish them from the 11x11's. And the Bureau collectors—boy, they're going to be like so many fleas on hot griddles. It is certain that some of the B-11's will prove very elusive, especially those ordered just about the time the series changes. In fact we may possibly see an order filled partly from old stock and partly from new. Now if the Department should suddenly decide that the B-11 type is not sturdy enough to stand hard wear, we would be nutty. Then we'd begin to realize the handicap under which our Canadian friends labor all the time in collecting their precancels. The best idea I can give you of how difficult it is to collect Canadian precancels is to say that, though there are in all less of them than there are of our Bureaus, the best collections of Canadians have taken 25 years at least to bring up to 90 % completion.

The impending Commemoratives do not seem to evoke any hearty cheers from precancel collectors. Time was when they were eagerly received and sought for. But today, due to the hoggish tactics of a few dirty speculators, some of whom will probably read this (I hope they do), Commemoratives are our pet peeve. The quickest way to get the average precancel collector to stick up his nose is to show him a precancelled Commemorative. Every one of them has to prove its pedigree these days. So far as precancel collectors are concerned, most of them hope that the announced intention of the Department to issue four Commemoratives per year will be carried out to the point where even their warmest friends will gag at the thought of them. Too much is enough, my Semitic friend says, and he's not far wrong.

The above is not said with any intent to belittle those who choose to like such stamps. It is said by one who has done considerable in the past few years to stabilize the hobby by preaching against dirty work at the cross-roads and elsewhere, whose work has been hampered by the appearance of so many Commemoratives. Can you blame him?

The Charm of Precancels.

F. P. KANE.

I have often wondered, as I look over my collection of precancels and regard the treasures of my many hunts and exchanges, just what it is about them that exerts such a subtle, intriguing fascination for me. I have thought on this subject, but still I have not analyzed my feelings sufficiently to pass on to other collectors what it is.

Reminiscing a bit, I look backward 15 years or more to my boyhood days. Precancels to me in those days were just stamps. I collected them, or rather I accumulated them, before I even knew what they were called; in fact it was several years before I knew that others collected them. The hobby of collecting was natural to me, as it is to many other youngsters, and would in my case have included anything from white rabbits to wild elephants if I could have gotten one to start with. But fortunately for the circuses and zoos, I started on stamps, and, as precancels struck my fancy because of the regularity of the cancellations and the ease with which they were obtained, my accumulations gained in size like the proverbial snowball on its way down hill. To this day I can remember rummaging the back alleys of the department stores for certain items which I still have.

I continued collecting precancels for several years, and then my attention was drawn to foreign stamps. For the next five or six years, those immediately preceding the war, I amassed quite a sizeable collection of foreign, adding meanwhile a few more precancels to my junk box. But in this period I graduated out of the accumulator class into that of a real collector.

After the war was over and I had obtained my discharge from the army I turned once more to my collection of foreign, but the good old days were gone forever. Thousands of new stamps were being issued yearly, only a sizeable income could keep pace with the flood of new issues clamoring for a place in my albums. My pocket book was depleted. I was in a quandary, my collecting flame wavered. At this point I might have ceased collecting entirely, but as luck would have it I ran across my books and boxes of precancels and the old first love came back. No more rest for me, no more slackening of interest. My original accumulation was soon augmented by others, 5000 varieties were soon in hand, then double this number, and still they came. A collection bought here, another one there, and still they came, to be added to that humble cigar box beginning.

What is there in precancels that makes the most ardent philatelists drop their collections of lovely stamps of foreign countries for those bearing the names of our cities and towns? Why is it that not one but hundreds, perhaps thousands, are turning to this new king of hobbies? Even in Europe I am told that many collectors are clamoring for our precancels and their demand exceeds the supply, as there are no European precancel dealers that I know of.

We precancel collectors do not confine our activities to the face of the stamp, otherwise our collections would be limited to less than a hundred stamps. Do we like them because of the various types of printing, is it the styles of type that give us our thrills? I hardly think so, otherwise we might collect books, sign painters' alphabets, or printers' samples. Is it the arrangement of type that spells the name of a city and state that bring us the kick? That is not my reason, if it were I would be contented with only one stamp showing that particular arrangement. Nor am I interested in just one value of a series, or in any one state or any other one of the thousand and one branches and specialties of our hobby.

My interest covers every state, every phase and ramification of each phase. I am interested in all that are precancels.

Well, if it is not the fact of the stamp, nor the style of type, nor the city from which the stamp comes, nor the odd value or design, nor the historical or geographical appeal, it follows that the main charm must lie for me in the effort and joy of going after a thing everlastingly. It must be this that brings us the thrill that comes when we at last have a completed set or a single stamp that we have wanted so long. That is it, the spirit of the chase. It is the trait that human beings alone possess, the desire to acquire, the effort necessary to obtain, the realized conquest. That's the charm of precancels, at least for me.

BUREAUS.

By DR. W. I. MITCHELL.

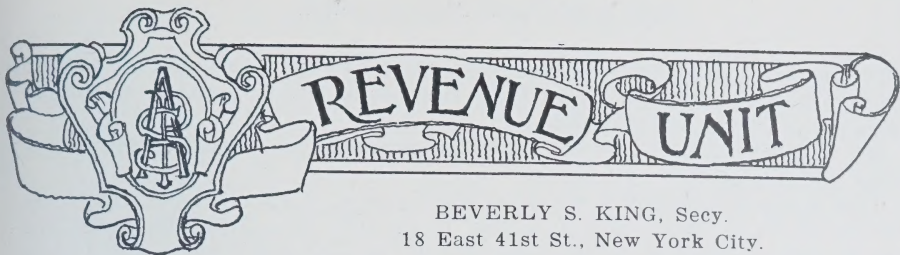
Owing to work on the mss. for the fifty edition of the Bureau Precancel Catalogue, to appear in July, we must apologize for the absence of our chronicle in the June number. The March and April Bureau order lists are both given below, five new cities in the March list and four additional in April.

MARCH orders:

Albany, N. Y. 1c to 10c inclusive, ordinaries.
 Holland, Mich. 1c coil.
 Indianapolis, Ind. 3, 4 & 10c coils.
 Jackson, Mich. 1, 1½ & 3c ordinaries.
 Jamestown, N. Y. 1c ordinary.
 Lansing, Mich. 1c ordinary.
 Manchester, Mass. 1c coil.
 Minneapolis, Minn. 8c ordinary.
 Paterson, N. J. 1c coil.
 Rochester, N. Y. 4, 6 & 8c ordinary.
 St. Louis, Mo. 7c ordinary.
 San Antonio, Texas, 1c coil.
 Syracuse, N. Y. 3, 6, 8 & 10c ordinary.
 Trenton, N. J. 1c ordinary.

APRIL orders:

Akron, O. 4, 5 & 7c ordinary.
 Amsterdam, N. Y. 1c coil.
 Chicago, Ill. ½c ordinary.
 Dayton, O. 8c ordinary.
 Glendale, Calif. 1c coil.
 Newark, New York, 1c ordinary.
 New York, N. Y. ½c ordinary.
 Passaic, N. J. 1c ordinary.
 Portland, Ore. 3c & 8c ordinary.
 St. Louis, Mo. 9c ordinary & 10c coil.
 Spokane, Wash. 1 & 1½c ordinary.
 Syracuse, N. Y. 4, 5 & 10c coils.
 Wichita, Kans. 5 & 10c ordinary.



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

Revenue Notes.

Mr. Harry M. Konwiser tells us of a new find that has just come to light, nothing less than a pair of the \$10.00 Probate of Will, imperforated, with fine margins on three sides. The Specialized lists a pair of these at \$700.00. This figure was reached after a careful analysis of all obtainable information as to the number of known pairs of this stamp.

* * * * *

Mr. John D. Campbell, Jr., of Cadiz, Ohio, sends two copies of the \$1.00 Passage Ticket, perforated, on a very thin hard paper, and a nice "peeled ink" example of the 40 cent Inland Exchange. These "lifted" or "peeled ink" stamps should not be mistaken for shifts. They are caused by the ink of the freshly printed stamps coming in contact with another sheet, and many examples can be found among both Revenues and Postage.

Mr. William O. Case presented us recently with a beautiful example of the 6 cent red orange of the present Postage issue, showing "white" or "inkless" spots all over the stamp. They are interesting to collect but are not double transfers or re-entries.

* * * * *

An interesting copy of the 50 cent Mortgage has been sent in by Mr. J. H. Train of Detroit, Michigan, showing a scratch running from the ornament opposite the "S" of "CENTS" out across the border line and evidently into the adjoining stamp. He also sent a copy of the 2 cent Liberty Head, fifth issue with a scratch starting at the lips of Liberty and running directly across the stamp and border line. This may also show on an adjoining stamp. Keep your eyes open for it.

* * * * *

We might just as well make up our minds that our old friend the 25 cent Entry of Goods will continue to keep bobbing up like a ghost in the dark until we definitely decide just what it is and nail it down for good and all.

Mr. Henry C. Hitt, of Bremerton, Washington, comes to bat with the terse statement that, "Your correspondents do not seem to get together on the Entry of Goods, for no one could call your illustration an extra line inside the normal line."

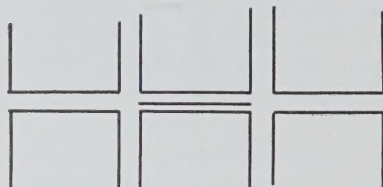
Mr. Hitt, in our humble opinion, is quite right, the error is the outer top line and not the inner one as suggested by Mr. Hamilton in the May number.

Mr. W. E. Booker, one of the earlier members of the A. P. S., sends us a description of the 25 cent Entry of Goods that he has in his collection. He says, "It is a perforated copy and nicely cancelled with a circular hand stamped can-

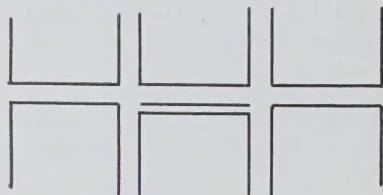
cellation, in blue. The two dots above the outer line show very plainly but the corners do not show distinctly as I judge they do in Mr. Ballentine's copy from his description in the May number."

Mr. C. W. Bedford makes the following pertinent and logical comments regarding this stamp:

"The stamp in question is not from the top row. I have a vertical pair the lower one of which shows this outer line at the top. The little line mentioned by Mr. Hamilton is also in the normal stamp in this pair and is not a part of this shift or error. I have three copies in my collection. Two singles and one in a pair, as above.



SHIFTED LINE ↗



NOT A SHIFT.

The inner line is a normal distance from the top line on all three. The side lines only go up to this line. The outer line therefore should be this error. The lines do not touch at the corners. The outer line goes right over to the right hand line. I think I have seen a horizontal pair in Mr. Dorer's collection. We should have the horizontal spacings, perhaps both top and bottom, before an absolute decision can be reached on this stamp. A block may be discovered and if this shows the outer line above the frame lines of the adjoining stamps on either side it is a shift. If on the other hand, this outer line is parallel horizontally with the frame lines of the stamps on either side and the lower frame line of this stamp as below the frame lines of the stamps on either side it means that this die was rocked in too low and an extra line was added at the top to bring back the alignment. (See illustration.)

A vertical pair with this error in the upper stamp would be a valuable find, as in this way we would get the space between the upper and lower stamp.

In connection with the comment that Mr. Philip Hamilton makes regarding the lower right rosette of this stamp, I will say that the lower right rosette of all of the 25 cent Revenues is always different than the other three rosettes. This is an interesting discussion and I hope can be carried to a point so that we may determine whether this is a shift."

There, gentlemen of the Revenue Unit, you now have all the information at hand. Who can produce a block showing the spacing of this stamp? Just as soon as we have this information we feel that we can lay the ghost and place it in its proper niche in the Specialized Catalogue.

* * * * *

In one of our last numbers we mentioned that Mr. Train had discovered several 5 cent Inland Exchange stamps with a dash over the "5" which he tells us occurs on several copies which he has. He sent these on for inspection and we find that these white lines occur over each of the four fives in three copies of the stamps which he sent and also occurs on the copy which he sent some little time ago with his compliments.

Just what causes this we do not know. It does not look like an ordinary lifted ink copy as seen on some stamps.

Mention was also made of a 50 cent Mortgage with a diagonal scratch starting at the "R" in the lower label. Mr. Train has discovered the lower stamps of this sheet which shows the continuation of this line into the border and label.

He also sent 2 copies of the 50 cent Conveyance showing eight or ten light scratches in various parts of the stamp. These scratches are quite short and even. The plate was evidently not handled with a great deal of care. We have seen other copies of this 50 cent Mortgage with similar scratches.

* * * * *

There seem to be any number of light scratches and plate flaws on many of our early Revenues, lots of them too minor to note. One of the favored seems to be the 50 cent Mortgage.

Mr. W. Y. Fillebrown showed us four, one of them, however, being the lower stamp of the "vertical crack," another the middle stamp of the "diagonal crack," the third the diagonal line through "R" in lower label and margin, the one described by Mr. Train in the April "A. P." The fourth, however, is a new one to us, this shows a double line in the upper right hand corner running from the "N" of "CENTS" upward and out over the margin. These lines should show on the adjoining stamp.

Mr. Philip E. Hamilton, who has been studying the first issue dollar values, will be interested in four \$1.00 Foreign Exchange that Mr. Fillebrown sent in. The first shows a broken and re-cut left corner line, the second another example of re-cutting in the same corner but the lines are continuous, though "bent." A third has a strong double outer frame line to the left from top to bottom. Dr. Robert F. Chambers, our Chairman, has this variety in his collection. The fourth \$1.00 Foreign has a light diagonal scratch—not a crack—about ane and one-half inches long, starting at "U" at the left, across and out through the numeral "1" at the right. This should show on the adjoining stamp.

The Revenue Stamps of the State of South Carolina

By FRANK L. APPLGATE.

While South Carolina was the latest state to issue documentary stamps for general use she was only preceded by one state, Iowa, in the use of excise stamps. The act providing for both became the law on May 1, 1923. Stocks and bonds were to be taxed at five cents on each \$100 of face value, stock transfers and promissory notes two cents on each \$100, conveyances fifty cents on each \$500, proxies ten cents and powers of attorney twenty-five.

The stamps which were ready on the day the law went into effect were lithographed 17x24½ mm. exclusive of the imprint of the American Bank Note Co. below each stamp. Inscriptions are SOUTH CAROLINA at top and DOCUMENTARY at extreme bottom; state seal in circle in centre surrounded by engine work; small numeral each side.

South Carolina Documentary, First Issue, May 1, 1923, Perf. 12.

2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 25, 50 cents blue green

\$1, 2, 5, 10, 30 dark brown

The sheets are of 25 subjects (5x5) with perforated margin clear around.

The numerals were soon found to be too small to give sufficient distinction to the different denominations printed as they were in so limited a color scheme and was not long before complaints were made on this score and new dies ordered to be prepared, and stamps from the new dies began to appear early in 1924. In the new die the various inscriptions are rearranged so as to allow the lower third of the stamp for the value. The engine turned background has been replaced by simpler ornamentation. The denominations and colors are the same as in the first issue except that in the dollar values the brown has more red in its composition. Soon after the change the \$30 denomination was discontinued and a one hundred dollar stamp introduced, as under the amended act of 1924 most of the documentary taxes were doubled. The one cent stamp was not added to the set until 1928.

Documentary, Second Issue, 1924-8.

1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 25, 50 cent, blue green.
\$1, 2, 5, 10, 30, 100, chocolate.

I believe that the sheets at first were as in the first issue but they soon began to appear with imperforate margins, that is imperforate on the top, bottom and right sides of the sheet, the left margin being perforated by which the sheets are bound into books.

Used these stamps are none too common and some of them particularly the two thirty dollar stamps will be quite scarce. Used documentaries generally show a pen and ink cancellation, but are also seen cut.

About the middle of 1924 a small order was placed with the Security Bank Note Co. of Philadelphia. Stamp emanating from this firm bear their imprint on each side and are engraved. The design is very similar to the American print but the perforating is not so good.

Documentary, Security Bank Note Issue.

2c, 4c, 10c green.
\$1 dark yellowish brown.

We have only the statement of the Tax Commission that the 4c stamp was included in the set. I have never been able to find one.

So much for the documentaries. The EXCISE stamps are called "Business License" stamps in South Carolina and are used to pay taxes on cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, candy and ammunition. The law of 1923 was quite complicated, and the stamps issued to comply with its provisions comprise a most interesting series of thirty denominations, many of which are unique among stamp issues. They are the product of the American Co., are lithographed and bear their imprint on each stamp as in the documentaries. They come in sheets of one hundred, no 64 as would have seemed logical, and as has been stated, ten rows of ten with perforated margin clear around. Furthermore they are almost all well centered showing what careful and experienced stamp producers can do. In the middle of each side of the sheet printed in the margin is a large numeral corresponding to the denomination, the top of the numeral being always toward the stamps hence inverted at the top of the sheet.

Inscription at top, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, around central circle bearing numeral BUSINESS LICENSE TAX. Palmetto tree on either side.

Business License Tax, First Issue, May 1, 1923, 35x21 mm., Perf. 12.

21/64, 24/64, 27/64, 30/64, 1/2, 36/64, 39/64, 42/64, 48/64, 54/64 and 60/64 cent all in olive gray.

1½, 1 1/5, 1 7/32, 1½, 2 2/5 and 12½ cent all in violet.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cent, all in rose.

The values specified in the schedule for cigarettes were 1c, 1 1/5c, 2c and 2 2/5c. The rate on tobacco was six cents per lb., hence 6/16, ¾, or 24/64c per oz., 21/64c for ⅞ oz., 1 7/32c for 3¼ oz. etc. Each one-eighth ounce required an additional 3/64c of tax. The tax on ammunition was fixed at 25c for each 1000 rounds of cartridges or shells and candy selling for 80 cents per pound or more was taxed at ten per cent. Most of the high values were used on candy or cigars. The tax on "little cigars" was one half cent on a package of ten and the half cent stamp which seems to have had no other use is quite scarce.

Exactly one year after these stamps were placed in use the law was amended and simplified although the taxes were raised. The new ratings made the fractional denominations entirely unnecessary and holders were allowed to trade them in for stamps of even value. After the bulk of them had been redeemed they were turned over to the State Bank Examiner who seems to be ex-officio auditor in South Carolina. In recent correspondence with this official he disclaims any knowledge of these stamps so their ultimate fate is shrouded in mystery. Whether they have been destroyed or not I have been unable to ascertain. If the known copies of certain of these fractionals are all that are to be left for collectors they will be good stuff. Other values which have had more general distribution and were not always turned in are more common.

There seems to have been but one printing of this entire series which in some denominations was sufficient to last several years. At the present writing the 6, 7, 8 and 30c stamps are still in use although all other values have been replaced by another issue.

In the meantime new 1 cent, 2 cent and 5 cent stamps were ordered from the Security Bank Note Co., along with the documentaries already referred to. These stamps are of the same size as the first issue by the American Co., but are engraved and come in sheets of 25 as do all subsequent issues. This issue was limited and is rather scarce.

Business License, Security Bank Note Issue.

1c green
2c violet
5c scarlet

The second American issue began to replace the long stamps about this time and new values were added as the first issue ran out. A 40c denomination was added in 1926, but was soon discontinued.

One palmetto tree now grows in the centre of each stamp, flanked by numerals on each side.

Business License, Second American Issue, 1924-8, 26x19½ mm., Perf. 12.

1c blue green
2c violet
3c dark brown
4c orange
5c rose
10c olive gray
15c brown red (1928)
20c apple green
25c blue
40c blue

As in the case of the documentaries these stamps come in sheets of 25 imperforate top, bottom and right, with perf. margin on the left by which they are bound into books of 250 stamps.

The coil stamps were first issued in 1927 to supplement the regular issue. They are similar to the sheet stamps but smaller. The coils contain 500 stamps.

Coil Stamps, 22x19½ mm., Perf. 12 Horizontally.

1c blue green
2c violet
3c dark brown
10c olive gray

Strip stamps were also introduced about this time for tobacco and cigars in large containers. These have one palmetto tree in oval near the left end with numeral in fancy tablet at either end of inscriptions in centre of stamp; background of engine work. These are perforated horizontally also and come in sheets of 12 only imperf. at bottom. The 50 and 54 cents were issued in 1927, the 48 cent in 1928.

85x14½ mm., Perf. 12 Horizontally.

48c turquoise blue
50c brown red
54c pale brown

Originally all business license stamps were required to be cancelled with pen and ink, or with rubber stamp, but cancellation is now no longer required.

The tax on soft drinks and syrups was instituted only last year. The general arrangement of the design of these stamp is more conventional than that of the business license stamps although the palmetto tree is retained as the central feature.

Soft Drinks License Tax, 1928, 22x28½ mm., Perf. 12. Litho. by American Bank Note Co.

1, 2, 3, 4, and 5c rose lilac.

In minute letters in the lower border are the letters, C. S. of S. C. Your guess is as good as mine; better I hope.

Stamps are also used on concentrated flavors and syrups in large containers. The rate is 76 cents per gallon, and stamps have been issued for containers of ¼, ½, 1, 2, 5 and 10 gal. capacity, but unfortunately the monetary denomination does not appear on these stamps.

Stamps now current may be purchased unused from the License Tax Division, South Carolina Tax Commission.

This state also issues inspection stamps for use on commercial stock feed for which there are various issues running back to 1910, and also has issued similar stamps for use on illuminating oil. I refrain from listing these in this article however as I fear I have taken up too much space already.

In future articles I hope to present recent revenue issues of other of our states.



NEW ISSUE NOTES



AND CHRONICLE

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. To commemorate the electric light's golden jubilee a 2c stamp was issued. It is of the ordinary shape with the central design being a reproduction of Thomas A. Edison's first electric light bulb. Inscribed at upper left and right corners respectively "1879"- "1925," "UNITED STATES POST-AGE" in curve at top and just beneath on a ribbon scroll, "Edison's First Lamp." Numerals of value in lower corners, "CENTS" at bottom center and just above in two lines, "ELECTRIC LIGHTS GOLDEN JUBILEE," 2c red, unwatermarked, perforated 11. We understand that this stamp will also be issued from the rotary press printing, perforated 11x10 ½ in coil form and possibly imperforate.

The ½c olive brown, Nathan Hale, Type A92 has just been unexpectedly issued, perforated 11x10 ½ and printed on the rotary press.

ANTIGUA. A change of color and also one of watermark has just appeared, Type A7, 1 ½d fawn and 1sh black on emerald green, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

BELGIUM. Parcel Post Stamp. In the same design as chronicled some time ago for the 4fr and 5fr. We now have a new value to be added to this set, 3fr brown.

BOLIVIA. A new airmail set for this country consists of three rather poorly executed, locally printed stamps, horizontal oblongs in shape, inscribed at top in two lines, "REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA, CORREO AEREO," at bottom, numerals of value at right and left respectively and "SOBRETASA" in the middle, central design a circle with the winged airmail insignia and the letter "L" above and "A B" below, native house and palm trees at left center and mountain view at right, 15s green, 20s blue and 35s red brown.

BULGARIA. Commemorating the millenary of the great Tsar Simeon whose kingdom stretched from the Adriatic Sea to the Black Sea and also the 50th anniversary of the independence of Bulgaria, a set of ten values was issued, printed on a highly surfaced unwatermarked paper, perforated 11 ½. The shapes are either medium or large upright oblongs and the values, colors and central designs as follows: 10st dark purple (St. Clement Ochrida, the bishop of Tsar Simeon's Capital), 15st mauve (K. Milandino), 30st carmine (Rakovski), 50st sage-green (Drenovsky monastery), 1L red brown (Father Paisy), 2L dark blue (Tsar Simeon), 3L olive green (Liuben Karaveloff), 4L gray brown (Vassil Levsky), 5L brown (George Benkovsky), 6L blue (Tsar Alexander II of Russia). We are indebted to Mr. R. Roberts of London for the descriptions of these stamps.

CHINA. A new set of four values has been issued in commemoration of the unification of China with the portrait of Kiang Kai-Sheik, large size, similar to the Chang Tso-Ling issue, 1c orange, 4c olive, 10c blue and \$1 scarlet. Mr. R. Roberts informs us that this set has also been surcharged for use in Kirin, Sinkiang, and Tunnan.

CUBA. To commemorate the dedication of the new capitol building, a set of five values was issued. The stamps are large, horizontal oblongs in shape with the same design for each value, inscribed "REPUBLICA de CUBA" in curve at top, coat of arms in upper corners, "CORREOS" in ornamental frame at bottom center, numerals of value in lower corners, picture of the capitol building in the center, 1c green (200,000), 2c carmine (200,000), 5c blue (150,000), 10c brown (150,000), 20c violet (50,000).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Four values of a new set in the ordinary small size, inscribed "CESKOSLOVENSKO" at top, shield in center with flower ornaments at left and right, numerals of value at bottom corners with "HALERU" in the center, 20H red, 25H green, 30H violet and 40H brown.

A very finely engraved series has been issued to commemorate the 1000th year Jubilee. We have before us the 50H value, which is a medium size, vertical oblong in shape, inscribed "CESKOSLOVENSKO" in open letters at top, "929" and "1929" in circular wreaths at top left and right respectively. Central design is a knight on horseback inclosed in a large circle, numerals of value in circles at lower corners with "HALERU" in the middle. The full set is comprised of the 50H green, 60H purple, 2Kr blue, 3Kr brown and 5Kr mauve.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. A special stamp was issued to commemorate the signing of a treaty with Hayti defining the boundaries of these two countries which was signed on January 21st, 1929. The shape is a medium sized vertical oblong inscribed in curve at top, "REPUBLICA DOMINICANA," portrait of Horacio Vasquez at top center, inscribed beneath in two lines, "COMMEMORATIVO DEL TRATADO DE LIMITES DEL 21 ENERO DE 1929," numerals of value in lower corners, "CENTAVOS" in center and just above a map of Hayti and Dominican Republic, 2c red.

EGYPT. The authorities are evidently unable to agree on a permanent color for the 10m value. Two shades have appeared so far and now we have a new color, Type A43, 10m bright red brown. The postage due stamp, Type D7 has also had its color changed and now appears, 10m orange brown.

ECUADOR. The new airmail set for this country is a very finely engraved series by the American Bank Note Company and consists of eight values, all in the same design, medium sized, horizontal oblongs, inscribed in a curve at top, "REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR SERVICIO AEREO," numerals of value at the sides in ornate ovals, value spelled out in words at central bottom. The main design is a monoplane in flight over the presidential palace, 2c black, 5c bright rose, 10c brown, 20c violet, 50c green, 1 sucre blue, 5s yellow, 10s orange. For some unknown reason there were only 2000 copies printed of the high value which will make this a set difficult to obtain in its entirety and worth several times its face value.

FRANCE. For a new 10c stamp they have reverted to the design of 1900, Type A16, and we now have the 10c violet in this design.

As a forerunner for an entire new series of stamps with pictorial designs we have a 20fr red brown, usual narrow, horizontal, oblong shape, numerals of value

in upper corners, inscribed at top, "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE" and "POSTES" at lower right hand corner. Central design is a three tier bridge, inscribed outside the design in the center of the bottom margin, "PONT DU GARD."

GREAT BRITAIN. On May 10th, 1929, a set of five stamps was issued to commemorate the Universal Postal Congress in London, $\frac{1}{2}$ d green, 1d red, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d brown, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d blue. These four stamps are surface printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd. The designs of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d are very poor indeed and consist of the King's head in the central oval with large numerals of value at the sides and lower corners respectively, and are inscribed "POSTAGE POSTAL UNION CONGRESS LONDON 1929." The 1d and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d were designed by Mr. Linzel and are a little more pleasing. The head of King George has the background of the union jack, numerals of value in the upper corners inscribed around the head, and the value spelled out at bottom. The one redeeming feature of the set is the £1 black which has been very beautifully designed by Mr. Harold Nelson and engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. They are printed in sheets of twenty, perforated $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, watermarked GvR cipher in large form. The size of the stamp is $45 \times 38\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The central design shows St. George killing the dragon. At the left top is a portrait of King George in circular frame surmounted by the royal crown, inscribed at right top in three lines, "POSTAL UNION CONGRESS LONDON 1929," "£1" in rectangular frame in lower right and "POSTAGE ONE POUND" on ribbon scroll at lower left.

We are indebted to Mr. R. Roberts for sending us a sample set of these stamps and a very clear and concise description of them.

GUATEMALA. Three new provisionals are now in issue surcharged on various stamps of previous designs, Type A78, 2p orange surcharged in ultramarine "1928 $\frac{1}{2}$ CENTAVO DE QUETZAL" in three lines, Type A63, 5p brown violet with the same surcharge in black, Type A75, 2.50p dark violet surcharged in red, "1928 UN CENTAVO DE QUETZAL" in three lines.

We are at last able to describe the six high values of the current gold series, 4c de q orange, similar to Type A74 but with the portrait of Gen. Miguel G. Granados, 10c de q violet brown, similar to Type A31, central design, palace of Minerva, 25c de q brown orange, similar to Type A29, 30c de qu green, similar to Type A76, 50c de q pink, similar to Type A32, 1q black, vertical oblong, inscribed "GUATEMALA" at top and just below, "U. P. U. 1925," numerals of value in lower corners and "UN QUETZAL" in between, central design, the national shield.

ICELAND. The 2Kr olive brown and bright blue, Type A4 has been surcharged "Kr. 10." The 10K on 50a claret has been entirely used up and 30,000 copies of this stamp have been surcharged to take its place. Most of these will probably be used for revenue purposes, cancelled "TOLLUR." We are indebted to Mr. K. A. Hansen for the information concerning this stamp and also for sending us the first copy.

INDIA. Patiala State. Official Stamp. Type A46 of India overprinted in black in two lines, "PATIALA STATE SERVICE," 3p slate, watermarked Multiple Stars.

LATVIA. The low value of the current series has just been issued with the new multiple swastika watermark, 1 santims violet.

NICARAGUA. To vary the monotony of a few weeks without a new provisional stamp, twelve of them have been issued all at one time. The blue telegraph stamp, similar to Type SP1 has been surcharged "CORREOS 1929 C\$0.01"

and "CORREOS 1929 C\$0.02" respectively, in four different colors, namely, black, blue, red and green, Type A24, $\frac{1}{2}$ c dark green has been overprinted "CORREOS 1929" in four different colors, black, blue, red and yellow.

PANAMA. The two special delivery stamps chronicled last month have been overprinted and surcharged for airmail use, 10c orange overprinted in blue, "CORREO AEREO," 10c orange and 20c brown surcharged in blue respectively, "CORREO AEREO, 15 CENTESIMOS" and "CORREO AEREO 25 CENTESIMOS."

PERU. Type A58, 8c red brown and black now appears with black surcharge in three lines, "Habilitada 2 Cts. 1929" and Type A85, 20c yellow with black surcharge in three lines, "Habilitada 15 cts. 1929."

PORTUGAL. Mr. C. J. Chambers of Portugal has very kindly submitted a list of the recent provisionals giving the quantity issued of each stamp. According to his figures some of these stamps ought to be very good property, considering the fact that a good proportion of the stamps were damaged in the overprinting. We list those where the quantity printed was less than 50,000. 15c on 16c ultramarine (30,000), 15c on 20c brown (10,800), 40c on 2c yellow (36,000), 40c on 90c light blue (49,800), 1.60E on 3.20E olive green (36,440).

ROUMANIA. A new value has been added to the King Michael series, Type A72, 30b pale red, typographed and unwatermarked.

New Australian Air Mail Stamp.

The first stamp of the East-West air mail service was issued to the Australian public on May 20th. The stamp is of the value of 3d. and depicts a typically Australian pastoral scene with sheep and gum trees over which is seen a mail plane in flight. All of the lettering is at top and reads, Australian Air mail service with the value given in the upper corners. The late G. G. Haldane of the Postmaster General's department was the originator of the design which has been pleasingly executed in fine engraving. The rate of postage is 3d. per half ounce for any distance within the Commonwealth and the stamps are not to be used on other than air mail. We are indebted to T. H. Nicolle of Sydney for examples of this new issue.

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Official Expert, Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Attorney, V. W. Rotnem, 1054 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 10.

June 1, 1929.

Applications Pending.

Fisson, Gaston
 Hatfield, Paul A.
 Ainscough, Jas. A.
 Alsop, Wm. K.
 Alterskye, Cyril G.
 Atwell, Fred G.
 auf der Heide, J. C.
 Benson, Wm. C.
 Berwick, Dr. Chas. C.
 Borst, Milton H.
 Boseker, Ferd. J.
 Brayton, J. P.
 Broderick, H. A.
 Brown, Percy A.
 Bruyning, Eugene L.
 Burkhardt, W. N.
 Cheeseman, Mary J.
 Conley, Dr. S. L.
 Connell, Jos. W.
 Conrey, Dr. G. A.
 Daleszen, Henry de
 Ewing, Frank H.
 Frangakis, Jean A.

Gillespie, Gene
 Graham, Ralph W.
 Groff, Robt. L.
 Heise, John D. Jr.
 Hewitt, C. L. Jr.
 Jahn, Wm. H. E.
 Jensen, Anker
 Kearsley, Edw. P. W.
 Keator, Harry F.
 Kinsey, Paul E.
 Kovarik, Frank J.
 Lande, M. C.
 Lawton, John W.
 Macdonald, Arch A.
 Magee, H. L.
 McGrath, R. T.
 Moran, F. V.
 Mottahedeh, R. Y.
 Nathan, Harry H.
 Page, Henry A.
 Philipp, Rev. Max J.
 Rogers, Dr. Ert. J.
 Schefers, F. Harry

Shears, Glen E.
 Shockley, Floyd
 Simpson, Archie D.
 Sims, Mirabeau
 Small, Harry A.
 Smith, Thos. R.
 Treichler, Warren H.
 Troster, Oliver J.
 Ultes, Carl
 Vanden Brand, Peter J.
 Walton, Henry F. Jr.
 Woehr, I.
 Yeaple, Wallace T.

Reinstatements Pending.

4276 Leach, Clarence R.
 4121 Mills, Harbeck
 5230 Roberts, C. M.
 6983 Smith, Trafton C.
 4347 Spielmann, O. P.
 5119 Tallmadge, K.
 8934 Ulrich, Theo. J.

New Applications Posted.

Alferis, N. S., Box 845, Alexandria, Egypt. 57; Cotton Broker; C. H. Tsopolidis,
 10 Rue Sesostriis, Alexandria, Egypt. By Felix Cohen, 3050.
 Allen, Jas. Howard, 1024 Hanna St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 39; Accountant; Sig.
 Kaufman, 1136 S. Calhoun, Ft. Wayne, Ind. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
 Bandholtz, Maj. C. H., Rm. 341, S. W. & N. Bldg., Washington, D. C. 38; Army
 Officer; Philip H. Ward, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. By Col. C. S. Hamilton.

- Bley, Max, Gesner Ave., Nyack, N. Y. 42; Gardner; E. D. Cole, R. R. 7, Albion, N. Y. By Donald W. Martin, 3780.
- Brittain, John B., 154 Elliott Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. 38; Salesman; Cheney Bros., 181 Madison Ave., New York. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Brooks, N. R., 26 Hatch Terrace, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. 46; Banking; Sterns Bros., 42nd St. & 6th Ave., New York. By Joseph H. Beattie, M. D., 2286.
- Bruce, Chas. E., 1715 Holyoke Ave., East Cleveland, O. 60; W. W. MacLaren, Box 663, Cleveland, O. By W. H. Barnum, 585.
- Brunelle, Augustus H., Box 16, Fayette, Mo. 34; Col. Prof.; J. Leon Rosse, Fayette, Mo. By Blaine Elmer, 4124.
- Burger, Arthur, 90 Nassau St., New York City. 61; Stamp Dealer; W. S. White, 116 Nassau St., New York. By Vahan Mozian, 2279.
- Cheney, Willis F., Milford St. Road, Milford, Conn. 19; Philatelist; Guaranteed by Bernard E. Charter, A. P. S. 8411. By Bernard E. Charter, 8411.
- Chu, Church, 143 N. Shanse Rd., Shanghai, China. 45; Stamp Dealer; James Stall, 1324 Walnut St., Phila., Pa. By Eugene Klein, 2275.
- Clark, E. Winslow Jr., 161 Pine St., Portland, Me. 18; Student; Guaranteed by Eleazer W. Clark; Am. Mast & Spar Corp., 149th St. & East River, New York. By Sterling T. Wowe, 432.
- Collins, Kenneth M., 157-11 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y. 32; Printer; Herbert L. Goodman, 127 Sheridan Ave., Roselle Park, N. J. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Cunningham, Jos. M., 25 Broad St., New York. 49; Secy.-Treas. Standard Safe Dep. Co.; R. C. Beal, 25 Broad St., New York. By Remson Schenck, 9019.
- Derry, H. W., 2349 Walnut St., Allentown, Pa. 46; Sales Mgr.; W. C. Phillips & Co., Hartford, Conn. By W. B. Schoenly, 6504.
- Ervien, Robert, 48 Brandon Rd., Upper Darby, Pa. 41; Retired; Drexel Co., 15th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. By Albert B. Maris, 9088.
- Eveleigh, Carl F., 564 Watson Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 39; Accountant; Geo. L. Denny, 960 Consol. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. By Allan P. Vestal, 6074.
- Fenley, S., 57 Morley Rd., Twickenham, England. 33; Cricketer; Chas. H. Greenwood, 7 Vigo St., London W. 1, England. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Ferryman, F. R., 36 W. 33rd St., New York. 35; Artist; Vahan Mozian, 2 W. 31st St., New York. By Samuel Boyaner, 8711.
- Foster, Gayle A., 9 Perryridge Rd., Greenwich, Conn. 36; Teacher; Geo. E. Carmichael, Brunswick School, Greenwich, Conn. By Otto Kraushaar, 7077.
- Fox, Barton, 2301 E. Speedway, Tucson, Ariz. 39; Banker; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By D. W. Martin.
- Golub, S., 1481 S. Pearl St., Denver, Colo. 40; Tailor; H. A. Davis, Denver, Colo. By Denver Stamp Club, 2554.
- Green, Albert E., 21 Alhambra Ave., Toronto, Canada. 27; Rubber Worker; R. Keltow, 29 Roblock Ave., Toronto. By D. W. Martin.
- Groesbeck, R. M., Solomon, Kans. 31; Telephone Mgr.; T. H. Darby, Solomon, Kans. By C. S. Davis, 2711.
- Hill, John E., 30 Federal St., Boston, Mass. 31; Salesman; Dillon Read & Co., 30 Federal St., Boston. By Arthur H. Keyes, 7182.
- Hluboky, Frank J., Box 701, Honolulu, Hawaii. 31; Teacher; F. W. Reid, 1120 Bethel St., Honolulu, Hawaii. By C. A. Hills, 9167.
- Hollinbeck, Richard O., 412 Marquette St., Minneapolis, Minn. 19; Stamp Dealer; Guaranteed by F. J. Hollinbeck; T. W. Anderson, Minnehaha Academy, Minneapolis, Minn. By E. M. Oleson, 5676.
- Huffman, Wm. B., 119 N. Perry St., Dayton, Ohio. 38; Secy.-Treas. Buckeye Iron & Brass Works; D. B. Bishop, 108 Oxford Ave., Dayton. By Wm. J. Aull.

- Jost, Emil, Box 340, Cincinnati, Ohio. 42; Chef; P. M. Weiss, 6th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O. By Adolph D. Fennel, 5370.
- Keehn, O. H., 589 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis. 27; Service Supervisor, Graybar Elect. Co.; Browning King & Co., Milwaukee. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Keffner, John LeRoy, Box 472, Middleboro, Ky. 23; Teaching; J. S. Van Gilder, Knoxville, Tenn. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Lichtenstein, Alfred, Box 76, Rouxville, O. F. S., South Africa. 34; Stamp Dealer; J. Robertson, Ed. S. A. Philatelist, Box 5826, Johannesburg, S. Africa. By Felix Cohen, 3050.
- Mason, Walter C., 782 E. Salmon St., Portland, Ore. 30; Treasurer; Iole Dione, 1429 33 Ave., Seattle, Wash. By Adolph D. Fennel, 5370.
- McCluskey, Donald, 1156 Wilder Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii. 14; Student; Guaranteed by Wm. McCluskey; F. J. Lindeman, Liberty House, Honolulu, Hawaii. By F. W. Reid, 1388.
- McCoy, Albert B., 1380 Asbury Ave., Hubbard Woods, Ill. 40; Real Estate; W. F. Crawford, 111 W. Wash. St., Chicago. By W. O. Melcher, 8314.
- McDonnell, Dr. John W., 243 Market St., Sunbury, Pa. 38; Physician; A. W. Lieb, Sunbury, Pa. By Chas. F. Snyder, 6851.
- McMurphey, John M., Y. M. C., 404 E. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. 33; Teacher; A. A. Dodd, Manual Tr. High School, Kansas City. By Ruby A. Lamer, 8196.
- Nascher, Dr. Ignatz L., 3507 90th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. 65; Physician; R. Bach, 15 John St., New York. By Burnes Solomon, 10299.
- Naplor, Emory S., 2438 Jackson Ave., Evanston, Ill. 45; Sales Mgr. Sargent & Co.; A. Paul Nuss, 2840 Montrose Ave., Chicago. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Plianthos, Nicolas J., 15 B. Madabegh, Cairo, Egypt. 23; Mechanician; J. H. Rottner, Garfield Bldg., Cleveland, O. By J. E. Guest.
- Plough, Prof. Harold H., 8 Dana St., Amherst, Mass. 37; Prof. Biology; Carl H. Bolter, Dana St., Amherst, Mass. By Prof. F. B. Loomis, 9803.
- Reed, M. C., Box 836, San Juan, Porto Rico. 33; Pres. & Gen. Mgr. P. R. Fertilizer Co.; Dr. W. A. Glines, Allen St., San Juan, P. R. By P. M. Wolsieffer, 38.
- Rinehart, C. R., 62 Durand Rd., Maplewood, N. J. 53; V. P. Overman Tire Co.; Ithaca Gun Co., Ithaca, N. Y. By C. W. Wheaton, Jr., 8206.
- Rubsamen, Robt., Calle de Flora 4A, Mexico City, Mexico. 45; Stamp Dealer; Metropolitan Stamp Company, 1482 Broadway, New York. By R. G. Larranaga, 5559.
- Smith, Wm. H., Winthrop, Minn. 35; Canner; Gaylord Merc. Co., Gaylord, Minn. By E. P. Hoerschgen, 349.
- Stanford, Ray L., Box 349, Delta, Colo. 54; Telephone Mgr.; R. C. Raber, Delta, Colo. By J. D. Van Volkenburgh, 861.
- Steffens, Dr. L. A., 412 Main St., Red Wing, Minn. 33; Phys. & Surg.; Charles Betcher, Red Wing, Minn. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Stevens, Elmo B., 7 Hazelwood Ave., Waterville, Me. 35; Clerk; Raymond Lightbody, City Clerk's Office, Waterville, Me. By Abbott B. Cragin, 5618.
- Thompson, Bernard E., 801 N. Riley St., Indianapolis, Ind. 32; with Fletcher Sav. & Trust Co.; Floyd Shockly, 214 S. Arsnel, Indianapolis, Ind. By LeGrand Payne, 5595.

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- Tucker, A. E., 1158 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Canada. 42; Storekeeper; The Canadian Philatelist, Box 242, Toronto, Canada. By M. Ritter, 7829.
- Turner, Eugene A., Wuchang, China. 45; Secy. Y. M. C. A.; W. M. Dickson, Wake Forest, N. C. By D. W. Martin, 3780.
- Turner, W. Dell, 643 W. 60th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 45; Salesman, Cary Safe Co.; Bill Bloss, 12 Arcade Bldg., Los Angeles. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- Weil, Dr. Jerome J., 3149 Southport Ave., Chicago, Ill. 36; Physician; Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill. By John Hartwig, 9891.
- Welch, Clyde, Gt. W. Power Co., Oakland, Calif. 30; Electrician; Geo. Hughes, 610 Chetwood, Oakland, Calif. By Oakland Phil. Socy., 9341.
- White, Geo. W., Box 353, Lyndon, Kans. 33; Mail Carrier; Dick Hepworth, Lyndon, Kans. By Felix Cohen, 3050.
- Williams, Aylwyn P., 110 N. Fairview Ave., Upper Darby, Pa. 27; Advertising; Chas. Hodge, 4636 Walnut St., Phila., Pa. By Donald W. Martin, 3780.
- Wirth, Geo. W., 139 Shepherd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21; Correspondent; Philip Ritter, 225 W. 34th St., New York. By A. H. Wilhelm.
- Withy, Frederic, 97 Sunderland Rd., Forest Hill, London, S. E., England. 59; Stamp Dealer; H. R. Harmer, 6 Old Bond St., London. By T. W. Whitefoot, 10148.
- Woodman, Francis N., 205 Church St., Clinton, Mass. 50; Plant Mgr.; Herbert S. Child, Clinton, Mass. By Walter B. Arno, 8870.
- Zoll, Otto, 107 High St., Clinton, Mass. 60; Shoe Maker; Chas. Stevens, Prescott St., Clinton, Mass. By Walter B. Arno, 8870.
- Zollinger, H. C., W. R. Zollinger Co., Canton, Ohio. 45; Merchant; W. G. Saxton, Canton, Ohio. By John K. Howe, 8901.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 2057 Crandall, Lynn, Box 267, Mackay, Idaho. 40; Civil Engineer; City Drug Store, Mackay, Idaho. By H. A. Davis, 1925.
- 2883 Grout, Walter D., 2060 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. 54; Salesman; Reference requested. By Frank L. Applegate, 6172.
- 5467 Kimble, Ralph A., 8118 Dante Ave., Chicago, Ill. 36; Sales Engineer; Harold G. Howe, 69 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. By H. A. Davis, 1925.

New Members.

- 10355 Adams, A. A., 605 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 10356 Auer, Emil, 66 W. Delavan Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 10357 Blodget, Lorin T., 5348 Magnolia Ave., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
- 10358 Bowers, Walter H., 8 East Ave., Wayland, N. Y.
- 10359 Bright, A. F., Wrightstown, N. J.
- 10360 Brinton, Chas. E., 828 S. 49th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 10361 Brown, Vernon A., 315 30th St., Sacramento, Calif.
- J10362 Bush, Bob, Dallas Center, Iowa.
- 10363 Bush, Hazel M., Arroyo Sanitarium, Livermore, Calif.

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- 10364 Campbell, Jno. S., 156 Market St., Cadiz, Ohio.
 10365 Capron, Dr. C. Gray, 1600 Parkway, Utica, N. Y.
 10366 Chan, C. J., 1297 Jotha Rd., Bangkok, Siam.
 10367 Chattin, Wm. J., 567 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 10368 Cline, Elmer E., Box 126, Auburndale, Fla.
 10369 Dannenberg, Dr. Karl, 332 E. 17th St., New York City.
 10370 Dillman, Bruce, 3512 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Calif.
 10371 Eckert, Ernest Alfred, 70 W. Main St., Rockville, Conn.
 J10372 Fassett, Stephen B., 120 Linden St., Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
 10373 French, A. W., Box O, Ancon, Canal Zone.
 10374 Frey, John M., 826 S. 6th St., Pasco, Wash.
 10375 Gaylord, F. A., Sheet Harbour, Nova Scotia.
 10376 Hahn, Geo. C., 819 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 10377 Hartjen, Henry M., 3278 N. 76th St., Chicago, Ill.
 10378 Hartmann, Ira, 62 Birkbusch St., Berlin-Steglitz, Germany.
 10379 Hayward, Lloyd T., 107 State St., Montpelier, Vt.
 10380 Hetherington, Dean R., Box 3006, Tulsa, Okla.
 J10381 Hill, Gladwin A., 484 Worcester St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 10382 Hine, Harry C. Jr., Hillside Place, New Britain, Conn.
 10383 Inouye, K., 54 Kitanagasadori 2 chome, Kobe, Japan.
 10384 Jones, I. V., Box 1151, Tulsa, Okla.
 10385 Kelley, Hayward Kendall, 3265 Chalfont Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio.
 10386 Kimberly, Capt. V. A., U. S. S. Maryland, c/o P. M., San Pedro, Calif.
 10387 Klesper, Chas. B., 70 Mansfield St., Springfield, Mass.
 10388 Lacombe, Camille, 1800 W. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 10389 Lee, Emily B., 2102 N. Higsland Ave., Hollywood, Calif.
 J10390 Lord, Chas. Lewis, Box 196, Gambier, Ohio.
 10391 Löf, Dr. A. J., 836 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 10392 MacDonald, Robt. D., Box 951, Alexandria, La.
 10393 Meyer, Harry Andrews, 501 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.
 10394 Miller, Milton R., 12 Ross St., Batavia, N. Y.
 10395 Mueller, Ernest, 69 Freiestrasse, Basle, Switzerland.
 10396 Northrup, L. L., 719 Merc. Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
 10397 Olshin, S. J., 1844 Paulding Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 10398 Onofrei, Dimitri, 1004 Madison Ave., New York City.
 10399 Osborn, Havill R., 25 Shepard Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 J10400 Owen, David, Oradell, N. J.
 10401 Paivio, Erkki, Pori, Suomi, Finland.
 10402 Petroutsas, D., 327 Main St., Jacksonville, Fla.
 10403 Pollitz, W. T., 24 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
 10404 Rasmus, Col. Carl G., via Dante Alighieri 73, Villa Christomanos, Merano, Italy.
 10405 Robinson, Jas. P., 265 Senator Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 10406 Schmidt, Harold George, 540 82nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 10407 Schuneman, A. Wesley, 210 S. Victoria St., St. Paul, Minn.
 10408 Sherwood, Lawrence E., 9 Hawthorne Rd., Bronxville, N. Y.

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 10410 Sirrine, H. S., Hammondsport, N. Y.
 10411 Slevin, L. S., Box F, Carmel, Calif.
 10412 Smeddey, Warren E., 185 Vernon St., Norwood, Mass.
 10413 Smith, Clyde E., 1515 57th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
 10414 Smulow, Dr. Bernard, 244 Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 10415 Stevens, A. L., Box 504, University, Va.
 10416 Temple, Wm. A., 624 W. 37th St., Des Moines, Ia.
 J10417 Tibbetts, Jas. H., 216 Lorraine Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 10418 Tietz, Frederick T., 10336 123 St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
 10419 Trout, H. G., 2911 Marquita St., Long Beach, Calif.
 10420 Wadleigh, Frederick Paul, East Berkshire, Vt.
 10421 Washington, Robt., Box 303, Morris Plains, N. J.
 10422 Weimann, Edmond C., 167 Clarence St., Torrington, Conn.
 10423 Wetherill, M. A., 2118 26th St., Sacramento, Calif.
 10424 Wildschut, A., 104 Pijlsaan, Overveen, Holland.
 10425 Wilson, Lewis G., 336 Lisbon Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 10426 Woods, Dr. John H., 2000 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 10427 Zendan, Albert, 142 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reinstated.

- 2956 Keller, Dr. S. G., 1017 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 6701 Lee, Harry A., 24th & Edgemont, Chester, Pa.
 2952 Marimian, A. O., 4 Rue Clement Roassal, Nice, France.
 5226 Perkins, Philip P., Box 669, Whiting, Ind.

Replaced on Roll.

- 9425 Chapman, Taft, 333 Euclid Ave., Akron, Ohio.
 5672 Hoffman, Joseph, 18-20 W. 34th St., New York City.
 6033 Lyons, K. D., 1360 Dale St., San Diego, Calif.
 9496 Munitz, S., Helenen Str. 15, Libau, Latvia.
 6110 Speier, G. J. Jr., Samoa, Calif.

New Life Members.

- 460—9551 Schnell, Max, Box 399, Sheboygan, Wis.
 461—6893 Pogue, Henry, 9 Beechcourt Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Application Returned.

- Mudiyanse, K., Kadadora, Ruanwella, Ceylon.

Deceased.

- 9298 Buck, Henrie E., 125 N. Biberty St., Delaware, Ohio. May, 1929.
 10112 Ferchaud, Chas. L., 2553 ½ S. Hoover St., Los Angeles, Calif. Feb. 23, 1929.
 1784 Morgenthau, J. C., 51 W. 48th St., New York City. May 22, 1929.
 5686 Tracy, Lt. Col. J. K., Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. May, 1929.

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Resignations Received.

8242 Bottome, T. D., 525 E. 59th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 7474 De Puy, Frederic C., 42 W. 58th St., New York City.
 7333 Eberth, W. M., 113 St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.
 6852 Snyder, Roy H., Port Deposit, Md.
 6110 Speier, G. J. Jr., Samao, Calif.
 7692 Wells, Ralph G., 525 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 1748 Stirn, Henry J., 528 50th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

5603 Smellie, J. B.	8033 Dunsmore, L.	8460 Opalla, H. A.
6289 Van Ort, D. A.	8133 Simpson, Robt. C.	8463 Peterson, E. W.
6315 Ensign, G. W.	8221 Lempert, Wm.	8718 Brown, A. Donald
7163 Charters, C. R.	8369 Lourie, J. W.	9107 Tompkins, M. M.
7864 Morpurgo, Gustave		

Membership Summary.

Membership May 1, 1929	4095	
New members	73	
Reinstated	4	
Replaced on Roll	5	4177
Deceased	4	
Dropped for non-payment of dues	13	17
Total membership June 1, 1929		4160

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

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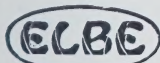
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CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Society:

The forty-fourth Annual Convention of this Society for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be called to order at Minneapolis, Minn. on Tuesday the twentieth day of August, 1929 at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

G. M. Brack, St. Paul, Minn.; W. B. Kessel, St. Paul, Minn.; O. J. Olson, St. Paul, Minn.; Einer Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.; A. B. Cassell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Philip Little Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Burgess, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. S. Stebbins, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. W. R. Hyde, Minneapolis, Minn.; V. W. Rotnem, Minneapolis, Minn.; K. T. Setre, Minneapolis, Minn.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials:

J. B. Beals, St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Gifford, St. Paul, Minn.; L. J. Rader, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. D. Steefel, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. J. Weschke, Minneapolis, Minn.

Convention Headquarters: New Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

NOMINATIONS TO DATE.

For President—Gustave M. Mosler, Ohio.

For Vice Presidents—Dr. C. W. Hennan, Illinois; C. F. Mann, Illinois; A. F. Bohm, Illinois.

For Secretary—Holland A. Davis, Colorado.

For Treasurer—Howard H. Elliott, Massachusetts.

For International Secretary—Eugene Klein, Pennsylvania.

For Directors at Large—A. H. Wilhelm, California; H. M. Konwiser, New York.

EXCHANGE UNIT No. 6.

The Organization of this Unit is now about to be completed and those members who wish to take advantage of it are requested to write to Earl A. Holl, Pesotum, Ill., who has been placed in charge for the present as Manager to perfect the organization.



REPORT of the**TREASURER**

June 1st, 1929.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$ 116.00	
New Memberships	82.00	\$ 198.00

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 1120.00	
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INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$13428.81	
Receipts—Superintendent	527.88	
Others	1346.18	
	<u>\$15302.87</u>	
Disbursements	\$ 1529.96	\$13772.91

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 1.55	
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 115.50	
Dues paid in advance	.50	\$ 116.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 2007.96	
Receipts—Dues	44.64	
Reinstatements	12.00	
	<u>\$ 2064.60</u>	
Disbursements	\$ 400.83	\$ 1663.77

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 753.34	
Receipts—Subscriptions	32.11	
Advertising	567.42	
Refund—Artist's bill	12.00	
	<u>\$ 1364.87</u>	
Disbursements	\$ 970.69	\$ 394.18
		<u>\$17266.41</u>

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.



GRAND FORKS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A very interesting meeting of the Society was held at the new Ryan Hotel on the evening of May 14th. The following members attended: A. E. Hagen, Joseph Borovsky, Robt. M. Allen, F. C. Bundlie, Alden Squires, George Sturtevant and E. F. Burkhardt. Rev. S. F. Halfyard of Larimore, N. Dak. and Dr. T. L. Stangebye of New England, N. Dak., were the guests of the evening.

Rev. Halfyard showed his excellent collection of the stamps of New Foundland and Canada. His New Foundland collection is a beautiful one and is nicely mounted in an Oriel album. Dr. Stangebye displayed a very strong showing of United States postage and also a number of very choice items of old and rare New Foundland. Mr. Hagen showed his collection of U. S. Bureau Precancels and Mr. Squires a very nice collection of U. S. postage which is especially strong in mint twentieth century. Dr. Stangebye told of some very interesting and humorous stamp hunts and needless to say the Doctor was at his best. This was without doubt one of the most interesting meetings we have had since the club was organized, three years ago.

F. C. BUNDLIE, President.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch No. 3., Life Branch No. 1.—The 472nd regular meeting of this Society was held on April 17th, with 24 members present.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, The Treasurer, Mr. H. C. Marcus, read a report of the financial condition of the Society, showing a balance of about \$400.00 in the bank, after payment of all bills including prepayment of rent for the entire year.

The Society appropriated \$50.00 for the purchase of a very fine lot of California State Revenue Stamps for its collection. The Society has been in existence for 46 years and has as its emblem a pony express rider and it was the unanimous opinion of the members that this Society should attempt to assemble as nearly a complete collection of these stamps as was possible. Any friends who would like to donate any of these stamps to the collection of the Society are asked to do so and such donations, whether a single stamp or more, will be very gratefully received and acknowledged.

Several interesting collections were on display as follows:—

Mr. Zeigler showed a portion of his collection and we noticed in particular a mint copy of the 10c Providence in superb condition; the 3c scarlet #74; a mint copy of the 24c purple of 1875 in a very deep shade; a block of four of the 3c August 1861 and a block of 9 of the 3c September. Many other fine things were also seen, all in mint condition, perfection copies only.

Mr. Hyman had one of the nicest collections of Canadians seen in a long time. Among other items were noted No. 1 with a shift in the lower right 3; No. 5E the 6 penny on thin paper; No. 9 and No. 9a the 7½ penny green; No. 20 the 17c 1858 with cracked plate and shift and No. 29 of the 1868 issue, a 3c on cover with the earliest known cancellation—Aug. 31, 1868.

Mr. Rose showed some of his Europeans, unusually well written up, with maps of the various countries.

Collections to be shown at our May meeting will be:

Mr. Rose—Portugal and Colonies

Mr. Kreling—General

Mr. Hackmeier—U. S.

Dr. Berwick—19th General

—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH—Some sixty collectors and their friends attended the informal "get together" Philatelic Week-End at the Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 8th and 9th, when members of A. P. S. Chapter #5 were hosts.

On June 8th, the program included: registration of guests; informal exhibits; bourse, dinner (free to out of town visitors); exhibition for prizes; informal auction; awarding of prizes.

On June 9th, visitors were taken on sight-seeing trip through the city, followed by the President's Luncheon at the University Club at which 28 were present.

The judges' committee consisted of Mr. W. W. MacLaren, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. M. J. Lloyd, President, Garfield-Perry Club, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. W. W. D. Sones, University of Pittsburgh, Erie, Pa.

The twenty-one awards consisting of chromium shields mounted on ribbon were awarded as follows:

Class 1: Grand Awards (Best exhibits) to L. J. Shaughnessy, Sharon, Pa.; for his U. S. 3-cent 1851 specialized and Dr. K. M. Day for his Canadian specialized collection.

Class 2: U. S. General; 1st prizes to W. J. Price and H. C. Buttermore, Youngstown, Ohio; 2nd prizes to B. V. Imbrie and F. N. Newton, Farrell, Pa.; 3rd prize to Geo. C. Wright.

Class 3: (Best exhibit of a single group or country): 1st prizes: Delf Norona (Jamaica), Wheeling, W. Va.; Dr. K. M. Day (Canada); W. W. D. Sones (Chile), Erie, Pa.; and W. J. Price (Danish West Indies); 2nd prize to Arno Kiessling (Germany); 3rd prize to Mr. Gariss (New Zealand).

Class 4: (Best collection of single issue or stamp): 1st prizes to L. J. Shaughnessy (U. S.), Sharon, Pa.; T. H. C. Hunter (Ireland), Akron, Ohio; 2nd prizes to Dr. K. M. Day (Canada) and B. V. Imbrie (U. S. Banknote Cancellations); 3rd prize to F. N. Newton (U. S.), Farrell, Pa.

Class 5: (Best collection specialized for errors, etc.): 1st prize to C. W. Bedford, Akron, Ohio; 2nd prizes to A. J. Mottlau (Denmark); 3rd prize to C. A. Vowinkle, Steubenville, Ohio.

The affair was most successful and all visitors agreed that even though Pittsburgh has not been much heard from of late, its collectors have gathered together some very fine material.

A special attempt was made to make all visitors feel at home, and the proceedings were kept strictly informal for that reason.



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Sales Department **NEWS**



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 13.

Whole No. 62.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Mr. Linn, Watch Out. George Ward Linn in that interesting weekly stamp news of his calls attention to the fact that your sales manager seems to have blacked up his face somewhat. Guess he got black in the face trying to explain to members why the overpriced stamps won't sell, or to buyers why we cannot send fine U. S. every week. Anyhow we thank George for calling our attention to the matter and we hope by next issue to be able to have had time to call on a photographer and have a new 1929 picture made. Yes, we have grown several years older since the first one was taken, so maybe you will like to get acquainted with the present "J. E."

Proxies. Why do we insist that members send in proxies, and why do we even solicit them? Not to control legislation or to be voted for personal benefit. We know it's mighty hard to get sufficient together to have a real quorum at our conventions so we send out a number of letters asking for proxies and suggesting that they be sent into the committee or to us to be turned in to members in attendance. We generally hold very few of them ourselves and when it comes to voting split them evenly between the two sides of the question under consideration. As this year doubtless important changes will be proposed in the by-laws, especially that part governing the permanent fund, which can only be changed when a great percentage of our membership is represented we suggest that proxies be forwarded to the committee, or to some member who you wish to represent you (to me if you wish) so that proper representation may be on record to decide all matters. We agree to not hold even the full 100, which the by-laws give us but rather to distribute them widely so that many will have an opportunity to vote on all matters coming up for discussion. We are firm believers in majority rule and feel that if our proxies are divided among 50 or more that their decision will be the will of the majority.

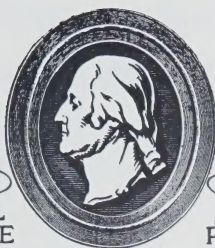
Why Don't My Stamps Sell? This question is asked more than any other of sellers in the department who are not satisfied. Now the average sales on any 1000 books retired is between 25% and 35% and taking into consideration that many books will not even sell up to 10%, in fact some just enough to pay the in-

insurance charge of 25c minimum, and some not even that much, it is easy to calculate that the really desirable books sell around 50%. If you will when entering stamps keep this in mind, "would I buy these stamps for my own collection, in this condition? and at this price? it will help some in deciding whether the stamps should be entered and the prices that should be affixed. All this is prompted by a recent letter from which we quote as follows: "I am having some figures made up. I have been requested to assist in some figures in relative returns and as I have about twenty sets of your returns reference to your books which are to be published in several stamp magazines on the basis of an article that a friend is writing won't you let me know just what is wrong with my approvals and the sparseness of their returns?" Now, of course this letter prompts an answer and as the answer to this member fits into so many other inquiries, we are publishing the substance of our answer for it would seem this would be a guide to those contemplating entering stamps, or information to others not satisfied with sales. So here is what we said: "I do not believe it will pay you to enter more stamps because the class you have been sending are hard to sell. As I have tried to explain to you the Sales Dept. is not a dumping ground for second class copies. The A. P. S. buyers are keen buyers, they want condition and they will not buy the stamps you offer, in quantity. They do not mind paying the price for fine copies, but will not buy second class copies at any price. I mean our larger buyers will not, so your sales cannot hope to be worthwhile. As to what is the matter with your books, well, first, I will say the class of stamps entered, to me they are mostly left-overs from collections which have been gone over and the best things picked out. * * * Then too your stamps are not mounted properly or attractively. To sell goods, and stamps as well, one must mount them in an attractive manner. First, you do not mount alphabetically by country, thus it is necessary for members to skip from country to country, back and forth. They want them in order. Such arrangement makes buying easily. Alphabetically by country, numerically by Scott. Then your stamps are not mounted evenly, they should be lined up so that the top of every stamp is even, some of yours are to one side or the other of the little space. Stores could not sell their merchandise if they did not display properly. * * *." If any one contemplating entering stamps will read this carefully it will be a help to them and to us. Remember, we have to pay postage on all circuits sent out to buyers, so we are more anxious that the owners to make sales promptly, as mailing our books again and again that just will not sell is a mighty addition to our overhead.

As to Writing Up Results. This seems absurd, does it not? To think that any member, who has not complete access to our records could write up an article on results obtained, especially as he plans to base his figures on such books as the members above entered. It is amusing that anyone without a thorough knowledge of such matters should undertake to write an article for publication. We know of many members whose books sell around 50% and over, every one of them, some up as high as 75% regularly. We know of others whose books will not sell 1%. If an article is written in a fair frame of mind this inside information should be necessary. Books cannot be judged as one or two lots might show, but as a general average. If anyone wants to write on results obtained we can give him the names of members who are making, and have been making for years, satisfactory sales from their books. It seems strange that anyone can write up such an article and get it published in stamp magazines, without the publishers asking him to send in the dope from which his figures and facts were compiled.

THE AMERICAN

OFFICIAL
JOURNAL OF THE



PHILATELIST

AMERICAN
PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.
Published Monthly.

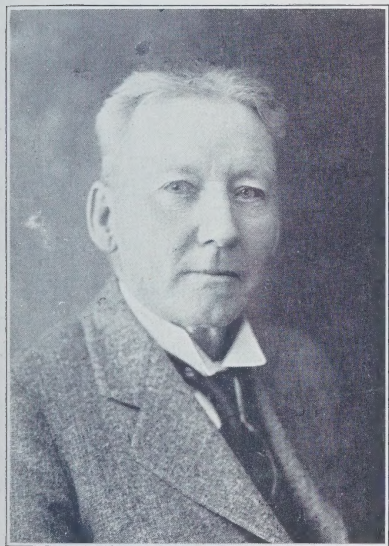
\$2.50 per Year.

Vol. 42.

AUGUST, 1929.

No. 11.

Visit the Old Home Town.



EDWARD S. STEBBINS

Forty-three years ago the American Philatelic Society was incorporated in the State of Minnesota with its principal office legally designated as in the city of Minneapolis. It is therefore truly a "Home Coming" Convention that will gather at the Hotel Nicollet in Minneapolis on August nineteenth. The members of the Twin City Philatelic Society, the joint organization of the collectors of Minneapolis and St. Paul, have made extensive preparations for your entertainment and comfort and every one is anxiously awaiting the opportunity to show the visiting members of the A. P. S. a real good time.

This visit to the State of Ten Thousand Lakes, the Home of the A. P. S., promises to be a memorable one and should be specially so for the "better halves", for whom an exclusive and unusual entertainment has been arranged. For the men there will be a marvelous display of stamps, sizzling stamp sessions, a stamp bourse and other entertainment features galore. The greatest pleasure,

that of renewing old friendships and making new ones, will be enhanced by the opportunity of meeting the Dean of the collectors of the Northwest, Edwin S. Stebbins, who was one of the original incorporators of the American Philatelic Society, and who will act as one of the judges of the National Philatelic Exhibition. Mr. Stebbins, who has a notable collection of British Colonials and a general collection of many years of persistent accumulation, is a member of the firm of Stebbins, Haxley & Bissell, Architects, who have designed many of the important buildings and homes in the Twin Cities and surrounding territory.

All in all, to miss this week will deprive you of one of the joys of your life and deprive the collectors of the Twin Cities of the looked forward to pleasure of entertaining you!

Come! Come to Minneapolis-St. Paul—A warm reception awaits you!

Fraternally yours,

GERALD H. BURGESS,

President Twin City Philatelic Society.

Minneapolis—The City of Lakes.

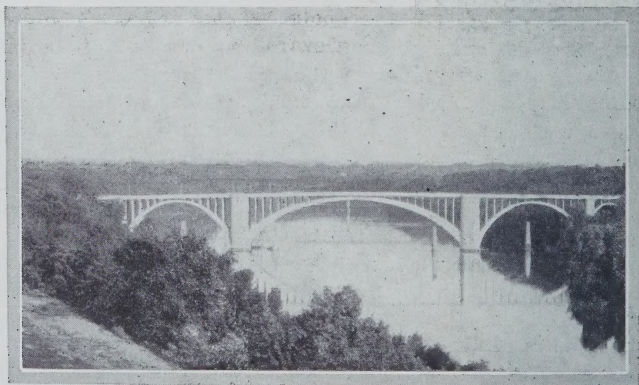
By KENNETH SETRE.

The famed Mississippi, Father of Waters, flows in majestic splendor through the very heart of Minneapolis between lofty and impressive banks. Yet, even within its comparatively short course within the city, it becomes a stream of varied moods. It enters the city a lazy, listless body of brooding power; it gains exhilaration; it becomes a seething, frothing turmoil of tossing foam; then it slowly calms itself until once more it settles back to the quiet, complacent condition in which it entered.

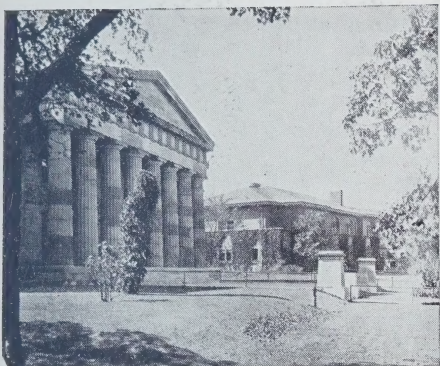
Above the city, towers a gigantic skyline, bristling with the tenseness of dynamic business; below it, nestles in complacent snugness a chain of beautiful park-encircled lakes. Within the span of one lifetime, it has become a great dominating industrial and financial metropolis. Yet, it has tempered those onrushing materialistic achievements with an equally preponderant counterbalance of artistic and educational development.

The northern portion of the city, along the banks of the river, was once covered with shrieking saw mills. Now they are all gone and everything is still. But when we reach the Falls, the banks of that torrent assume a different mood. Here are the flour mills—the world's largest. It was on this spot that Father Hennepin, centuries ago, blessed the land of the Chippewa. A step away are located the linseed products mills.

Below the falls, below the mills, after the roar of industry has died away, the banks of the river assume a different aspect. They are covered with foliage and enveloped in a quaint stillness. Excepting for the churning caused by some passing barge wending its way to and from the gulf, the stream has become a smooth massive moving mirror and reflects back the buildings of the University of Minnesota—fourth largest institution of its kind in the nation, and the Municipal Wharf which marks the head of river navigation. A few miles further south, one finds Minnehaha Park and Glen, where the falls made famous in Longfellow's "Hiawatha" are located.



Cappel Memorial Bridge



University Minnesota Library

Just south of the city on high banks overlooking the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, towers Fort Snelling, historic relic of the pioneer days and still used today as a military reservation.

Due to its strategical location, Minneapolis has also become the gateway to one of the world's most famous playgrounds—the Ten Thousand Lakes region of Minnesota. These bodies of water, teeming with fighting fish, are so varied in size and description that the visitor will have little or no trouble in selecting the type of lake that appeals to his particular fancy. There are some lakes that have long sloping sandy shore lines where excellent bathing facilities are available. Other waters are skirted by sheer cliffs along whose banks muskies and pike await to lure the fisherman. A few have weedy shores with their bass and in the Fall, ducks.

This recreational region has a wide variety of natural attractions. In the north is Superior National forest with more than a million acres of coniferous forest, one-fourth of which is covered by water. This region is accessible only by canoe. Within the boundaries of the city itself, you will find wonderful drives, healthful recreation, beautiful lakes, bathing beaches, tennis facilities, numerous private and public golf courses, and many other diversions.

Minneapolis is unique among all cities in that it has twelve lakes within the city, and no less than six of these lakes are sizeable bodies of water—real yacht-going lakes—each with a shore line of from two to five miles long. There is Lake Calhoun, famous for its sail-boating and swimming beaches; Lake Harriet with its fishing, summer concerts, rose gardens, picnic grounds; Lake of the Isles and its canoeing and beautiful homes; not to mention Nokomis, Cedar, Loring and Powderhorn Lakes. The Minneapolis Park System includes 131 parks with a total area of 4737 acres—over one acre for every 100 inhabitants. There are four municipally owned golf courses, all highly accessible by motor and street car, and eleven private golf courses within or adjacent to Minneapolis. There is a continuous system of park boulevards known as the Grand Rounds connecting the city's chain of lakes, Minnehaha Park of Longfellow fame, and Victory Memorial Drive. This 55 mile system of parkways makes a complete circumference of the city except for a short stretch when it passes near and thru the University of Minneapolis Campus.



Minnehaha Glen

Lake Minnetonka, the nationally famous summer resort, twelve miles distant from Minneapolis, with its fast steamer boats, yachting, speed boats, excellent hotels and numerous other attractions for tourists, is an ideal vacation spot. Magnificent summer homes dot its 300 miles of winding shore line and its many islands.



Round Tower at Fort Snelling

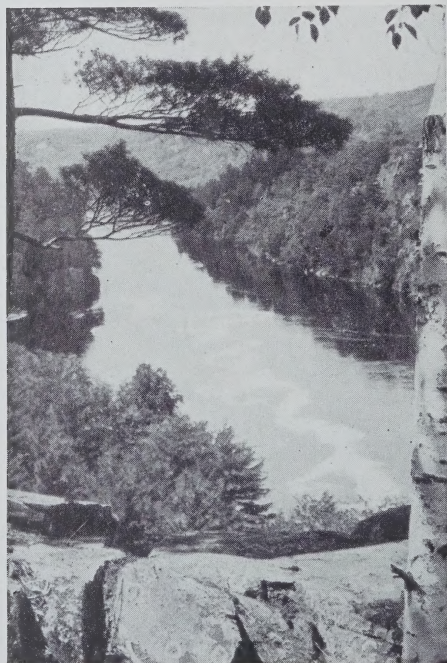
of the Ninth Federal Reserve Bank in addition to 13 National banks, 12 State Banks, one Savings Bank and four trust companies. Located here also is the Chamber of Commerce, considered the largest grain trade exchange in the world.

Our new \$3,000,000 Auditorium, completed only last year, is equipped to accommodate the largest conventions and expositions. It is centrally located, and is the first unit in a civic center project that, when completed will connect the Auditorium and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts by a mile long mall. The new auditorium has a seating capacity of 10,545 in the Main Arena, and has on another floor, additional space for exhibitions of 42,000 square feet. There are committee and sectional meeting rooms, a disappearing orchestra pit, fully equipped stage with 50 dressing rooms, and a great organ.

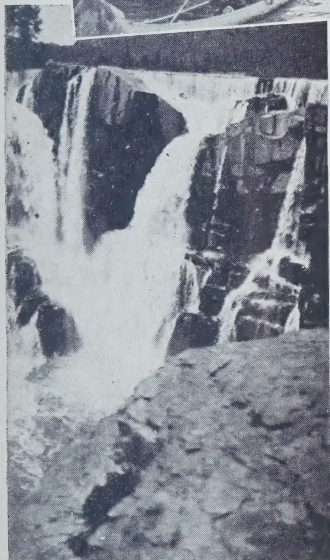
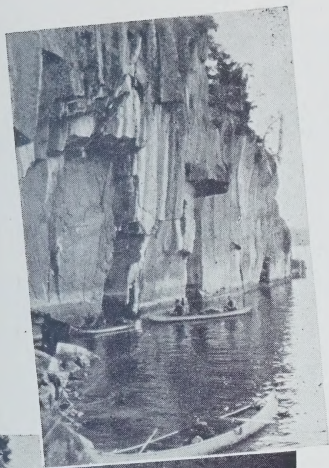
The Minneapolis Institute of Art, a public museum containing a magnificent collection of art, is the contribution of a group of public-spirited citizens. In addition, there is the Walker Art Galleries, one of the largest and finest private art collections in the world, the hobby of the late T. B. Walker, a renowned lumber man.

Minneapolis possesses, in the Foshay Tower, an office building of unique construction; in fact, it is the only office building of its type in the world. The building, of 32 stores, stands 447 feet high and its walls slope from its base toward the top. The inspiration for the building was obtained from the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C.

But while Minneapolis is known to many persons as a city of beautiful lakes, parks and residential districts, its industrial advantages are legion. It is tapped by 29 railroads, 10 of which are trunk lines. Ranking fifteenth among the cities of the country in the value of manufactured products, Minneapolis' industrial fame is built principally upon



St. Croix River

**Pigeon River**

its flour mills, which have a daily capacity of 85,500 barrels. It is the largest linseed products center in the world, as well as the largest distributing center in the world for tractor and agricultural implements.

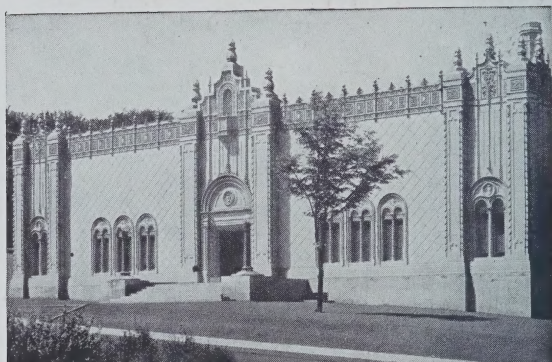
Minneapolis boasts 1400 manufacturing establishments making a myriad variety of products, employing 36,000 men with annual payrolls totaling 45 million.

Minneapolis long ago achieved a reputation as an educational center. Its system is being copied by various cities throughout the United States. It now houses 118 public schools and the University of Minnesota—the fourth largest educational institution of its kind from a standpoint of attendance in the United States. It is reputed as having the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any city of its size in the United States—its percentage being 1.2%.

As a place to live, Minneapolis is unparalleled. Government reports show that food, clothing and furniture costs are 12½%, 21% and 23% lower, respectively in Minneapolis than the average in 24 of the largest cities of the United States. In addition, rents are from 15% to 50% less than they are in many cities of comparable or larger size to the east.

Time and circumstances might well have furnished sufficient reasons for the fact and phrase, "See Naples and Die." Mark Twain has a better place for the funeral; Civita Vecchi was the ideal burial ground. But Minneapolis has a better phrase—"See Minneapolis and want to live."

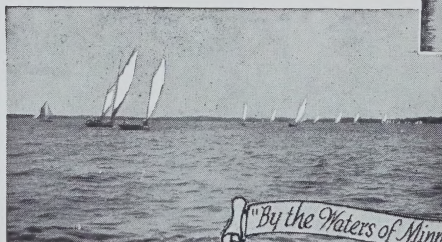
**Parkway Bridge**



Walker Art Gallery

And now there comes whispering to you, from this land of Minnesota, an "Invitation":

Know You Keewaydin:
 Keewaydin Is
 The Robust Indian God
 Of The Homing Wind,
 He Is The God
 Of Lakes,
 Forest,
 Wild Game,
 Leaping Fish,
 Of Streams That Challenge
 The Most Intrepid Canoeist.
 He Is The God
 Of The Out-of-Doors
 And He Dwells In Minnesota.
 From His Birch Tepee
 He Sends Forth
 His Friendly Homing Wind
 That It May Bear To You This
 Invitation
 Of Minneapolis—
 To Come To Minnesota,
 Land Of Ten Thousand Lakes,
 Land Of Sky-Blue Water.



"By the Waters of Minnetonka"

Official Convention Program.



Monday, August 19

8.00 p. m.

Reception at the New Nicollet Hotel

The Renewal of Old
Friendships and the
Making of New Ones.

Tuesday, August 20

- 9.00-12.00 a. m. Business Session
- 3.00 p. m. Tour of the Stores for the Ladies
- 4.30- 6.30 p. m. Meeting of Revenue Unit
- 8.00 p. m. A. P. S. Night at the Exhibition

Wednesday, August 21

- 9.00-12.00 a. m. Business Session
- 3.00 p. m. Sightseeing Tour of Minneapolis
- 4.30- 6.30 p. m. Meeting of Precancel Unit
- 8.00 p. m. Stamp Bourse and Movies for the Ladies

Thursday, August 22

- 9.00-12.00 a. m. Business Session
- St. Paul Day at the Exhibition
- 3.00 p. m. Sightseeing Trip to St. Paul
- 4.30- 6.30 p. m. Meeting of Airmail Unit
- 8.00 p. m. Auction Sale

Friday, August 23

- 9.00-12.00 a. m. Business Session
- 3.00 p. m. Special Tours of the Flour Mills, Art Institute,
Minnehaha Falls and other Points of Interest
- 6.30 p. m. Convention-Exhibition Banquet

Saturday, August 24

- 9.00-12.00 a. m. Business Session, if Desired
- 4.30- 6.30 p. m. Meeting of the Stampless Cover Unit



GALLERIES PHILATELIC

*A series of tales from
album pictures*

Chapultepec, The Hill of the Grasshopper.

By G. W. LINKE.

About the middle of the thirteenth century, A. D., the wandering Aztec tribes happened upon the valley of Mexico and found its floor covered by a huge lake. A short distance from the shore rose a rocky eminence, about two hundred feet high, with precipitous sides except on the south and southwest. Covered with cypresses and with a large spring welling from the rock, they found this a most agreeable place and forthwith made it their home, giving it the name of Chapultepec or the "hill of the grasshopper." In their picture writing it is shown as a small hill and a large grasshopper stands over it, covering the entire hill. Some of their dead are buried nearby, and effigies of a number of their chiefs are carved in the rock.

Here they lived for some years, making raids into the neighboring territory to gain captives as offerings to their gods. This practice soon angered the Chichimecs, and they, allied with other tribes, attacked the Aztecs and took possession of their hill. The latter were forced to flee to low islands in the lake and there eke out a wretched existence, becoming mere slaves to the Tepanecs and Culhuas. After almost a hundred years of serfdom, they were allowed their liberty and set out to find a site suitable for a great city. This they found almost at once, only two miles from their former home of Chapultepec, and here they built the city of Tenochtitlan, now the modern capital of Mexico. An aqueduct was built to bring fresh water from the spring at Chapultepec as the lake water proved unfit for drinking.

According to the optimistic and exaggerated account of the early Spanish invaders this was truly a magnificent city, rich in gold and silver and in jewels. On a pyramidal mound in the centre of the city stood the great temple of the sun containing a large statue of the sun god. This the conquistadores stripped of its valuable ornaments, before tumbling it off its platform into the streets below.

On grasshopper hill the Aztec also built a temple and a fortress, and this was converted into a fine palace by Montezuma. Here he held court and received the first news of the coming of Fernando Cortes and his band of white strangers.

By Cortes' side marched a young Aztec maiden, Marina, true to her hero in victory and defeat. She rendered great service as his interpreter and fell in love with Cortes, which sentiment he returned. He announced his coming marriage to Marina, but his plans were somewhat upset by the unexpected arrival of his wife from Cuba. Finally to silence wagging tongues he married his Indian mistress to one of his officers. Now her shade is said to haunt the environs of the castle at Chapultepec.

After the conquest the palace was allowed to go into ruin, until in 1783 the viceroy, Don Matias de Galvez, requested permission from Spain to rebuild it. He died after a short illness, and his son, Don Bernardo de Galvez, who became viceregent in 1785, finished the palace in that year. The cost amounted to almost \$125,000 and this was a large sum for those days. Count Galvez not only rebuilt the palace, but fortified it also and his enemies began to fear that he intended to make himself king of New Spain and disclaim allegiance to the mother country. His sudden death in 1786 cut short all this speculation. A winding road leads up the sloping hillside to a terrace on which the stone buildings forming the basement of the palace were constructed. In these a military academy was established in 1822, where Mexico has trained many of her officers. During the assault by the Americans in 1847 the young students took part in the defense and a monument was erected in 1880 in the park in honor of the heroes who fell in the engagement.

It was on the morning of Sept. 12th that the American artillery began bombarding the fortress, the guns belching forth destruction all day long. The next morning the cannonading was resumed and the assault begun. General Pillow's troops began scaling the rocky heights, while soldiers under General Quitman attacked from the opposite side and soon gained entrance to the outer enclosure. Seventy-five hundred Americans took part in this fight, while the defenders numbered four thousand under General Nicolas Bravo, who was captured with a great part of his force. Mines had been placed about the castle grounds but the Mexicans failed to set them off. Santa Anna, who was in Mexico city, attempted to send reinforcements to Bravo's aid, but they arrived too late. These troops had been held at another point where the Mexicans had expected General Scott to attack. During the battle the church bells of the capital were ringing continuously, anticipating a victory which never came.

Even before the war the palace had been allowed to deteriorate, the window glass and the carved work of the doors had been sold, and the walls were crumbling. The bombardment of Sept. 12th did further damage and Chapultepec remained in ruins until Mexico's second and last emperor, Maximilian, rebuilt it for his beloved queen, Charlotte, with interior decorations in imitation of Pompeii. Hanging gardens were built by bringing up soil from the foot of the hill. It was he who planned the beautiful gardens about the castle and the great Paseo de la Reforma, one of the world's finest avenues, leading from the city to the foot of the hill. Shaded by rows of eucalyptus trees and gay with flower beds it is flanked by the homes of Mexico's wealthiest inhabitants. Statues adorn the circular parks into which it widens at intervals, notable among these being an equestrian statue of Charles IV, a monument to Columbus and another to Cuauhtemoc or Guatemotzin, successor to the ill-fated Montezuma and the last of the Aztec rulers.

When the United States protested against the presence of French troops in Mexico, Napoleon III decided to recall them. Maximilian thereupon sent Charlotte to the French court to get Napoleon to reconsider his decision, the troops being absolutely necessary to maintain the Mexican empire and prevent the triumph of the forces of Benito Juarez, president of the Republic. In this she

failed, and after a futile audience with the pope at Rome, anxiety completely be-
 reft her of all reason. Maximilian was finally persuaded that it was best for him
 to leave the country and on Oct. 11th, 1866 he wrote a letter from the palace at
 Chapultepec to Marshall Bazaine, commander of the French forces, requesting an
 escort for the Empress Charlotte, pretending that she was returning from Europe.
 Eight days later he wrote a similar letter and the escort he intended for his own
 escape was provided. Meanwhile some of his pretended friends counselled him
 to stay and thus he lost this opportunity of saving his life.

Since the collapse of the empire no great changes have been made at Chapul-
 tepec. President Madero built a bowling alley, which can be turned into a ball-
 room, and Mexico's presidents use the palace as their summer home. Porfirio
 Diaz liked to live here when he was president and dictator from 1873-83 and
 1888 to 1911.

The castle park, called the Bosque, extends over an area of a thousand acres
 and is intersected by miles of shady winding drives and walks. Hoary cypresses,
 centuries old, oaks, palms and tree ferns grow within its borders. Ascending to
 the terrace surrounding the palace, we get a wonderful view of the valley of
 Mexico, now dotted with small lakes instead of the huge body of water found
 there by the Aztecs. Two great aqueducts stretch across the plain, and avenues
 bordered with trees lead into the city. The capital is in full view with its multi-
 tude of churches and convents. In the distance, across, the valley, can be seen
 the snow-covered crests of the "smoking mountain" and the woman in white, Po-
 pocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl," concerning which two popular legends are current.

According to one legend, the two were once giants who displeased the gods
 and were turned into mountains. The woman then died, but the man was doomed
 to live on, and at times his grief causes him to groan and tremble and fiery tears
 roll down his cheeks. (Both are now extinct volcanos.)

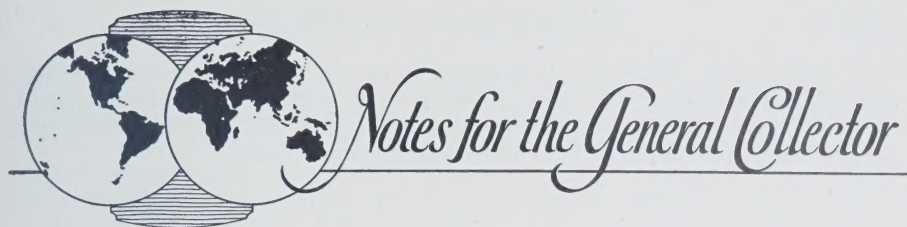
The other legend says that "Old Popo," a mighty god, took one of the most
 beautiful Aztec maidens to heaven as his wife. Finding she was unfaithful, he
 changed her into her present form; then, growing remorseful, he turned himself
 into a mountain beside her.

* * * * *

Note:—A number of the above mentioned people and places are pictured on
 the stamps of Mexico: Maximilian, Scott's type A5; Benito Juarez, A15 and A94;
 Popocatepetl A33; Cuauhtemoc monument, A58 and A85; and F. Madero A73.

More U. S. Commemoratives!

General Anthony Wayne's memorable victory over the Indians at Fallen Tim-
 bers (near Waterville, Ohio) on August 20th, 1794 to open the Northwest Terri-
 tory to white civilization is to be commemorated by a two cent stamp bearing a
 likeness of the revolutionary general. A large stone monument is to be erected
 on the site of the battlefield and the stamps will probably be ready at the time of
 dedication the twentieth of this month. General Wayne, under orders from Presi-
 dent Washington, recruited an army of 3600 men and in July 1794 moved his army
 to the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers where he constructed Fort
 Defiance. The Indians, under the leadership of Chief Turkey Foot, refused all
 peace proposals and so General Wayne led his army along the Maumee river and
 gave battle to the Indians. The slaughter that followed caused the Maumee to
 become a river of blood and with the death of Chief Turkey Foot the Indians
 made a complete surrender that led to the famous treaty signed at Greenville,
 Ohio which opened the territory now comprising Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois,
 Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota to white settlement. The new stamps will be in
 an appropriate color to commemorate the sabering of thousands of home defend-
 ing Indians.



Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Notes From Here and There.

By BILL BLOSS.

Owing to the indisposition of the editor toward anything that resembles work, the article on Netherlands Colonies has been sidetracked until the spirit moves us to produce it. Nobody will miss it, however, if it is never produced.

* * * * *

Scott's Monthly Journal for June carries a unique philatelic puzzle that ought to interest collectors. These puzzles, question contests and philatelic games have their usefulness in making us better acquainted with geography and our stamps.

* * * * *

While on the subject of puzzles, we might be induced to run some question contests in these columns if some Sam Lloyd cared to dope out some sets of ten questions. What say?

* * * * *

Here's a thought for a new field of collecting. One of our correspondents suggests the making of a collection of stamps listed in the various catalogs, and which do not exist. The great advantage of such a collection is that it will require a vest pocket album and the world's smallest bankroll. We will be glad to hear from anyone who completes such a lot.

Seriously, there are more of these ghost stamps listed in the various catalogs than one would imagine. It is also a fact that most of the stamps ordinarily supposed not to exist actually do exist and were legitimately issued.

* * * * *

And then we can turn in the opposite direction, and cover the field of stamps which were legitimately issued and which are not listed in the catalogs. There are many, and most of these orphans are of great interest. Some catalogs include some which others eliminate, and there are a few which are not included in any, but considered to be labels. Just another side-line.

Did you read Ellis Parker Butler's article on stamp collecting as syndicated in the Hearst papers? A clever piece of work, and one which should get a rise out of non-collectors. Mr. Butler comments on the fact that it is difficult to get a green cod-fish. Why not try the 2c Newfoundland stamp?

* * * * *

Here's one for the sleeper hunter and the chap who likes to find the hard ones. Get India—Duttia 14 to 37.

* * * * *

The man who is tired of the beaten track can find food for side line collecting by securing a copy of a catalog of thirty years ago and going after the stamps which have been dropped from the catalog since that date. The old catalogs list the foreign cut-squares, post cards, telegraphs and revenues used postally, and not a few stamp issues which have gone sour, yet could be collected.

* * * * *

And the boy who wants some hard nuts to crack can start collecting the provisional issues of Peru made during the occupation of Lima and Callao by the Chilean army. Some job.

* * * * *

And the boy who has keen eye-sight and Sherlock Holmes instincts can collect Ireland as listed by Scott 1929. If they won't have him standing on his head in a few hours study, I'm the king of Siam's brother. Between the blue blacks and the black blues, I am black and blue, yes.

* * * * *

Archimedes, the able office assistant, has solved the way to keep cool on a hot summer day. He declines to catalog the Mexican collection, and works on a stock book of Iceland instead.

* * * * *

One of the great regrets in our life, and an irreparable loss to philately, was the passing of our good friend August Roterberg before the carrying out of his plan to transcribe his notes on Latin America. Mr. Roterberg had a vast fund of knowledge on Latin American stamps and postal affairs, and it was his intention to present this valuable data to philately through these columns. Unfortunately ill health and his ultimate passing prevented this work, and much of his knowledge was carried away with him.

This leads us to the thought that there are many other able philatelists and readers of these columns who are in position to add to the world's store of knowledge on stampic matters. A great many know facts even relating to one stamp or issue or country which should be preserved.

The work of presenting such information is sometimes difficult for the man who does not feel gifted with ability to write for publication.

These columns are open to anyone who can furnish authentic information of any kind concerning philatelic matters. We do not ask for articles—simply notes in a comprehensive manner, which we can whip into an article. We have at our disposal an excellent library to assist in this work. Let's have some of this information before it is lost.

Another thought for the student philatelist. The writer uses a four by six card, made from ledger trim stock, which any printer can usually supply at small cost. These cards are used for the preservation of any information or note concerning any stamp issue. The cards are filed according to countries and issue, properly titled. They may contain data regarding prices or quantity issued. They may bear a description of a counterfeit noted, or a type variety. They are a scrap book, filed in a comprehensive manner, and in time will have just such information which we hope to leave for others when that day comes when we say "finis."

* * * * *

A recent purchase of a collection housed in cellophane pouchettes inspires a word of caution. Cellophane has a tendency to expand and contract, and in contracting, will generally put a wrinkle in a stamp which will damage it more than the protection offered by the pouchette. Cellophane pouchettes are a good protection for rare stamps if properly used, but at least an eighth of an inch should be allowed on all sides to cover this contraction, whether the stamp be put in pouchette or wrapper in the cellophane paper itself. To our mind, glassine paper, while not as transparent, is far more satisfactory.

Wax paper should not be confused with glassine, and should never be used for stamp protection. Wax paper is one of the finest ways of putting a grease spot in a stamp we know of. Carbona or Energine may remove the grease spot if the stamp is soaked in it for twenty or thirty minutes, but save yourself the trouble by not using wax paper.

* * * * *

Do you ever examine the backs of your stamps? What do you generally find? We note a collection of dead hinges, ancient rubber bands, sealing wax, court plaster, porous plaster, rubber cement, chewing gum and flour paste. Water seldom hurts a used stamp. The collection that is composed of stamps which have been properly cleaned before mounting is worth far more than the ordinary. A little philatelic laundry work now and then will pay dividends.

* * * * *

While you are looking at the backs of your stamps, you will find another field for the side-line man. Did you ever consider a collection of two-sided stamps, or stamps with varieties on the back. Such a collection can be carried to greater length than you imagine. The field includes the advertising stamps of New Zealand, the moire stamps of Mexico and Queensland, the Latvia maps, the Russian inscriptions, and the numerous errors of various countries printed on both sides.

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Belgium produced some interesting stamps from 1893 to 1912 when the stamps carried the little perforated label inscribed in two languages to the effect that the letter was not to be delivered on Sunday. No other country has issued such a stamp.

From the number of Belgian stamps found with this label attached, one wonders whether the Belgian people used it for religious purposes, or because an additional charge was made for Sunday delivery, or just because it was too much work to tear off the label. Surely, in that small land, not all the mailing was done in time for Sunday delivery, yet the majority of the Belgians carry the label.

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS

THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

ONLY A FEW DAYS intervene before the opening of the 1929 A. P. S. Convention but there is still time to pack a grip and jump a train to the best philatelic treat of the year. Minneapolis, situated in the great playground of the North, is to be reached either by boat, rail or motor car by a delightful trip thru a scenically beautiful area. Those coming by rail can secure tourists rates on application to their local ticket agent. From points east of Buffalo there are special round trip rates to Wayzata, a resort on Lake Minnetonka, only twelve miles west of Minneapolis, and which point is of easy access in getting tickets validated. If your agent has no special rate to Minneapolis or St. Paul it will pay you to inquire about the lower rate to Wayzata.

IF YOU LIKE to travel by boat you will find the trip arranged by George T. Bush of Bellefonte, Pa. on the steamer Noronic of the Northern Navigation Co. one of the finest vacations you have ever enjoyed. The Noronic leaves Windsor, Canada (opposite Detroit) on Friday evening, 9.30 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, August 16th, and arrives at Duluth, a four hour ride from Minneapolis, on Tues-

day morning, August twentieth. Mr. Arthur Hind and other noted collectors have already made their reservations for this trip, and beside the entertainment mentioned in previous announcements we have learned from Mr. Bush of several surprises that are in store for those that join the stampic fest aboard ship. Write or wire Mr. Bush at Bellefonte, Pa. or the Northern Navigation Co. at Detroit, Mich. for reservations.

THE FIRST NATIONAL Stamp Exhibition under the auspices of The American Philatelic Society and the Twin City Philatelic Society which will be held during the A. P. S. Convention, is attracting a number of notable entries, and in view of the many classes offered there is certain to be lively competition in each of the sections. To get one of the handsome A. P. S. ribbons that go to the successful exhibitors is going to be a big thrill and an addition to the winning collections that will add value and historical interest. We predict that every worthwhile collection in the country will within a few years desire to decorate its opening pages with winning ribbons and one from the "first" show will be prized above all others. Remember, there is a class for every type of collection and the judging will be based on the same fair and sporty rules that prevail in the big annual dog and horse shows. The little fellow in his class gets the same kind of ribbon as the big fellow in his class and all get a fair chance for their showings. The judges selected are as follows:

RAYMOND V. BAHR, Springfield, Ill., is to judge the Airmail Cover group. He is an officer of the Airmail collectors society and is well known in this field. DOUGLAS P. BALL, Chicago, has Central and South America as his field. He has been specializing in these countries for many years as a dealer.

J. M. BARTELS, New York, has one of the hardest assignments of the Exhibition in that he has been assigned European Countries and Colonies. Mr. Bartels needs no introduction to our readers for his is a name that is on the tip of every stamp collector's tongue.

C. F. HEYERMAN, Detroit, the former president of the American Philatelic Society, will judge the Philatelic Literature, Albums and Accessories entries.

FRED JARRETT, Toronto, Ont., is the well known editor of the Standard British North America Catalog and will do justice to his group of British North America.

WM. C. KENNETT, Lakewood, Ohio, is one of the vice-presidents of the A. P. S. Board, which has done such good work during the last few years. For some time past, he has been the philatelic secretary of Arthur Hind. His field will be the Rarities Class.

BEVERLY S. KING, New York, is a well-known writer and collector of United States Revenues. He is secretary of the Revenue Unit of the A. P. S., and is of course assigned to the Revenue field.

JOHN A. KLEMMANN, New York, is a veteran of many exhibitions and his wealth of experience makes him an ideal judge for selecting the best exhibit in each section.

W. W. MAC LAREN, Cleveland, popularly known as "The Stamp Hunter," was president of the Midwest Philatelic Exhibition which was held in Cleveland last May. To him have been assigned several of the Specialty Classes.

WM. MANNHEIMER, St. Paul, is a collector of reknown who came into prominence because of the scientific work he did in plating the 10c 1847. He has been assigned to the Plating and Classification Specialities under Section F.

E. M. OLESON, Minneapolis, is a collector who is held in high repute by his local associates. It is common knowledge around the Twin Cities that Mr. Oleson

is one of the best versed stamp men in the Northwest. He will have the heavy task of judging the General Collection entries.

OLAF J. OLSON, St. Paul, is the Northwest's greatest collector. He is a member of the well-known firm of Holm and Olson, St. Paul Florists. Mr. Olson undertakes the most interesting assignment of the judges, namely, that of selecting the best exhibit of the show.

THOMAS H. PRATT, Knoxville, Southern gentleman and state senator, does double duty on Confederate States and Patriotic Covers. As an editor of the Southern Philatelist, he has given needed color to philatelic journalism. He has a knack of originality and his presence will not only be appreciated as a judge but as a visitor full of anecdotes which will be the cause of many small gatherings in nooks and corners, listening to the Senator's sayings.

EDWIN P. SEEBOHM, San Francisco, represents the Far West. He is well known as an auction and stamp dealer of San Francisco. He has been assigned Asia and Africa.

EDW. S. STEBBINS, Minneapolis, has been assigned to the British Colonies section outside of British North America. He is a veteran collector and has the honor of being one of the original incorporators of the American Philatelic Society. Many of Minneapolis' important buildings have been planned by the architecture firm of which Mr. Stebbins is a member.

B. L. VOORHEES, Chicago, handles the difficult class of 19th Century U. S. He is held in high repute as a dealer and as a student in this field.

PHILIP H. WARD, JR., Philadelphia, has his favorite group, 20th Century U. S., Postmasters and Carriers, Proofs and Essays, to judge. As editor of the United States Chronicle in Mekeel's Weekly, his name has become philatelically prominent.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR STAMP EXHIBITIONS is giving a generous support to the Minneapolis exhibition and their check for \$500.00 has gone a long way towards assuring the financial success of the A. P. S. show. This contribution is contrary to the long established policy of the association as it has been the practice to conserve all the funds arising by gift and dues for the giving of an international show about every ten years. The Association is now ready to help Annual shows that are planned by the A. P. S. but can only do so thru the co-operation and support of a great number of collectors. From every view point it is the proper and wise thing for members of the A. P. S. to join the Association for Stamp Exhibitions as this organization, if properly supported, can very easily assure the success of the annual and possibly semi-annual series of national shows that are needed to boom the hobby in America. The annual dues are only \$2.00 per year and a ten dollar bill will pay for a five year membership. Won't those that see the importance of this matter to themselves and the hobby give this suggestion immediate support? Send your check to Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, 109 West 57th St., New York City, the Treasurer of the Association, and he will arrange your membership. Show your love for your stamps and your good spirit by a quick and ready response, the measure of the A. P. S. is going to be taken by your action on this appeal!

THE S. P. A. CONVENTION at Cleveland, Ohio, during the week of August 12th promises to be a lively affair as the contest for the Presidency and some of the other offices has developed a rather vigorous political campaign. One of the

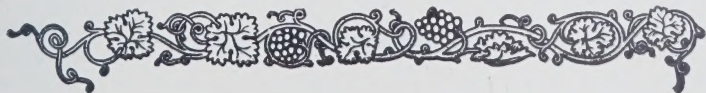
features of the Convention will be the Auction sale which, as in previous years, is under the capable management of Max Ohlman. Not a few of the S. P. A. members will also attend the A. P. S. Convention and we hear that most of the delegation are going to take the Steamer Noronic in the party arranged by Geo. Bush.

THE RHODE ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY has taken a firm stand on the poor quality of stickum used on the current postage stamps printed from the rotary press and has forwarded a protest to the Postmaster General against the further use of the present gum. It is stated by the Rhode Island investigators that the stamps printed from the rotary presses have a tendency to curl off the envelope which results in numerous claims of postage due where stamps have been affixed. From our own experience we believe the contention of our Rhode Island friends to be correct but we understand that the Government recently made extensive tests with these stamps and after shaking up a quantity of letters in a barrel for some period of time found that none came off the envelope. Perhaps it depends on the question of whether the affixer is wet or dry?

THE NASSAU STAMP COMPANY, appealing from a decision of the New York Supreme Court, won a reversal of the judgment of the lower Court and secured title to the famous stamp collection of the Baron von Scharfenburg, which it purchased from his former agent. The Court found that the buyer of the collection acted in good faith and paid full value without any notice of any dispute over the authority of the Baron's agent and was therefore entitled to the collection. The case was an interesting one in that it involved several points of law of novelty and importance to dealers.

F. M. GILBERT, or Field M. Gilbert, is the name being used by a crook who gives the address, 504 West Eighth St., Los Angeles, California, and requests approval selections from dealers and collectors. The name he is using is that of a member of the Society, F. M. Gilbert, #4204, who lives at 1117 West 20th St., Los Angeles, and numerous dealers have suffered losses by reason of this misrepresentation. Will all those who have had dealings or communications from this party please advise the Board of Vice Presidents? If possible send all correspondence and the original stamped envelope in which received. Address G. M. Mosler, Recorder, Brighton Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE ARE INDEBTED to The Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association for the loan of the cuts used to illustrate the article in this number describing the birthplace of the Society and the scene of the coming Convention. This is but one of the many instances in which the business men of Minneapolis have shown their desire to co-operate in making the stamp convention a big success.



Reviews.

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENN., by **Thomas H. Pratt** (Published by the Dietz Printing Co., Richmond, Va. Price \$1.00 post-paid.)

In this handsome 43-page brochure the author combines his skill as a writer, which happens to be his vocation, with his many years of study of the curious provisional stamps of Memphis and gives to collectors one of the best prepared stamp studies it has been our privilege to read. The press work and illustrations, prepared by a master craftsman, August A. Dietz, crowns the work of Mr. Pratt with a well deserved artistry which every collector will take pride in owning. The crude wood cut design of the Memphis, prepared from stereotyped plates, has both the philatelic and historical charm and every stamp is, in a philatelic sense, a variety in itself. Mr. Pratt covers all the technical points in a clear and easily read style and has brought to light much that is new in a historical way. As the unused stamp is by no means rare we are sure that this booklet will stir more than one collector to attempt to intricacies of "plating" the two types.

Maurice H. Newmark.

A. P. S. # 3165

Maurice H. Newmark, for many years a member of the A. P. S., died suddenly on July 5th, 1929, at his home in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Newmark was president of the Harris-Newmark Company and vice president of M. A. Newmark & Co., wholesale grocers, one of the oldest concerns in Los Angeles.

Mr. Newmark had retired from active business some time ago, but his interest in the city's welfare and its upbuilding, both culturally, financially and industrially, never ceased.

As a member of the Harbor Commission in the early days, Mr. Newmark took a leading part in the development of the port and in laying the foundation for its tremendous future growth. Likewise, he was a member of the committee which consolidated the various harbor towns with Los Angeles to make possible the Los Angeles Harbor.

In addition to his wide-flung business interests, Mr. Newmark worked zealously for the cultural development of Southern California. He was a trustee of the Southwest Museum, a member of the Hispanic Society of California, the Los Angeles Pioneers' Society, the California and Southern California Historical societies as well as numerous other civic and fraternal organizations.

The collection of stamps was one of Mr. Newmark's hobbies. For a half century he gathered them and his collection is one of the most famous in the West.



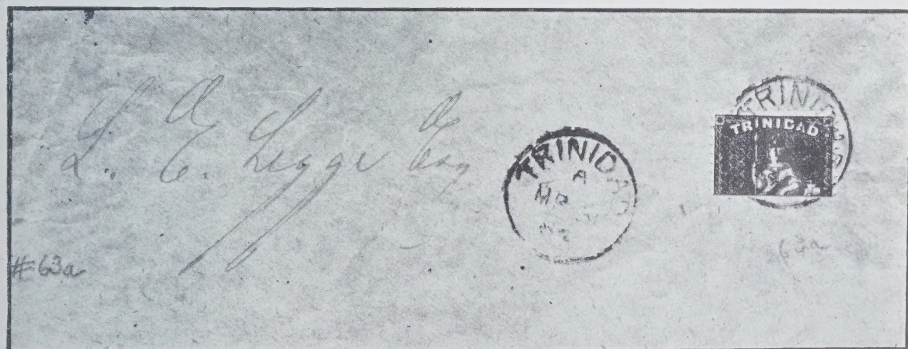
BISECTS

by Michael Miller

Trinidad—Manuscript Surcharge Bisect.

Trinidad, the second largest of the British West Indies, is located very close to the South American Coast and is one of the earliest stamp issuing British Colonies; in fact its first issue antedating our own stamps of 1847. Among the curious surcharges issued by the colony was that of the manuscript issued on May 9, 1882. It was made at the Post Office by surcharging the 6d stamp of 1877 with pen and ink by a thick or thin line obliterating the original value and 1d written in the middle of the stamp. As different clerks were employed, there are to be found various hand writings, and as to shades Gibbons gives two varieties, Nos. 104 being bright yellow green, while No. 105 is deep yellow green. Most of the clerks used red ink but some stamps were surcharged with black ink and these are considerably rarer.

In 1882 there was a shortage of the 1d stamp, and consequently to meet the need, these manuscript surcharge stamps were bisected, each half being used as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The cover illustrated shows a single copy bisected horizontally. The other covers as illustrated show that it was also bisected vertically as well as diagonally. All of these covers in the writer's collection are of the red surcharge. The black surcharge is only known to have been used horizontally, although they may exist in other ways but they have not come to the attention of the writer.



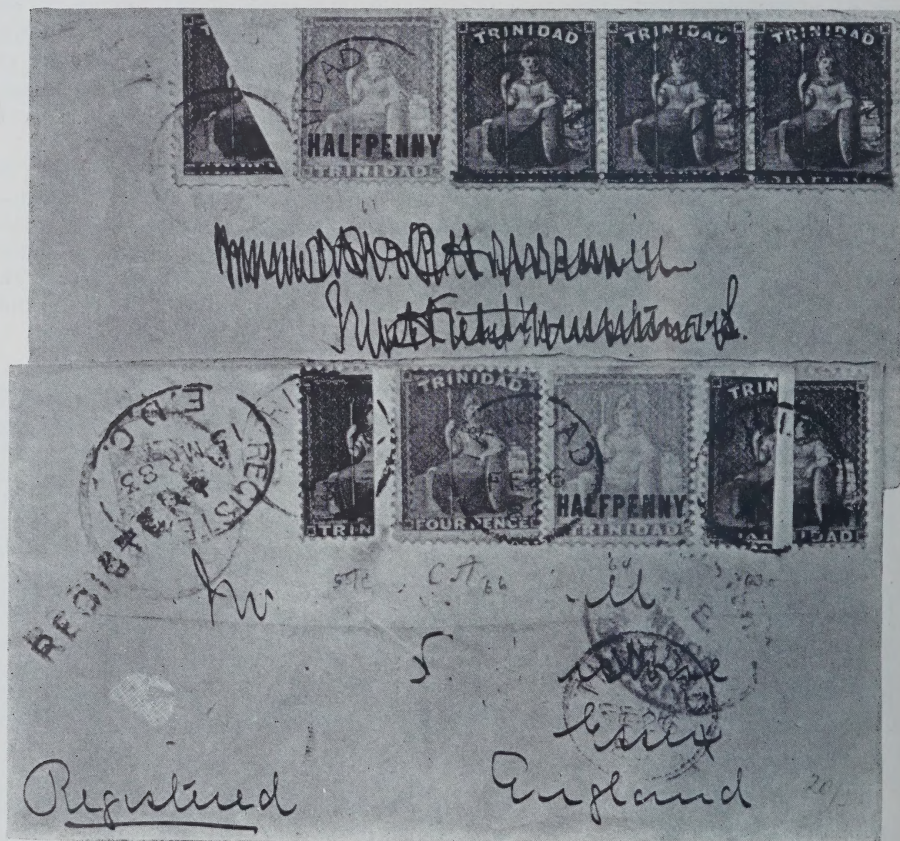
Horizontal Bisect of Red Manuscript Surcharge. From Miller Collection.

Bisects on cover are not common, but these splits singly and in use with other stamps on pieces have been offered in any number of auction sales. In the J. Bister Collection sold February, 1926, by the late J. C. Morgenthau, are found a number of these splits. A horizontal pair with vertical half on piece at \$4.60 and pair with diagonal half at \$4.70. There was also offered three vertical halves and two diagonal halves, but in that famous collection there was no copy of the horizontal bisect, yet there was a peculiar cut stamp which could not be called a

bisect as a triangular piece was out with a scissors from the right of the stamp. The writer had the opportunity of inspecting this item but would like to hear from the purchaser in order to secure photograph of the same.

Vertical and diagonal splits were sold by Morgenthau in the Wolters Collection (March 1927) and there were other bisects offered by Doane, Bartels, Klein, Creed, Scott, Plumridge and Harmer. Most of them on pieces, bringing from \$2.50 to \$5.00. All, however, cut vertically and diagonally but not horizontally and from a check up of those offered the diagonal is more common than the vertical, although I would price them alike, but the horizontal is ten times as rare.

This manuscript surcharge was issued May 9, 1882 and from various copies seen, the earliest known dated split is August 1882, but most of them seemed to have been used in the month of December of the same year, and have been used as late as the early part of 1884. Other dates as noted by collectors should be submitted to the writer as well as notations of these bisects in different combinations, especially if used on the whole cover.



The Upper Cover Showing Use of Diagonal Bisect with Strip of Three. The Lower Cover a Vertical Bisect of Manuscript Surcharge with Two Other Bisects. From Miller Collection.

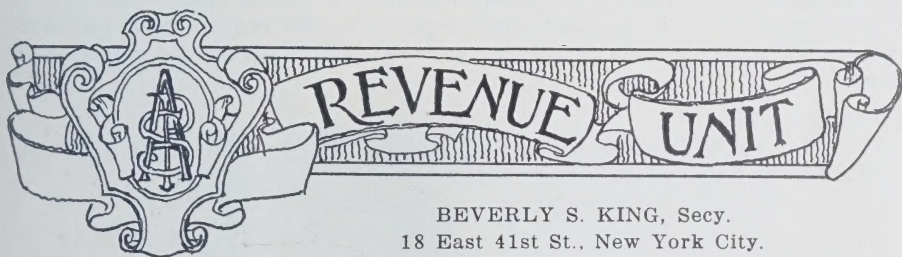
Scott lists this bisect as No. 63a, of course only referring to the red surcharge while Gibbons lists the same as 105a, being that of the deep yellow green, although the writer has seen some bisects of No. 104 which is the bright yellow

green. Michel like Scott makes no distinction and calls it 30 III,—this being the only bisect listed.

REFERENCE LIST:

- B 101 upper horizontal red
- B 102 lower horizontal red
- B 103 right vertical red
- B 104 left vertical red
- B 105 upper right diagonal red
- B 106 lower right diagonal red
- B 107 upper left diagonal red
- B 108 lower left diagonal red
- B 109 upper horizontal half black
- B 110 lower horizontal half black

Comments and covers requested from collectors and dealers.



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

Once More the 25th Entry.

Mr. Chas. S. Thompson writes that he has just found a very fine and perfect copy of the 25 cent Entry of Goods in an old collection. This one is on the very thick porous SILK paper of the 1870 printing, and is cancelled with a bank stamp "N(ov) / 20 / 1871" and seven "V" cuts which barely break the paper.

He says, "I have examined this copy most carefully for indications of a double or triple transfer, using a high-power microscope objective, but I fail to find the slightest trace of this.

Below you will find a diagram of the top lines of this stamp, of which there are THREE, not two, as generally stated. The very light line at the top is the line which was ruled on the plate for the guidance of the operator who rocked in the impression. This is evidence because it extends clear across to the perforations and shows a position dot.

The second line is the extra line of the various descriptions. On the left it does not extend quite to the end of the top frame-line, but on the right it **extends** to a point almost exactly over the right vertical frame-line. The top frame-line proper does not quite meet the right vertical line.

The varying thickness of frame lines on this and other 25 cent Revenues, as well as the 30 cent ones, leads us to believe that all of these lines were more or less touched up by the engravers, and that this extra top line may be the result of a trifling piece of carelessness on the part of a retoucher.

At any rate, here is the drawing, and the above explanation is as good as any of them, while the stamp under discussion, being on silk paper, is probably bet-

ter! Distance between extra line and top frame line is exactly $1/10$ mm. or $1/250$ of an inch."

* * * * *

Mr. Frank G. Mallette of Leon, Iowa, has sent in a pair of 25 cent Entry of Goods the left hand one of which shows the outer line at the top. The interesting thing about this pair is that the outer line is parallel with the frame line at the adjoining stamp which would tend to prove Mr. Bedford's theory that this particular stamp had been rocked in too low and the line then added at the top to bring the stamp in alignment with the others.

22 JUL 18

* * * * *

Since writing the above we have received an imperforated block of this stamp from the collection of the Rev. E. C. Reeve. The lower left hand specimen being our old friend with the outer line. This line is parallel with the adjoining stamp on the right, and the distance between the outer line and the stamp above is exactly the same as the space between the adjoining normal stamps. This proves Mr. Bedford's theory that the stamp was rocked in too low and the outer line added later. We sent this block to Mr. Bedford for examination and he writes us as follows:

"Dear Mr. King:

"Did not realize I was "talking for publication" until the July A. P. and this letter of yours both arrived tonight.

Comments.

The extra outside line at the top corresponds to the lower diagram as shown in the American Philatelist for July. Also the bottom of the stamp extends below the lower line at the next adjacent stamp to the right. The only logical explanation is a misplaced entry, the item being too low in alignment in the horizontal row. Instead of resorting to a re-entry the engraver corrected the optical misalignment by adding an extra line. This left the stamp too low at the bottom but the human eye pays more attention to the upper half of objects, printed letters and stamps in judging alignment and the resulting effect on the eye was satisfactory. We should now look for a vertical pair with this stamp the upper stamp and a narrow spacing between it and the stamp below.

Very truly yours,

C. W. BEDFORD."

This seems to finally dispose of the 25 cent Entry of Goods and we think you will agree with us that it has been an interesting study.

* * * * *

Mr. Bedford also sent us a \$1.00 Foreign Exchange showing an extra line recut at left (line split at top). The shift also shows slightly at the lower left corner. It also shows an extra frame line at the left, running from top to bottom similar to the extra top line of the 25 cent Entry of Goods. Mr. Bedford says, "It looks like extra lines to correct errors were used at least twice." (This is a duplicate of the copy Mr. Fillebrown sent us and noted in the July issue.—BSK.).

The \$5.00 Probate.

Mr. A. H. Schumacher, of Houston, Texas, sent an interesting copy of the \$5.00 Probate of Will. The greater part of the stamp has a series of diagonal smudge lines. It would seem as though the entire stamp had been deliberately rubbed immediately after printing and before the ink was thoroughly dry.

* * * * *

Here is an Amusing One.

Mr. Howard H. Elliott writes that he has just come into possession of a cover mailed from Sublett's Tavern, Va. to Petersburg, Va., June 29, 1870, bearing a 2 cent U. S. I. R. in combination with a 1 cent 1869, and not marked "DUE."

* * * * *

More Sheet Margins.

Mr. R. A. Kremers of Milwaukee, Wis., sent us copies of the 30 cent Inland and \$1.00 Foreign Exchange with sheet margin. These should be added to the present list of sheet margins, first issue Revenues.

* * * * *

**A New Re-cut.**

Mr. Philip E. Hamilton writes as follows:

"In the May number you published certain information regarding varieties and re-cuts existing on the \$1.00, 1st issue U. S. Revenue stamp that I had sent you. I realize that some of these varieties are hard to find even when ones attention is directed to the place on the stamp where the re-cut line or slip of the engraver shows, and in my former letter I called your attention to what I consider one of the real rare "slip of the engraver" under paragraph "Fifth." That occurred in the \$1.00 Conveyance. I am now sending you an even rarer "slip," as manifested in a \$1.00 Foreign Exchange, and I venture to state that not many of this example will be found. This "slip" is plainly visible to the naked eye, and I therefore thought you would possibly be interested in illustrating it for the benefit of the Revenue Unit Column. I personally consider it the rarest "Slip" I have ever seen, and when one considers that great care was taken by the engravers in the higher

value Revenues, and that far fewer were printed from these plates than from the plates of the lower values of the regular postage stamps, one can readily appreciate the rarity of this \$1.00 Foreign Exchange.

(There were 20,000 of these printed, 200 on a sheet and were first issued in 1862. Assuming that this "re-cut slip" happened during 1869,—see cancellation date,—the changes are that it occurred on not more than about 1/10 of the total number of sheets issued which will give us a total of 200 copies. The question is, how many of these were saved or are in existence today?—BSK.).

I consider it the perfect copy, and in order that you may compare it side by side with another copy not showing the slip, I am sending both to you for your examination.

Now, if you will place these stamps one on top of the other so that you may have under observation at the same time the upper two left hearts and corners you will see a most interesting case of engravers slip and re-cut combined,—on one of the stamps, not the other. An attempt was made to re-cut the outer frame line of the heart to the left side of same. Just why this was attempted is not clear to me unless this is a very late state of the plate (cancelled May 18, 1869), and at the time of the attempted re-cutting the outer frame line was broken or indistinct. However that may be, the attempt was evidently made to re-cut this particular line and in making that attempt the tool slipped and cut inside said frame line and down and across the same into the ornament below. Then, notwithstanding said slip, the engraver must have tried to trace it over again, for if you will look closely you will see another line extending above the top of the outer frame line and joining the latter, but not quite at the same place as the first slip. Then to make things more of a mess than it was, we see a diagonal line cut and almost but not quite touching the outer frame line of the stamp and running therefrom to the outer frame line of the hear,—a most remarkable example of a re-cut line or rather a bad slip in attempting to re-cut,—and so plainly visible that none ought to have any difficulty in locating it if another copy is existant. This cannot possibly be a shift. At first glance it looks as if the left side of the double frame lines of the heart had been deliberately sheared off, but that is not the case. Some of the lines at certain places on the enclosed stamps are slightly shifted, but nothing out of the ordinary has struck me except this "slip." (See illustration.

* * * * *

25 Cent Certificates.

Mr. E. F. Milliken came in to see me the other day with some ten or twelve interesting minor re-entries in the first issue Revenues. Among them were the 25 cent Certificate with a double line extending nearly all the way across the bottom of the stamp. These 25 cent Certificates come with many varieties of these minor transfers at both top and bottom frame lines, none of them however, are very pronounced.





F. S. EATON, Chairman and Auctioneer, 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.
DELF NORONA, Secretary-Treasurer, 138 Washington Ave., Wheeling, W. Va.

The Express Mail.

(By the Secretary.)

A writer in the July American Philatelist refers to the possibility that mail was carried by the Camel Express shortly before the Civil War, and this induces us to mention the Express Mail of 1837-38 as the earliest American express mail service of which philatelic items exist.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The Express Mail was established by the Act of Congress (Approved July 2, 1836), section 39 of which provides:

"In case the postmaster general shall deem it expedient to establish an express mail, in addition to the ordinary mail, on any of the post roads in the United States, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers in lieu of exchange newspapers, or letters, other than such as contain money, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight, marked "Express Mail," and public despatches, he shall be authorized to charge all letters and packets carried by such express mail with triple the rates of postage to which letters and packets, not free, may be by law subject, when carried by the ordinary mails."

Examining the provisions of this section, we see:

(1) It was left to the Postmaster General to establish express mail routes where deemed expedient by him;

(2) Only ordinary letters, one-half ounce or less in weight, could be carried by express; there being no limit, however, to the weight of letters containing money;

(3) Triple the regular rates of postage were charged on Express Mail Letters; and

(4) Letters carried by this mail were to be specifically marked "Express Mail."

That a considerable saving in time was effected by sending letters by the express mail is evidenced by three letters which have recently come into the writer's possession, all being sent from the Post Office Department at Washington to the Postmaster at Wheeling, Va., concerning mail routes. The first of these letters, written apparently in 1833, gives the summer schedule of arrivals and departures of mail over the route from Washington, D. C., to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Six days and eight hours expired, according to this notice, between the time of the departure of the mail from Baltimore, and its arrival at Cincinnati.

The second letter (with the exception of the names of the Route contractors "carriers") is quoted below in full—

Post Office Department

Contract Office

June 17, 1837.

Sir:

The following Express Mail routes will go into operation on the 1st July next—

No. 21 Baltimore, Md., to Frederick 45 m—

Leave Baltimore every day at 7 p. m., arrive at Frederick by 12 p. m.

Leave Frederick every day at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m., arrive at Baltimore by 5 p. m.

No. 22 Frederick to Cumberland 91 m—

Leave Frederick at $\frac{1}{2}$ a. m., arrive at Cumberland by $9\frac{1}{2}$ a. m.

Leave Cumberland every day at 3 a. m., arrive at Frederick by 12 m.

No. 23 Cumberland to Uniontown 60 m—

Leave Cumberland every day at 10 a. m., arrive at Uniontown by 5 p. m.

Leave Uniontown every day at $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. m., arrive at Cumberland by $1\frac{1}{2}$ a. m. next day.

No. 24 Uniontown to Wheeling, Va., 71 m—

Leave Uniontown every day at $5\frac{1}{2}$ p. m., arrive at Wheeling by 1 a. m. next day.

Leave Wheeling every day at 12 m., arrive at Uniontown by 7 p. m.

No. 25 Wheeling to Zanesville, O. 75 m—

Leave Wheeling every day at 2 a. m., arrive at Zanesville by 10 a. m.

Leave Zanesville every day at $3\frac{1}{2}$ a. m., arrive at Wheeling by $11\frac{1}{2}$ a. m.

No. 26 Zanesville to Columbus 57 m—

Leave Zanesville every day at $10\frac{1}{2}$ a. m., arrive at Columbus by $3\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.

Leave Columbus every day at 10 p. m., arrive at Zanesville by 3 a. m. next day.

No. 27 Columbus to Dayton 66 m—

Leave Columbus every day at 4 p. m., arrive at Dayton by $11\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.

Leave Dayton every day at $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. m., arrive at Columbus by $9\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.

No. 28 Dayton to Cincinnati 53 m—

Leave Dayton every day at 12 p. m., arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a. m. next day.

Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 a. m., arrive at Dayton by 2 p. m.

You will make up and transmit by the Express Mail all letters received at your Office, to be conveyed by Express and which are for that purpose marked Express Mail, unless they be free letters, or letters containing money, or letters (not public documents) exceeding half an ounce in weight,—All letters including public despatches you will charge with triple the usual rates of postage,—

You will mail each Express letter direct to the Office addressed, if it be an office at which the Express mail is opened,—If not to such an office you will mail it for distribution to the distributing office on the Express Mail route, nearest to the Office addressed.

You will make up the mails in firm compact bundles well wrapped and tied, and when the bundles are thin, the wrappers should be secured by sealing wax, and in all cases addressed in a large plain hand, with the name of the Office and State,—

Slips from Newspapers not exceeding in each case two columns of the paper may be sent free from one publisher to another in exchange,—These should be duly mailed in the most compact form.—The whole mail should be secured in India rubber bags.

Your mails should be closed and in readiness to be delivered to the carrier punctually at the time set for his departure.

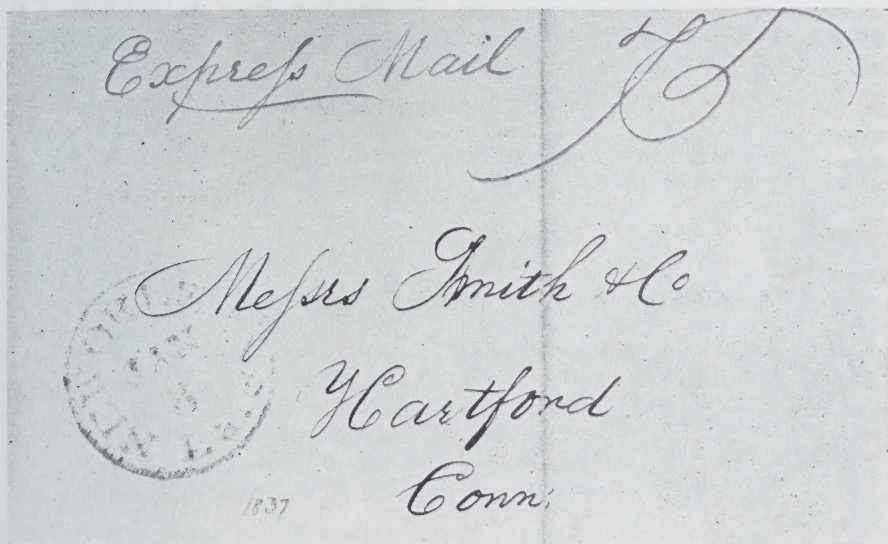
Report failures promptly to the 3rd Assist. P. M. Genl.

I am Respt.

Yr Obt. Svt.

Postmaster of
Wheeling, Va.

S. N. HOBBIE
1st Assist. P. M. Genl.



An "Express Mail" Cover. Shows Triple Rate (75c.) and Manuscript Designation "Express Mail."

From the above it will be noted that the Express Mail took two days and twelve hours between Baltimore and Cincinnati, or considerably less than half the time of the summer mail in 1833, and at an average speed of a little less than

9 miles an hour, including stopovers, for the entire distance of 518 miles between the cities in question.

The third letter (August, 1837) bears an endorsement to the effect that the "First arrival of the Express Mail was made at Wheeling on the 3rd day of July" and "The first mail sent West from Wheeling was on the 4th of July, 1837 (By Express Mail)." This letter, while relatively unimportant, shows that the **first day** Express Mail arrived at Wheeling on time but was held over a day before continuing its Westward journey. Now, hunt for your first day Express Mail covers!

So much for some of the important and necessary contemporaneous documentary evidence.

PHILATELIC EVIDENCE

Many other Express Mail routes were established, indicated by the existence of Express Mail covers between numerous cities, although we do not have data at hand as to the other routes.

All Express Mail covers must, of course, bear the words "Express Mail" and show triple the ordinary rates of postage, either paid or to be collected. Occasionally one may be found on which part of the postal rate was paid and the other part collected on delivery. One such cover seen has the notation "75 cents Paid, 75 cents Due."

Only manuscript "Express Mail" postal markings have been noted by the writer.

Express Mail covers are to be found during 1837 and 1838 **only**, which indicates the discontinuance of this service late in 1838 or early in 1839.

We mention in passing, that in mounting an Express Mail cover it should be matched whenever possible with one sent by ordinary post between the same cities and at approximately the same time, the latter showing the ordinary rates of postage as established in 1825 and which were in effect until 1845, while the former will show three times the ordinary rate.

FURTHER RESEARCH

In conclusion, three questions are asked in the hope that when answers are forthcoming the full story of the Express Mail of 1837-1838 will some day be written:

1. Do handstamped "Express Mail" postmarks exist? It is possible they do, although we have never seen or heard of them. (Do not confuse the Express Mail of 1837-1838 with the circular U. S. Express Mail—New York, &c., postmarks of 1845-1853, which are, we believe, Railroad postmarks, and do not come under the provisions of the Act of 1836 since they are not at triple the ordinary rates of postage.)
2. When and why was the Express Mail discontinued? That it was late in 1838 or early in 1839 is certain from the absence of Express Mail postal markings after 1838, the latest noted by the writer being early in October, 1838.
3. What is the earliest known "Express Mail" postal marking and what is the latest?





PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

Precancel High Altitudes.

The life of the precancel editor isn't all crosses. Some of the brightest moments in it are those when he sits down to describe for the fraternity what other collectors have accumulated. What we have is of small account to us unless we can show it to others, or have others told of it. To some degree all collectors are exhibitionists.

It is the editor's greatest pleasure on this July day to give a necessarily brief description of the largest and most travelled high value collection of precancels, the property of S. J. Jones, Santa Maria, California. For quite some time Mr. Jones has made the acquisition of these \$2 and up items his chiefest concern, with what results we shall shortly see.

Naturally this collection falls into three parts: The \$2 and \$5 of the 1902 series perf. 10, the \$2 and \$5 of the 1917 issue, and the same two denominations of the current issue. Let us take them up in this order for the sake of greater simplicity and ease of understanding. But don't expect any very lengthy list of items, for these high values are not precancelled at every office in the country. They are very seldom seen because a goodly share of them go out of the country to lands where precancels are neither sought for nor kept.

Of the 1902 \$2 perf. 10, some striking items are: Brooklyn and New York City in their U-1 types, both quite scarce; Cleveland U-8 normal and double; San Francisco both normal and inverted. A museum piece is a block of 15 of the San Francisco \$2 inverted, used on a shipment of airplane parts to the Sacramento airfield in 1918, when time was the chief consideration. A still better single item is this same stamp from San Francisco perf. 12. That mission mixture house at Techny used some of these \$2 and \$5 perf. 10 on their 50 pound lots of mixture shipped to a distance. The Wellworth optical people at Southbridge used some of these \$2 in the handstamped type on foreign shipments. Another very scarce if not rare \$5 is the Boston type IX. Des Moines and Springfield, Mass. used their handstamps on this same \$5 too. Groton N. Y., at that time the home of the Corona typewriter, had occasion to use this \$5. But they have moved over to Cortland now, so we ought to see some values from there before long. The Rochester U-10 \$5 is probably the commonest one of the lot, the Eastman people no doubt used most of them.

Turning now to the \$2 1917 in the scarce orange and black shades, we need not expect to find many of them, as these shades were not long in use. Here's Southbridge in the electro, and Techny, and that's the size of it. New York City precancelled this item, and at least two of them have come out within the last eight months, but neither went to Santa Maria. One of the two, listing in the 1929 catalog at \$3.50, brought \$16 at a New York auction. Robert Allen recently

thought that he had his hands on this stamp from Rochester, but whether it was this shade or not, it got away from him.

The carmine and black appears from more cities, no doubt it can be found in some postoffice stocks even today. Southbridge of course, Pasadena, San Francisco (in both the electro and the mail order handstamp types); Kansas City (in three types, U-3, U-13, and U-12), from the Federal Reserve; South Bend's current type (U-12), a scarce one, Chicago's current type, hard to find in any condition, the shoe makers at Endicott, N. Y., fairly common, as is Rochester in the U-10 type (but not in the U-12, as they could not have had many of these left in stock), Groton again, both electro and handstamp, Burlington, N. J., and Columbia, Missouri in its electro. Akron used but few of them, and Cleveland's U-10 on this \$2 is extra superexcellent. As Sonne says, "look at that as you would at a total eclipse of the sun, something seen but once in a lifetime." Mr. Jones has long sought in vain for the Louisville, Kentucky \$2 carmine and black.

When we come to the \$5 1917, they're few and far between. Techny used a few. Mr. Jones treasures a complete shipping tag from the mission house which bears a perfect copy of this stamp. The Kansas City Federal Reserve bank used some of its U-13. Eagle Pass, Texas, a tiny place, used them on gold shipments from Mexico to Washington. Groton and Southbridge did too, but neither has crashed the gates of this collection.

Now we're down to modern times, to the \$2 blue capitol and the lovely \$5 Liberty. We may dispose of the latter so far as Mr. Jones is concerned by quoting from the bright boy's composition on the snakes in Ireland: "There ain't any." The only precancelled current \$5 that we have heard of on good authority (but not seen) is from West Bend, Wisconsin.

Of the \$2 blue capitol there is a noble showing, look at them! The Southbridges, Portland, Oregon's Montgomery Ward type (who ever saw another copy)?; Torrington and New London, Conn., extra good; Honolulu has occasion to use this value on American parcel post, here they are, one electro and three handstamps; Hagerstown, Maryland U-73, Indianapolis; Oakland's mail order type; San Rafael's electro, a breath taker; Fresno U-75; Techny and Chicago; more shoes from Endicott, collars from Troy, Federal Reserve from Atlanta and fruit from Paonia. And, believe it or not, seven stamps from Milwaukee in three types. The latest addition to this collection is Cleveland's U-12 on this blue one.

Some missing items are: Cleveland U-10, Worcester U-10, Louisville and West Bend, all of which do exist. But Mr. Jones has no more desire to complete this collection than he has to complete his life, if he had all there is to have, what would his aim be?

I referred to this as the most-travelled collection. It was on exhibition at New York City in 1926, at El Paso in 1928, at Chicago in 1928, at Oakland in 1928, and will be on display at Kansas City this coming September, besides having been shown in the windows of various stamp and other shops on many occasions. It has won prizes and honorable mention more than once, and will most assuredly give somebody some stiff competition at our second annual precancel exhibition at Kansas City this September. If you doubt what is said here about it, drop in at the Hotel President around September 5-6-7 and see for yourself.

It is a monument to Mr. Jones's patient, painstaking work over a period of years, and an inspiration to anyone who cares for handsome stamps artistically arranged, whether he likes precancels or not. We needs must recognize excellence when we see it. Its owner is to be congratulated on his work. I am sure we all joint in wishing the old gentleman many long years of further successful collecting amid the high altitudes of precancels.

A. F. G.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

U. S. TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR SERVICE.

The following extracts from a recent Weekly News Letter of the American Air Transport Association, as given in "Air Transportation," are of timely interest. The information will give one a good idea of the tremendous development in this popular service.

In the three years in which the air mail has been carried by private contractors, the companies holding the contracts have changed their equipment at least three, and a fourth time appears imminent. This has been in keeping with the operators' idea to step up the speed as rapidly as present equipment will permit. Motors and planes which were adequate to handle poundage in 1926 were obsolete within 12 months. Planes and engines capable of flying loads last year are now giving way to those of even greater speed and carrying capacity. A speed greater than 100 miles an hour is maintained by the air mail operators which is in sharp contrast to the history of transportation of mail by train in the first decade of operation as shown by official postal records. Mail was first carried by steam roads in 1843 and so fearsome were the railroad operators that loss in transit would result that the latter demanded that "all bids for carrying of mail stipulate that the post office department reduce the required rate of speed to eleven miles an hour." Air transport operators are required to move the air mail at 100 miles an hour and in ten years of operation the loss has amounted to but .00028 per cent.

By the middle of September the entire transcontinental air mail route will be equipped with various forms of radio which will greatly increase both the safety of flying and the speed of the planes.

The transcontinental airway, which is more or less a laboratory for the development of aeronautical equipment, is responsible for the developments in radio which are gradually being utilized by other lines. The Chicago-Twin Cities route has announced it will begin radio installation as has the group of lines operating air mail and passenger service all the way from Atlanta, Ga., to El Paso, Texas, and from Dallas and Fort Worth to the Mexican border.

A search of the air mail records, has just shown that in 1918, the first year of flying mail, but 77,000 pounds were carried. Approximately 600,000 pounds flown in May of this year makes a prophesy of more than 7,000,000 pounds to be flown in 1929 not unduly optimistic. At the present rate the increase of 1929 over 1918 will be more than 8500 per cent.

It is interesting to compare the American air mail figures of 7,000,000 pounds

flown in one year with the English figures recently released by the British post office. Planes carry mail out of London to join the European, Asian and African networks gained 37 per cent. in 1928 over the previous year, but the total poundage carried was only 37,000 pounds during the twelve months of the past year.

ANNIVERSARIES IN THE ANNALS OF AVIATION.

Preparations are being made in France and in Great Britain for a celebration on July 25th of the twentieth anniversary of the first airplane flight across the English Channel. On that date in 1909 Louis Bleriot, a French aeronaut, piloted his small monoplane from Calais to Dover in 37 minutes. On the same date this year the French government, the municipalities of Calais and Dover and several aeronautical societies will commemorate Bleriot's feat. The machine in which Bleriot made his flight will be taken to England and exhibited there and Bleriot himself will probably cross the channel, not in that airplane, but in one of the modern ones which now fly daily between France and England. The event that is to be commemorated was, indeed, an important one in the history of the development of commercial aviation and of aerial transportation between France and Great Britain. It was recognized as such at the time it took place. Bleriot's flight was the first of many that have since been made across the channel that separates Great Britain from the continent of Europe. The feat of 1909 was duplicated in 1910 by several aviators, among them Count Jacques de Lesseps.

In addition to the twentieth anniversary of Bleriot's flight, the tenth anniversaries of several important aerial exploits are deserving of notice this year. On June 14, 1919, Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Whitten Brown, two British airmen, made the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic ocean. They flew from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of 1,960 miles, in 16 hours and 12 minutes, and for their achievement were knighted by the King. On July 2 of the same year the British airship R34, commanded by Major G. H. Scott, crossed the Atlantic from Great Britain to the United States and then returned safely to Great Britain. In November of 1919 Captain Ross Smith, his brother, and two mechanics traveled by airplane from Great Britain to Australia, more than 11,000 miles, in 28 days.

JAPAN ROUTE OPENED.

Official government service opened April 1st. Planes used are Fokkers, made within three miles of this office by the famous Dutch inventor, Anthony Fokker. The covers have Japanese characters meaning "Via Aeroplane" and have 18 sen postage. The special cachet translated reads:

4th Year of Showa (1929)
Aerial Post
to Commemorate Opening
1st. April

Below this is Fukuoka or Tokio, as the case may be. These two are the terminal cities. 1246 pieces were carried from Tokio to Fukuoka. Other quantities not available, but less than 1200.

—(Courtesy of Phil. News Bureau.)

QUANTITIES FLOWN ON ATHENS FIRST FLIGHT.

Flown Cover Athens-Alexandria (with time table) (486 flown). All the Covers from Athens bear the SPECIAL GREEK COMMEMORATIVE CACHET OF THE 1ST APRIL and are all commemorative Covers prepared by the Imperial Airways for the occasion. Flown Cover Athens to India (183 flown). Flown Cover Athens to London (with time table) (422 flown). All Covers from Athens bear the SPECIAL GREEK COMMEMORATIVE CACHET OF THE 11TH APRIL (different to above) and are Comm. Envel.—(Courtesy of P. T. Drossos.)

THE SAME OLD STORY.

The 3 centavos de Quetzal Air Mail Stamp of Guatemala has been withdrawn from sale to the public. A few sheets were sold and the balance brought up by Post Office Employees who expect to boost the price up to 10 cents or more each.

The 3 centavos **will never be used** for the Air Mail Service for the following reasons:

1. There is no use for this value
2. None left at post-office and the actual service of air mail has not yet started, in fact the planes at this date have not left the U. S.

A P. O. Employee now offering sheets of errors of Provisional all made to order.—(Courtesy of W. G. Walker, Guatemala.)



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AUSTRALIA. The new airmail stamp presents a very pleasing appearance. It is large size, horizontal oblong, with "AUSTRALIA" inscribed in Roman capitals at top center, numerals of value in upper corners and inscribed "AIR MAIL SERVICE" just beneath the name of the country and an aeroplane in flight in the center. The main design spread across the bottom of the stamp is a rural scene showing a flock of sheep on the river bank with a large tree at the right, 3d green, perforated 11.

BAHAMAS. The 4d yellow, type A8, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A. has been reissued in a brighter shade of yellow and the value printed in brown orange.

BELGIUM. Postage Due Stamps. Type D4, 70c red brown, 1f.20c olive, 2f. violet, 3f.50c ultramarine.

BRAZIL. An additional value has been added to the current series watermarked E. U. Brazil, type A76, 300r pale pink, chronicled by Mr. R. Roberts of London.

CANADA. The current 1c orange stamp has just been issued in coil form, imperf. by perf. 8.

CHILE. The color of the 5c stamp has been changed and now appears similar to type A52, but inscribed "CORREOS de CHILE" on thin paper, watermarked small star and shield multiple, 5c green. We are indebted to Mr. A. B. de Lisle for showing us the first copy of this stamp.

CHINA. A new series of stamps was issued to commemorate the placing of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's body in the new permanent memorial tomb. The designs are horizontal, oblongs in shape, inscribed "REPUBLIC OF CHINA" at central bottom with numerals of value at either left or right lower corners. The central design is a picture of the tomb surrounded by ornamental scrolls and Chinese inscription, 1c orange, 4c olive, 10c blue, \$1 red. The set also comes overprinted for use in the provinces of Yunnan and Ki-Hei.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. A single new stamp has been issued in a similar design to type A11 with the center portion depicting a large public building and monument and inscribed in the upper right corner "PRAHA," 2.50 Koruny blue, perforated 10.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In addition to the special commemorative stamp chronicled last month there has now been added in the same design a 5c violet blue and 10c pale blue.

ECUADOR. An entirely new design has been used for a new postage due set consisting of three values, 5c deep blue, 10c yellow, 20c orange red. They are large size, horizontal, oblongs, central design, an eagle on a shield inscribed across the face with the word "MULTAS," and in a curve above, "CORREOS DEL ECUADOR," "1929" in upper left and right corners, "POSTAL" reading up and down at left and right respectively, numerals of value in lower corners with the values spelled out at bottom.

FINLAND. To commemorate the 700th anniversary of the town of Abo a set of three values was issued. 1m sage green, horizontal oblong, inscribed at left reading up "TURKU ABO," at top right, "1299-1929," numeral of value at upper right and "SUOMI FINLAND" at bottom, the central design, a steam ship with Abo castle in the right background, 1½m. purple brown, vertical oblong, same inscriptions only differently placed, with the central design, Abo cathedral, 2m gray blue, same inscription and the central design an enlarged picture of Abo castle, watermarked post horn, perforated 14.

HUNGARY. A new value has been added to the current series, type A29, 46f yellow green.

LITHUANIA. Two stamps of the 1926 issue, type A31 have just been issued watermarked webbing, 15c red and 30c blue instead of 25c blue.

MEXICO. For the benefit of child welfare work in this country, the 1c brown, type A89 was overprinted in red in two lines, reading up, "Proteccion a la

Infancia" and the use of this stamp was compulsory on all letters in addition to the regular postage for the duration of the decree.

NETHERLANDS. Two changes of color have been added to the current series watermarked circles, perforated 12½, type A23, 15c orange, 7½c red. We are indebted to Mr. R. Roberts for the chronicle of these stamps.

NICARAGUA. Two new provisional airmail stamps have been issued to be used in conjunction with the regular series of flights now being conducted by the Pan-American airways. Type A24, 25c orange and 25c black brown, overprinted in red in three lines, "CORREO AEREO—1929—P. A. A."

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE. An additional value has now been added to the current series on script watermarked paper, type A4, 5sh red and green on yellow.

PARAGUAY. For the fourth time a new provisional airmail set has been issued in this country. Type A44, 4p light blue overprinted in three lines in red, "Correo Aereo Habilitado en \$3.40 and \$4.E5 respectively. Type A51, 3p gray, same overprint in black with new value \$6.80. Type A52, 5p chocolate, same overprint in black with new value \$17.

PERSIA. The new set of stamps for this country, is certainly, to say the least, a most gorgeous array of every color in the spectrum. 1ch bright green and lilac rose, 2ch bright red and turquoise blue, 3ch lilac rose and green, 6ch bistre brown and olive, 9ch blue green and scarlet, 10ch green and brown, 12ch gray and violet, 15ch saffron and blue, 24ch olive green and violet brown, 1Kk pale blue and black, 2Kr brown orange and violet, 3Kkr green and carmine, 5Kr red brown and green, 1 Toman ultramarine and carmine, 2T red and black, medium size, upright oblongs, portrait of the shah in the center, Persian inscription at top, "POSTES PERSANES" at bottom and just beneath numeral and unit of value at left and right respectively. 3 Tomans gold and violet, large, upright, oblong, portrait of the shah, seated on the throne in coronation robes, ornate border, inscribed at left reading up in script letters "POSTES PERSANES," numeral of value in circle at upper left and the Persian equivalent of the value and inscription at the right.

POLAND. The current issue of Poland described previously has now commenced to appear for use in Danzig, overprinted in black in two lines, "PORT GDANSK," 5gr purple and 25gr red brown.

PORTUGAL. Another new provisional has just appeared and they have apparently exhausted their supply of postage stamps, for a 5c red brown telegraph stamp has been used in this instance overprinted in black "CORREIO" at top and "\$1.60" at bottom, with two black bars across the old value. We have to thank Mr. Chas. J. Chambers for sending us the copy of this stamp for chronicle.

ROUMANIA. To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the union of Roumania with Transylvania, a set of six values was issued, large size, either vertical or horizontal oblong. 1 leu purple, horizontal oblong, showing five portraits, namely, King Ferdinand, Stephen the Great, Michael the Brave, Constantin Brancovan and Denetra Cantamir, 2 lei green, upright oblong, symbolical picture showing Roumania and Transylvania united by the angel of peace. 3 lei purple brown, upright oblong, portrait of Avram Iancu, with his right arm resting on the muzzle of a cannon. 4 lei carmine rose, upright oblong, equestrian statue of Michael the

Brave, 5 lei orange, upright oblong, the castle of Bran and 10 lei bright blue, horizontal oblong, medallion portrait of Ferdinand the First acclaimed by the cheering populace.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS. Two additional values have been added to the current series on script watermarked paper, type A11, 1sh black on green and 5sh red and green on yellow.

SPAIN. For the League of Nations conference held in Spain the complete current series of stamps was overprinted in red or blue in five lines, "Sociedad—de las Naciones—LV reunion—del Consejo—Madrid." Types A47, 49 and A50, all values complete from 1c to 10pts. Included in this set is a small normal size special delivery stamp of an entirely new design inscribed "ESPANA" at top and just beneath is Pegasus, the winged horse of mythology. At the bottom is inscribed "CORRESPONDENCIA—URGENTE—20 CENTIMOS," 20c red overprinted as above in blue.

TRANSJORDANIA. Two additional high values have been added to the current series of 1927, type A3, 500m brown and 1,000m gray.

TUNIS. The 30c light violet, type A11, has been surcharged "10" in black with the old value obliterated with two horizontal bars. The stamp only comes precancelled.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Official stamps. Four varieties of locally printed official stamps have been issued as follows: Type 1, overprint reading upwards with period, in small black capital letters 2mm. high, "OFFICIAL" measures 15mm. long and "OFFISIEL," 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17mm., the two words being 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, 1d carmine and black. Type 2, the same type without period, surcharge reading upwards. The two words are 15mm. apart. $\frac{1}{2}$ d green and black, 6d orange and green. Type 3, "OFFICIAL" 15mm. long and "OFFISIEL" 17mm., each word being 17mm. apart, both vertically surcharged, 2d purple and gray. These stamps, of course, will be collected in pairs overprinted on the English and African stamps. We are indebted to Mr. R. Roberts for the chronicle of this series.

Report of the Official Expert.

Not many new forgeries have appeared, hence I saved the material until I had enough to report.

U. S. 1893. A member submits two copies of the United States 1893 Columbian 4c in a rich deep color, very different from the usual ultramarine, inquiring whether these stamps are not **blue errors**. In examining the stamps through a magnifying glass a doubling of practically the entire design appears, possibly due to a strong double transfer but more likely to an overinked, slipped impression. Through a glass the ultramarine color becomes quite evident.

U. S. Envelopes. From a small town in Northern New York emanate fake surcharges of U. S. envelope, Scott's No. 2690a. The die with which it is probably made is original, but the ink used is a blue black shiny ink. Some of these, both cut square and entire, have shown up in dealers stocks and at auction and great caution is advised when purchasing this variety.

Falkland Islands. A member sends Falkland Islands Scott's catalog No. 12 but overprinted on the orange brown stamp, instead of the claret. Naturally he suspects the surcharge. The surcharge is known on both the claret and also on the orange brown stamps, the latter slightly scarcer. Both are listed by Gibbons but only the claret by Scott.

French Offices in China. French Offices in Hoi Hao 1901 issue 15c blue with red surcharge is an exceedingly rare stamp. I have just seen a forgery with slightly wider letters poorly impressed as though the impression was made from a hand pad, showing most of the letters and characters incomplete. The surcharge is not entirely level.

Latvia. Russian Occupation, 1919, Scott's Catalog Nos. 631 to 642. The wavy lines of the surcharge are divided in the upper section by spaces which in reality is due to the omission of one of the wavy lines. On the originals the wavy lines are of unequal thickness and show decided points at the bottom curves. There are eight wavy lines to the left of the cross and eight to the right above this white space. In the forgeries the lines are not so strongly waved and there are seven waves to the left of the cross and nine waves to the right.

Porto Rico. A very interesting forgery of a Coamo, Porto Rico 5c provisional has just been submitted. It is so much like the original in all details that if it had not been for the fact that the magenta handstamp of the postmaster was missing, I would not have doubted it. The missing control mark induced me to compare it with type I in the sheet. It agreed absolutely except in the distances between the frame lines. These distances are, in the original stamp, 22 millimeters between the top and bottom frame lines and 19 millimeters between the side frame lines. In the forgery the distance between the top and bottom frame lines is $22\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters and the side frame lines $18\frac{1}{4}$ millimeters.

I am still receiving stamps for opinion from A. P. S. members who do not think of enclosing a return envelope. All of this adds more unnecessary work and bookkeeping. How much more pleasant it is to receive a letter like the one that came from Mr. L. W. Hudson of Plainfield, N. J. He writes:

"Enclosed you will find four stamps that I would appreciate your opinion on and to help you I have mounted each separately so you can write information on each slip. Forty cents in stamps is enclosed for the fee as well as stamped addressed envelope under registration is also enclosed. I want to thank you in advance for the courtesy so extended and trust you can return as soon as convenient for you to do so."

When sending stamps for opinion please be sure to enclose a stamped addressed envelope and 10 cents for each stamp, minimum charge 25 cents. The fee may be sent in current unused postage stamps.

The number of members taking advantage of my Department is larger than ever before. I shall give in my next month's report data covering this.

Sincerely,

EUGENE KLEIN.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



Auction dealers are invited to assist in this price review by sending priced catalogues and auction news items to Harry M. Konwiser, P. O. Box 65, Station W, New York City, N. Y.

FRANK P. BROWN CO. SALE.

The 20th century British Colonials section of the F. P. Brown Co. sale (Boston, June 19., 1929) averaged 60 per cent. of catalog—according to Mr. Eric H. Kling, of the Brown firm, and it is believed this is one of the highest averages this group has ever brought.

Some of the prices realized were as follows:

Gibraltar, 1921, 8sh (88) mint, \$20; Malta, 1921, 2sh (82) mint, not quite centered, \$14.75; Mesopotamia, 1918, 1r (227) mint, \$11; St. Kitts, 1923, 10sh (60) mint, \$21; S. W. Africa, 1925, £1 (79a, 80a) pair, mint, \$16.50.

Some of the "classics" resulted as follows:

Argentine, 1867, 5c (14) v. f. horiz. pair, \$10; Liberia, 1864, 24c (9a) fine o. g., \$10.50; Netherlands, 1852, 5c (1) v. f. o. g., \$12.25; Newfoundland, 1857, 8d (8) fine, \$10; Sweden No. 1, fine, \$50; No. 15, \$10.50.

SLOANE SALE, JUNE 21, 1929.

A small selected group of Waterbury Cancellations on 1861 3-cent rose, on covers, brought from \$11 to \$115 each, the last named price being had for a splendid copy, tied to cover, with the Dog's Head, Collar, etc. This item went to Y. Souryen. The same buyer acquired the Baseball Game Cancellation for \$73. These Waterbury postmarks were sold at the George Sloane auction, held at the Collectors Club, New York, June 21st, 1929.

It is evident that postmark collectors will reach out for things they like, in a manner startling to "pure stamp collectors" and every New York sale proves this. At the Sloane sale, for instance, \$17 was paid for a cover without a stamp, in the upper right corner a printed card—"Post Office Business, Free," and directly below this in mss. "S. E. Adams, Mail Agent." This was addressed to Postmaster, Vergennes, Vt., and on the back was shown a circular railroad postmark, with "FREE" in the center. The only date indicated was through the written endorsement, same being June 30, 1854. Who says Stampless Covers have not arrived?

Some general issues on covers, with out of the ordinary postmarks, brought pretty good prices, whilst a 12c black, Scott 36a, diagonally bisected, California to Boston usage, went for \$260.

Some of the stamp items sold were: 1847 5c brown, 28, black grid cancel, large margins, and sheet margin at bottom, \$29.50; 10c black, light red cancel, small extra line attached to frame line, \$38; 1851, 10c green, type 3, magnificent horiz. pair, New York clipper ship cancel, \$49; 1883, 2c pale red brown, block of four, sheet margins at left, o. g., \$92.50.

A block of the Columbian \$1 in o. g. state, sold for \$50, and a pair of 10c yellow, 1908, Scott 356, sold for \$67.



OFFICERS 1927-29

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(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 11.

July 1, 1929.

Applications Pending.

Alfieres, N. S.
 Allen, Jas. H.
 Bandholtz, Maj. C. H.
 Bley, Max
 Brittain, Jno. B.
 Brooks, N. R.
 Bruce, Chas. E.
 Brunelle, A. H.
 Burger, Arthur
 Cheney, Willis F.
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 Clark, E. Winslow Jr.
 Collins, Kenneth M.
 Cunningham, Jos. M.
 Derry, H. W.
 Ervien, Robert
 Eveleigh, Carl F.
 Fenley, S.
 Ferryman, F. R.
 Foster, Gayle A.
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 Green, Albert E.
 Groesbeck, R. M.

Hill, John E.
 Hluboky, Frank J.
 Hollinbeck, R. O.
 Huffman, Wm. B.
 Jost, Emil
 Keehn, O. H.
 Keffer, John L.
 Lichtenstein, Alfred
 Mason, Walter C.
 McCluskey, Donald
 McCoy, Albert B.
 McDonnell, Dr. Jno. W.
 McMurphy, Jno. M.
 Nascher, Dr. Ignatz L.
 Naylor, Emory S.
 Plianthos, Nicolas J.
 Plough, Prof. Harold H.
 Reed, M. C.
 Rinehart, C. R.
 Rubsamen, Robt.
 Smith, Wm. H.
 Stanford, Ray L.
 Steffens, Dr. L. A.
 Stevens, Elmo B.

Thompson, Bernard E.
 Tillet, Robert
 Tucker, A. E.
 Turner, Eugene A.
 Turner, W. Dell
 Weil, Dr. Jerome J.
 Welch, Clyde
 White, Geo. W.
 Williams, Aylwyn P.
 Wirth, Geo. W.
 Withy, Frederic
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 Zoll, Otto
 Zollinger, H. C.
 Fisson, Gaston
 McGrath, R. T.
 Nathan, Harry H.

Reinstatements Pending.

2057 Crandall, Lynn
 2883 Grout, Walter D.
 5467 Kimble, Ralph A.

Applications Posted.

Amell, F. L., Ewa, Hawaii. 45; Storekeeper; Ewa Plantation Co., Ewa, Hawaii.
 By H. A. Davis.
 Arnold, Herbert Percy, 20 Hoxsey St., Williamstown, Mass. 44; Schoolmaster;
 C. B. Green, 31 North St., Williamstown, Mass. By R. M. Hattie.

- Bailly, Pierre, 4 Rue des Martyrs, Paris IX, France. 24; Stamp Dealer; Stanley Gibbons, 391 Strand, London, Eng. By R. H. Mower.
- Barnes, Chas. F., 85 E. San Antonio St., San Jose, Calif. 36; Physiotherapist; R. H. Martin, 904 Riverside Drive, San Jose, Calif. By A. B. De Lisle.
- Benton, Corydon D., Eleele, Kauai, Hawaii. 25; Auditor; J. I. Silva, Eleele, Kauai, Hawaii. By F. W. Reid.
- Berlingin, Rene, Ham-sur-Heure, Hainaut, Belgium. 18; Stamp Dealer; Guaranteed by Veuve Rene Berlingin; Ref., Max Osterrieth & Co., Ave. de France, Anvers, Belgium. By D. W. Martin.
- Betts, Wilfred P., Rohebush, Mich. 25; Telephone Mgr.; V. W. Rotnem, McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. By J. E. Guest.
- Blossom, E. W., 3001 Highland Ave., Tampa, Fla. 53; State Insp. M. V. Dept.; Tarr Furniture Co., Tampa, Fla. By Billie Perrine.
- Burkhardt, Andreas E., 4088 Rose Hill Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. 57; Merchant; Adolph Fennel, 2nd Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, O. By Gustave M. Mosler.
- Cady, Cleveland, Grand View Terrace, Tenafly, N. J. 43; Salesman; Nassau Stamp Co., 70 Nassau St., New York. By Victor Weiskopf.
- Campbell, A. Allan, Box 534, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. 47; Actor; Frank Roseburg, New Hyde Park, N. Y. By W. S. Baker.
- Christopher, Gage, 823 Waterloo St., Los Angeles, Calif. 56; Teacher of Singing; A. Watson McAllister, 2660 E. 9th St. By W. H. Bainbridge.
- Dakin, Francis W., 1134 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill. 29; Petroleum Geologist; C. E. Severn, 30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. By R. L. Wickes.
- Damon, C. C., Elkton, Ky. 46; Mfr.; C. E. Rogers, Elkton, Ky. By Donald W. Martin.
- Davis, Gavin H., 5546 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 40; Salesman; Amos L. Slack, 6039 Wharton St., Philadelphia, Pa. By J. E. Guest.
- Draper, E. Otis, The Tamalpais School, San Rafael, Calif. 28; Teacher; J. W. Williams, San Rafael, Calif. By Donald W. Martin.
- Falkenhainer, Al., Algona, Ia. 53; Insurance; Cashier, Iowa State Bank, Algona, Ia. By Donald W. Martin.
- Foster, D. Jack, 6200 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 69; Asst. Supt. Mails; C. E. Severn, 30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. By Harry P. Larson.
- Gaston, Harold P., 870 Seward St. Apt. 405, Detroit, Mich. 30; Marketing Specialist; Weaver Drug Co., Fennville, Mich. By H. A. Davis.
- Herzig, Dr. Arthur J., 133 W. 72 St., New York City. 48; Physician and Surgeon; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St. By H. A. Davis.
- Hill, Percy A., Munoz School P. O., Nueva Ecija, Philippines. 53; Planter, Author; E. Costales, 87 Nassau St., New York. By Ernest W. Oesch.
- Johnson, Jarvis, 1030 15th St., Denver, Colo. 30; Real Estate; Walter A. Berg, 1410 Grant St., Denver. By Dr. Cuthbert Powell.
- Jones, J. Laurence Jr., 109 Selwyn Ave., Charlotte, N. C. 15; Student; Guaranteed by J. Laurence Jones; Ref., Jas. M. Gonale, Charlotte, N. C. By Edw. C. Lovell.
- Juliard, Louis, 84 Blv. Militaire, Brussels, Belgium. 59; Diamond Dealer; Wm. Lycett, 1221 Washington, Cape May, N. J. By D. W. Martin.

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- Krauss, Enrique, 225 W. 68 St. Apt. 5, New York City. 38; Stamp Dealer; Nassau Stamp Co., 70 Nassau St., New York City. By Samuel Boyaner.
- Lafaire, Richard J., Apart. 313, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. 36; Salesman; Prof. Adalberto Weppen, Farmacia Ocampo S.-A, Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico. By H. A. Davis.
- Lippincott, Geo. E., 266 W. Tulpehocken St., Germantown, Phila., Pa. 29; Wholesale Lumber; Union League of Phila. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Lopshire, H. A., 4216 S. Lawrence, (Route 5), Wichita, Kans. 30; Shorthand Reporter; C. A. Price, 307 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Lowe, Robson, 98 Regent St., London, England. 24; Stamp Dealer; H. L. Lindquist, Collectors' Club, New York. By C. W. Hennan, M. D.
- Masten, Chas. A., 1221 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. 40; Civil Engineer; U. G. Mosier, 712 Locust St., Denver. By H. A. Davis.
- Maule, Chas. P., 2500 South St., Philadelphia, Pa. 62; Lumber Merchant; Gillingham Co., PPhiladelphia, Pa. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Miller, Harry A., 349 W. Pike St., Long Beach, Calif. 32; Concessionaire; Calif. Hardware Co., Los Angeles, Calif. By Roy S. Webb.
- Murphy, VanHorne, 1544 Welton St., Denver, Colo. Loans & Ins.; H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A," Denver. By U. G. Mosier Jr.
- Norris, Thos. F., Apart. 792, Santo Domingo, Dominican Rep. 42; Auditor; Hon. W. E. Pulliam, Customs Office, Santo Domingo. By Everett A. Colson.
- Reiff, Ernest R., 1222 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 43; Manufr.; V. W. Rotnem, McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. By Gerald A. Burgess.
- Sallade, L. L., 177 Logan Ave., Sharon, Pa. 34; Advt. Mgr.; The Traxler Co., Sharon, Pa. By Paul P. Wentz.
- Schoeman, Bruno, 1547 Eedgwick St., Chicago, Ill. 54; Language Teacher; Duplicator Co., 224 N. Desplains St., Chicago. By C. E. Severn.
- Sperry, Pierrepont E., Box 291, Sunbury, Pa. 34; Salesman; E. A. Roush, Sunbury Trust Bldg., Sunbury, Pa. By H. A. Davis.
- Weeks, C. L., 524 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 49; Appraiser; B. W. H. Poole, 620 Washington Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. By H. A. Davis.
- Magennis, Arthur K., 632 Vandercliff Ave., Edgewater, N. J. 36; Merchant; Victor Weiskopf, Box 298, Grand Cent. P. O., New York. By John Hartwig.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 9544 Newton, F. N. Jr., 903 Emerson Ave., Farrell, Pa. 37; Teacher; Leo J. Shaughnessy, Sharon, Pa. By Delf Norona.
- 3190 Tebbet, R. F., Torrington, Wyo. 42; Bank Cashier; W. O. Eaton, Torrington, Wyo. By H. A. Davis.

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 10430 Altersyke, Cyril G., Box 1608, Alexandria, Egypt.
 10431 Atwell, Fred G., 5 Clinton Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 10432 auf der Hyde, J. C., Box 1, Hilversum, Holland.
 10433 Benson, Wm. C., 7532 Fayette St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 10434 Berwick, Dr. Chas. C., 376 Castenada St., San Francisco, Calif.
 10435 Borst, Milton H., 1032 6th Ave., Windom, Minn.
 10436 Boseker, Ferd. J., 317 N. Delia St., Ludington, Mich.
 10437 Brayton, J. P., 97 Walnut St., Putnam, Conn.
 10438 Broderick, H. A., 1029 Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Ill.
 10439 Brown, Percy A., 336 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 10440 Bruyning, Eugene L., 644 Calhoun Ave., Bronx, New York.
 10441 Burkhardt, W. N., 846 31st Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 10442 Cheeseman, Mrs. M. J., 466 W. 145th St., New York City.
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 10444 Connell, Jos. W., 1080 Main St., Corapolis, Pa.
 10445 Conrey, Dr. G. A., 15537 Turlington, Harvey, Ill.
 10446 Dadelszen, Henry de, 9 Place Grammont, Pau, France.
 10447 Ewing, Frank H., 2096 E. 89th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 10448 Frangakis, Jean A., Boul. Saad Faghoul 5, Alexandria, Egypt.
 J10449 Gillespie, Gene, Box 306, Greenville, Pa.
 10450 Graham, Ralph W., 11 N. First Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.
 10451 Groff, Robt. L., 320 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
 10452 Hatfield, Paul A., 231 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.
 10453 Heise, Jno. D. Jr., Franklin Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
 10454 Hewitt, C. L. Jr., 3209 Mondawmin Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 10455 Jahn, Wm. H. E., 949 Washington Ave., New York City.
 10456 Jensen, Anker, 425 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.
 10457 Kearsley, Edw. P., 118 Corona St., Springfield, Mass.
 10458 Keator, Harry F., 254 Franklin Rd., Glencoe, Ill.
 10459 Kinsey, Paul E., 206 Spring St., Marietta, Ohio.
 10460 Kovarik, Frank J., 2502 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10461 Lande, M. C., 432 W. 22nd St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 10462 Lawton, John W., 1002 Ventura St., Berkeley, Calif.
 10463 Macdonald, Arch. A., 414 W. 41st St., New York City.
 10464 Magee, H. L., 325 Edeson St., Alamosa, Colo.
 10465 Moran, F. V., 8 Hall St., Warren, Ohio.
 10466 Mottahedeh, R. Y., 225 5th Ave., New York City.
 10467 Page, Henry A., Page Dairy Co., Toledo, Ohio.
 10468 Philipp, Rev. Max J., St. John's Sanitarium, Springfield, Ill.
 10469 Rogers, Dr. Ert. J., 910 Medical Arts Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
 10470 Schefers, F. Harry, 83 N. Central Ave., Ramsey, N. J.
 J10471 Shears, Glen E., 6512 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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 10474 Sims, Mirabeau, North Day, Orange, N. J.
 10475 Small, Harry A., 132 Vinton St., Melrose, Mass.
 10476 Smith, Thos. R., Box 397, Colorado, Texas.
 10477 Troster, Oliver J., 92 Franklin Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
 10478 Ultes, Carl, 16 Dover Rd., Springfield, Ohio.
 10479 Vanden Brand, Peter J., 1103 W. Winnebago St., Appleton, Wis.
 10480 Walton, Henry F. Jr., 610 Bellevue Court Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 10481 Woehr, I., 523 Lexington Ave., Lakewood, N. J.
 10482 Yeaple, Wallace T., 172-20 89th Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.

Reinstated.

- 4276 Leach, Clarence R., 215 Alexander Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
 4121 Mills, Harbeck Jr., 72 Fenimore Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
 5230 Roberts, C. M., Powell Sta., Tenn.
 6983 Smith, Trafton C., 2962 Hazelwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 4347 Spielmann, Oscar P., 515 N. Prospect Ave., Park Ridge, Ill.
 5119 Tallmadge, Kenneth, Temple Theatre, Saginaw, Mich.
 8934 Ulrich, Theo. J., 7177 Webb Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Replaced on Roll.

- 7010 Nelson, E. T., 1322 W. 79th St., Chicago, Ill.
 6289 Van Oort, D. A., Whitehall, Mich.
 7862 Lee, Ernest, U. S. Naval Hospital, Canacao, Philippines.

New Life Member.

- 462—10434 Berwick, Dr. Chas. Coleman, 376 Castenade St., San Francisco, Calif.

Application Returned.

- Treichler, Warren H., Breinigsville, Pa.

Expelled.

- J7432 Mull, Donald, Knox, Pa., for refusing to answer communications regarding non-return of selection of stamps.
 7010 Nelson, E. T., Chicago, Ill., for refusing to advise regarding the return of a selection of stamps.
 7646 Robinson, John W., Ormond, Fla., for refusing to settle or return selections of approvals.

Resignations Pending.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 8242 Bottome, T. D. | 6852 Snyder, Roy H. | 1748 Stirn, Henry J. |
| 7474 De Puy, F. C. | 6110 Speier, G. J. Jr. | |
| 7333 Eberth, W. M. | 7692 Wells, Ralph G. | |

Resignations Received.

- 9511 Balian, G., Faggala P. O., Cairo, Egypt.
 7330 Col. Club So. California, Los Angeles, Calif.
 7817 Flint, Geo. M., 37 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
 7251 Mueller, Louis F., 22 Parkland Ave., Kirkwood, Mo.

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Membership Summary.

Membership June 1, 1929	4160
New Members	55
Reinstated	7
Replaced on Roll	3
Expelled	4225
Total Membership July 1, 1929	4222

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.**CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.**

To the Members of the American Philatelic Society:

The forty-fourth Annual Convention of this Society for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be called to order at Minneapolis, Minn. on Tuesday the twentieth day of August, 1929 at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

G. M. Brack, St. Paul, Minn.; W. B. Kessel, St. Paul, Minn.; O. J. Olson, St. Paul, Minn.; Einer Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.; A. B. Cassell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Philip Little Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Burgess, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. S. Stebbins, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. W. R. Hyde, Minneapolis, Minn.; V. W. Rotnem, Minneapolis, Minn.; K. T. Setre, Minneapolis, Minn.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials:

J. B. Beals, St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Gifford, St. Paul, Minn.; L. J. Rader, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. D. Steefel, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. J. Weschke, Minneapolis, Minn.

Convention Headquarters: New Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

NOMINATIONS TO DATE.

For President—Gustave M. Mosler, Ohio.

For Vice Presidents—Dr. C. W. Hennan, Illinois; C. F. Mann, Illinois; A. F. Bohm, Illinois.

For Secretary—Holland A. Davis, Colorado.

For Treasurer—Howard H. Elliott, Massachusetts.

For International Secretary—Eugene Klein, Pennsylvania.

For Directors at Large—A. H. Wilhelm, California; H. M. Konwiser, New York.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB, LOS ANGELES CHAPTER #90 held four exceedingly interesting meetings during the month of May. The usual business session was held May 6th. May 13th was Mexico night, in charge of Roy B. Bryant, the eminent specialist in Mexico and dropping the nine ball in the corner pocket. Heavy arrangements for the fishing trip were also made.

The fishing trip, held at Marina Dam, 60 miles East by South of San Diego, on May 15th to 19th was the biggest and best outing held by the club. The fishin' was noble, bigger and better fish being caught than heretofore. There were plenty of fish both in the water and out, and the biggest one got away. Bert Poole devised ways and means of handling the mudsuckers used for bait, by putting sand on them. Anyway, it was a real party, ending up with a trip through Mexico and points south, after numerous detours.

Monday, May 20th, was given over to the airmail collection of Mr. F. M. Gellembeck, who exhibited a splendid lot of stamps and covers. As an added attraction, Charley Nissen auctioned off two dead fish brought up from Marina, which caused the secretary to pass out of the meeting, without further record of events.

Monday, May 27th, the meeting was turned over to B. W. H. Poole for his auction, and no further entertainment was needed.

BILL BLOSS, Secretary.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB, Los Angeles.—Meetings were regularly conducted during the month of June every Monday evening.

The June 3rd meeting was scheduled as a business meeting, but as the city was infested with Shriners, there was no business except monkey business.

June 10th was given over to a study of the new and recent issues and a hot time was had by the air mail and French Colonial fans. June 14th and 15th was a gala occasion for the club, since twenty-three members made their semi-annual pilgrimage to Harold Sandberg's mountain resort. Saturday night mountain trout were the feature of the entertainment, and were good clear to the tail feathers. Music was furnished by Oscar Braecklein, the versatile acrobat accordion player, who accompanied George Fairchild, the golden voiced tenor. After a lengthy session of bridge and other indoor sports, including a cracker-crumb hunting contest by Burt Wear, the gang retired. Sunday morning was spent in viewing Mr. Sandberg's worth-while collection of early U. S. A visit to the ranch was productive of sandwiches, cherries, etc. and the contents of the ice-box in the cellar. Late in the afternoon the boys surrounded a whole roast pig, which they left at a late hour in a badly damaged condition. The gathering then disbursed for home.

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June 17th was devoted to inspection of Rudolph Rex's "nut" collection, wherein are housed cute U. S. blocks, cancellations and incidentals which do not fit in his regular collection. Mr. Henry Marcus of San Francisco was present as a visitor, and gave us an interesting talk on his experiences as a specialist in Danish West Indies stamps.

June 24th was devoted to the business which should have been accomplished at the first meeting of the month.

BILL BLOSS, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch No. 3, Life Branch No. 1.—Twenty-two members attended the 473rd regular monthly meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society, San Francisco, on May 15th. The Custodian of the Society's California State Revenue Collection advised of several donations by friends and members and asked for further donations to assist in building this collection up. The Society appropriated a certain amount of money for the purchase of books of reference and catalogs on these stamps and Custodian H. C. Markus sketched briefly the manner in which this collection, which has already created wide interest, will be assembled and mounted.

Three very interesting collections of stamp swere exhibited by the following members:

Mr. Rose—Portugal and Colonies

Mr. Hackmeier—United States

Dr. Berwick—19th General

A vote of thanks was extended to those exhibiting and a very pleasant evening was brought to a close at 10.20 P. M.

The 474th regular monthly meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society, San Francisco, was held on June 19th with 15 members present, the attendance being below normal due to the vacation period.

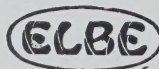
The meeting was entertained by a United States collection exhibited by Mr. Zeigler. Among many fine things were noticed particularly a complete used sheet of 100 of the \$5.00 green and black, which had been used on a shipment of gold from New York. An unusually well centered and lightly cancelled copy of the \$10.00 State Department also attracted the eye.

We had with us as visitor Mr. R. Baker, of Springfield, Ill., a collector of Air Mail Covers, who gave a short talk on philately in general, with reference in particular to the necessity of interesting the younger generation in our Hobby.

Members were requested to bring with them to the next meeting their proxies for the A. P. S. Annual Convention to be held shortly in the East.

MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

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Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 8, No. 14.

Whole No. 63.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Anothea Year's Work Completed. About the time you read these notes we will have completed another year as your sales manager. Our sales will show a gain around \$10,000 over last year, or we will have an approximate total of \$90,000, as near as we can tell at this date (July 1st). With two more years of our five year term ahead of us we feel confident that our total will reach \$100,000 a year by that period, maybe we will be able to get it up to \$100,000 by 1930. If we could get lots of U. S. books, priced fairly and in good condition, we could reach \$200,000 a year, but because of their scarcity the demand is heavy. Our buyers have materially increased and the idea of serving all possible, in the best way possible, regardless of whether they are large or small buyers, has been the basis of our success.

Convention and Exhibition. This year the A. P. S. is trying a new plan, an exhibition held at the time of their convention, and under the auspices of the same collectors. The New York convention and exhibition were more or less independent affairs although held at the same time. The plan inaugurated at Minneapolis we hope will be successful and from now on exhibitions and conventions will be held concurrently. You should plan to run up to Minneapolis during the week of August 19th, if but for a day. Show your appreciation of the work undertaken in the Twin Cities, to advance your hobby.

We Need for Circulation, United States books, and can use a nice lot of M. & M. Revenues, as well as the other revenues, 20th century British and French Colonials, early South and Central American in fine condition, as well as 20th used and used of all countries. An increasing demand for air mail (adhesive) issues causes us to ask for many books of these.

Insurance Charges. Some members seem to think that our insurance charge of 25c minimum a book is too high. We cannot agree with them. The insurance fund must be maintained and built up as our department grows. The higher priced books are assessed but 1%, but like all other insurance it is the average we work on and all must contribute. The one main reason on making a mini-

mum of 25c was to increase the value of books entered, as we always have a surplus of low valued books; then, too, they are exposed to loss more often as they have to be circulated many times, due to the fact of the common varieties of stamps that make them up. We think maybe after the insurance fund reaches around \$30,000 to \$50,000 that some reduction of the charge might be taken under consideration, but we will vigorously oppose any plan to reduce it now. We believe in being safe.

Protect the Books While in Your Possession. We have has several instances this past year where losses have occurred that have been quite a burden on the member who had to make good. In most of these cases the member settled without delay, and as yet we have but two cases that will have to be sued. One plan that cost two members a nice sum was the plan of bringing books to a meeting and passing them around. This is a bad plan. The better plan is to have a local routing of circuits, one to another, each taking a receipt. Also quite often when books are shown at a meeting the member has to make up for stamps taken and not paid for. There are bound to be mistakes made, and occasionally some undesirable collector gets to a meeting and really takes a whole book. You are responsible for all books sent you, on the owners valuation, so use care in their handling and always forward by First Class registered mail and you will be held liable for books sent forward by ordinary or insured mail, if they are lost.

New Plan to be Followed. Under the rules laid down for us to operate this department we have the right to refuse to accept for circulation any books we do not feel are saleable. Heretofore we have circulated all sent feeling that when they are retired and sales small that the owners would realize that they must enter stamps on different basis if sales are to be made. However we find this does not work, many members still regard the sales department as a medium thru which to exhibit their stamps. So starting with the new fiscal year, if books come in priced too high, of damaged stamps, not catalogued by Scott, not mounted according to rules, (alphabetically and numerically) we will return them. When you realize that we have a large lot of these books gumming up the operation of the department you can understand why we must do this. Remember, we have to pay postage out on circuits ourselves, so why should we accept unsaleable books that will cost us many dollars in postage before even enough is sold to pay the insurance charge. So please bear this in mind and do not enter any stamps that are not mounted correctly, and priced at more than 50 % of Scotts (unless they are unusual items, such as U. S. high valued mint, etc.) and do not enter stamps that can be bought at from 1/5 to 1/10 of catalog at wholesale by anybody, and price them 50 %. Mark your stamps fairly, catalog correctly and make value at least \$10.00 to \$25.00 per book and you will be amply repaid for your extra work. Exceptions also to this rule as to values for used 20th current, and specialized books, and books of new issues can be sent in if of low values.

Come Up to Minneapolis, the week of August 19th, and meet your sales manager and Mrs. Guest. It's your opportunity to attend an APS convention as well as a National exhibition. Take advantage of this opportunity.

REPORT of the**TREASURER**

July 1st, 1929.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$ 198.00	
New Memberships	146.00	\$ 344.00

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 1120.00	
New Memberships	60.00	\$ 1180.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$13772.91	
Receipts—Superintendent	430.74	
Others	119.24	
	\$14322.89	
Disbursements	\$ 82.21	\$14240.68

EXCHANCE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 1.55	
Receipts	.05	\$ 1.60

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 116.00	
Dues paid in advance	6.75	\$ 122.75

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 1663.77	
Receipts—Dues	42.59	
Reinstatements	8.00	
	\$ 1714.36	
Disbursements	\$ 237.15	\$ 1477.21

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 394.18	
Receipts—subscriptions	30.66	
	\$ 424.84	
Disbursements	520.73	
Debit Balance		\$ 95.89
		\$17270.35

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#392 "Vale 5 Centavos on 20c slate, 2 types of figures available, per cover\$15.00

These covers dated Bluefields Sept. 10, 1919 back stamped New Orleans Sept. 16, 1919.

#392 A pair on cover from center of sheet showing a slight misplacement of left surcharge dated Bluefields, Oct. 27, 1919\$40.00

#392 A fine copy with type 6 of the figures, this appears only once in the setting of 50 stamps. Cover dated Bluefields July 26, 1919 ..\$60.00

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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SEPTEMBER, 1929.

No. 12.



BISECTS

by Michael Miller

Bisects of the Dominion of Canada.

The writer has heretofore submitted some notes on the surcharged bisect issued by Canada, and in order that he may conclude the other bisected stamps in use, these additional notes are submitted for comment and criticism by philatelists. Before proceeding further, designation must be made between the Province and the Dominion. Scott does not do so, but the other catalogues properly distinguish between the Province which consisted only of Ontario and Quebec which were at one time called Upper and Lower Canada. This Province had separate issues of stamps—just like New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and all were issuing bisected stamps when subsequently they became component parts of the Dominion of Canada. Therefore, the bisected stamps of these various Provinces including that of Canada will be taken up at a future date or will possibly be the subject of articles by other philatelists.

As can be expected, the habit of bisecting stamps to meet local contingency was inherited by the Dominion from the Provinces. Whether it is a coincidence or not the writer does not know, but the fact remains that most of the Dominion bisects emanated from Nova Scotia, which Province issued a large number of such bisects, in fact authorized them when for many years it had no stamp to make up certain postal rates. Then again it may be due possibly to the fact that these small towns in Nova Scotia were inland and were unable to have a complete supply of stamps on hand, and not because of a habit previously acquired. We will now take up the Dominion stamps that were bisected according to their issues and the writer is very grateful to that great friend of Philately, Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, for the loan of his covers for illustration.

1868 2c Green

This stamp designated as Scott No. 23 and Gibbons 57a is not reported by them to be bisected, but Kohl refers to them as vertically bisected No. 20b bluish green and says that it was used together with his No. 27 which is the orange 1c small stamp of the succeeding issue on a piece of cover. This is apparently the same stamp that is illustrated by Jarret on page 41 of his book showing the right vertical half and designated by him as No. 87. Michel also reports the stamp as

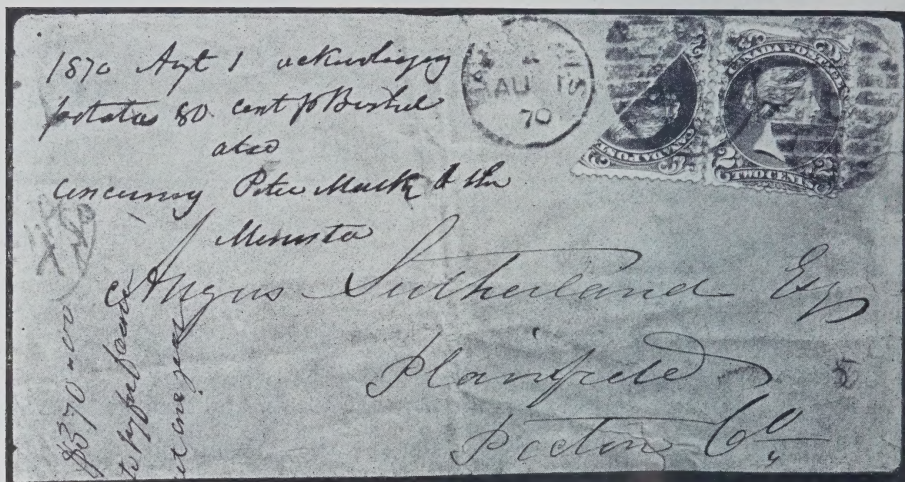


Illustration "A"

No. 18 vertical bisect. The cover from Lichtenstein collection shows the upper left diagonal half used with whole on cover to Plainfield and the stamp is more like a shade of moss green. See illustration A.

Mr. C. J. Phillips in his "Philatelic Classics" of May 1, 1928 says "that amongst the stamps bought in Nova Scotia was a beautiful little cover, franked with Canada large cents issue of 1868, 2c pale yellow green and half of a 2c used as 3c, the envelope is postmarked on the front Bridgetown N. S. AU. 16, 1872, and the bisection is not recorded in Howe's Canada, or in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue." This no doubt is the cover in the Lichtenstein collection. See illustration B.



Illustration "B"

1868 6c Brown

The only other stamp of this issue to be known bisected is the 6c and is listed by Scott as No. 25c priced \$200.00 and no shade variety given so that it can be assumed to be both shades, although Kohl lists his No. 22b sepia brown issued January 1869 as being the only one diagonally bisected in both directions as well as vertical, yet the corresponding Gibbons No. 59 does not mention any bisects. Jarrett lists this as No. 99 bisected diagonally used in Nova Scotia while Michel designates this as No. 20 dark brown bisected three ways. The writer has observed that all of these bisects come from Nova Scotia and that the bisected vertical is the rarest, yet that is subject to correction when collectors will submit covers from their collections.

Mr. Phillips, the Doyan of Philatelists, states in his "Philatelic Classics" of June 1927 that when he disposed of the magnificent collection of Fred Ayer there were two bisected covers, one dated July 5 and another dated December 8th, 1870.

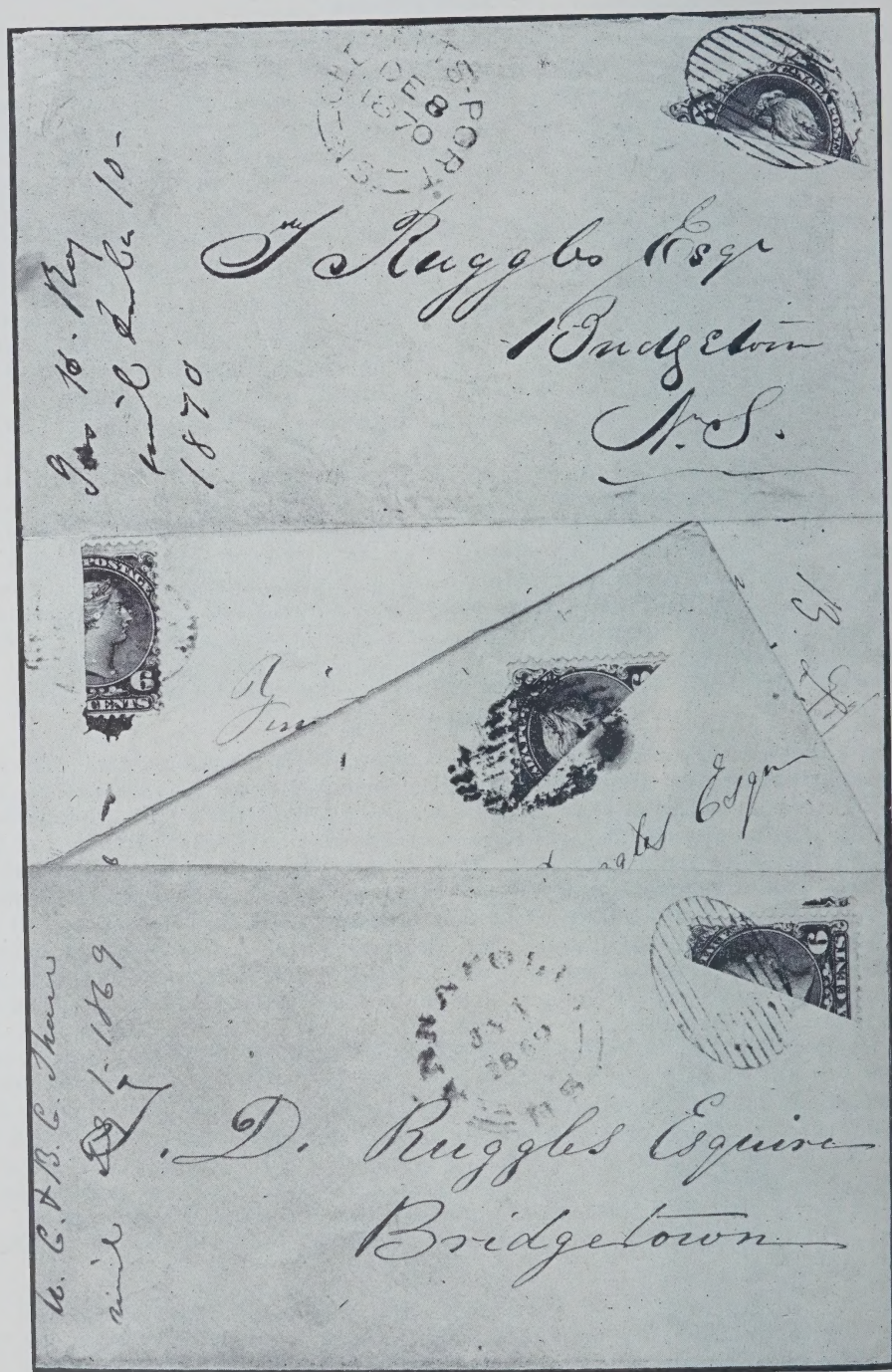
The covers illustrated from the Lichtenstein collection show one from Clements Port with the regular oval grid cancellation covering the bisect, which is from upper right to lower left. Another cover has stamp bisect from upper left to lower right and used at Wilmot, Nova Scotia, March 17, 1870. The third is the vertical right half used at Annapolis, N. S. August 17, 1870 and this seems to be of the shade designated by Kohl as 22b sepia brown and not the deep brown Kohl No. 22a which is represented by the other cover illustrated and being the lower right of the same diagonal cut used at Annapolis July 1, 1869. The latter may have been the cover referred to by Kohl. Another cover seen by the writer has the bisect from upper to lower right with grid cancellation used January 7, 1870 from Bridgeton to Annapolis.

1869 1c Yellow

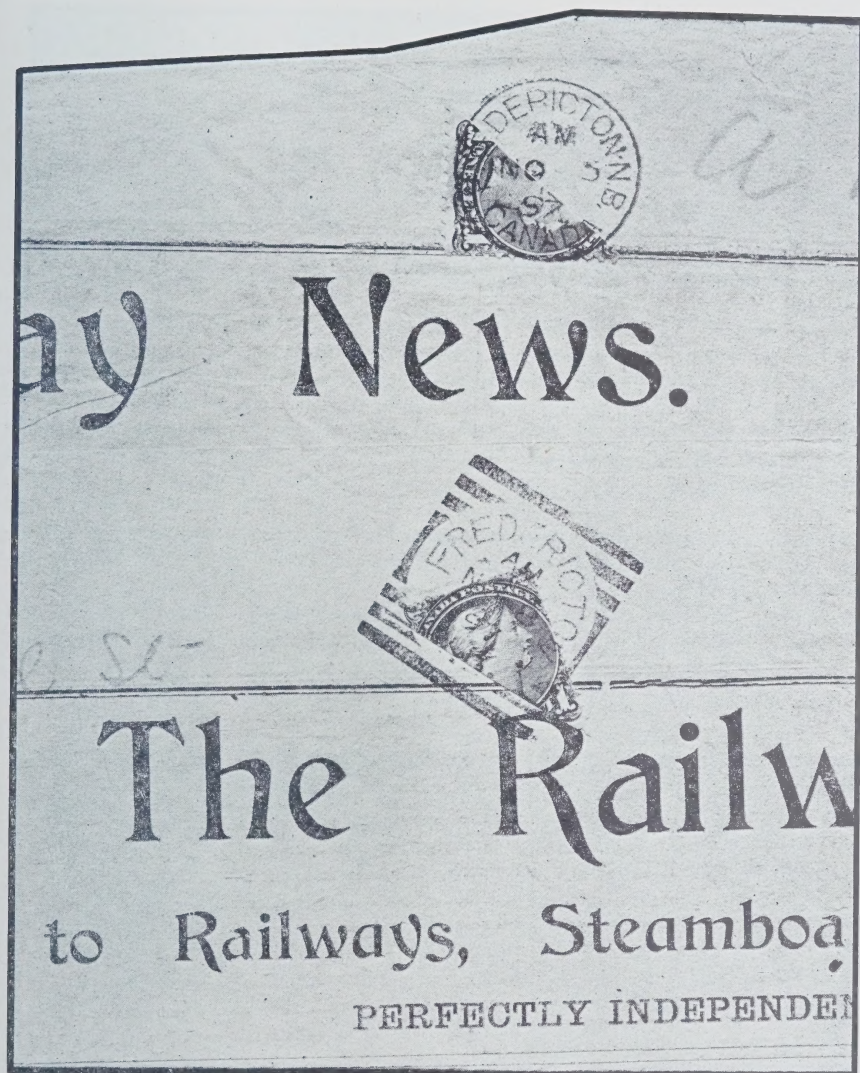
The next issue of stamps is of the smaller size of the same design. The first stamp discussed is that of the bright yellow omitted by Scott as bisected but listed in Michel as No. 24 bisect, Kohl 27d bisect and Jarrett No. 131, who mentions the same as bisected diagonal Nov. 4, 1897. Of all the bisected stamps of this and succeeding issues, that of the 1c of this issue as well as that of the Jubilee issue seem to be most authenticated. This shortage of stamps, as to be expected, happened in Nova Scotia just like that of the bisected Port Hood issue. It appears that the Railway News, a publication which seems to be sent out in different localities, was required by the new regulations to pay postage and the issue that came out designated as Volume I, No. 30 and dated November 4, 1897, had the 1c stamp bisected diagonally and used in the mailing of the same. Kohl says that this was first used in Sussex on the 5th, 6th and 8th of November. Jarrett says it was also used on Thursday, November 4th, the day of the issue of the paper. Some of the newspapers were mailed from points other than New Glasgow but not substantiated by Kohl. Besides this, they were also used at Pitou, November 13th, a week later, from the appearances of the first specimens, also at Welford on 9th and Oxford and Pitou on the 11th. However, there is a question as to whether bisects used later than the 8th of November should be recognized.

The following extract from the Railway News is from the issue of November 11, 1897:

"The Railway News last week on account of not receiving permission from the Postmaster General to allow papers to go through the mails free, was compelled to pay postage. No half cent stamps being available, the P. O. Department allowed 1c stamps to be cut in half for



Bisects of the 1868 Six Cents Brown. Covers Illustrated from the Lichtenstein Collection



Copies of the Railway News with the Bisected One Cent Yellow

postage. This is the first time on record, we believe, where such was allowed, and the stamps have been eagerly sought after, one dollar being paid for single stamps with the post office mark on it.

"The Railway News, New Glasgow, will pay 25c each for the 1c Jubilee stamps cut in half bearing the post office stamp of November 5th, 6th or 8th which was allowed to pass through the mail on that date, owing to their being no regular $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps available."

1869 2c Green

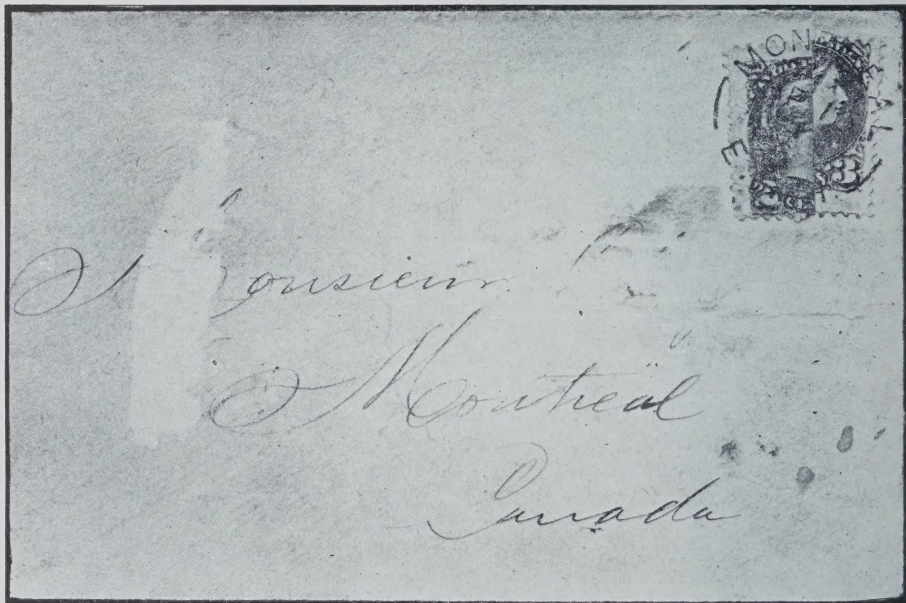
The 2c stamp (Gibbons 82b) is a grass green and is also listed by Scott No. 33b as the diagonal bisect and 33c as the vertical bisect without shade designa-



The 2c Green, Vertically Bisected and Used From Halifax

tion, Michel as No. 25 vertical and diagonal; Jarrett 136 vertical dated November 30, 1883 and No. 137 diagonal used in 1886. Jarrett (on page 46) says "The diagonally bisected 2c is noted on a cover with an entire 2c making the 3c rate prepaying postage from Brantford to Elginburg in 1886. Another has been noted on cover prepaying the 1c drop letter rate, postmarked Montreal, January 30, 1888, addressed to Chas. Chant, Box 1981, Montreal. The vertical bisect was used in Halifax during September and October 1884 for which see the three illustrations. Lichtenstein also has in his collection vertical left half with right vertical half of 3c vermilion.

Kohl says that in September and October 1884 his No. 28b soft green was vertical bisected in Halifax and also mentions the cover referred to by Jarrett of the 1½ used as 3c postage, issued 1878. Morganthau in his sale March 7, 1923, offered the 2c green—Sc. #33 with the bisect 33b, making the 3c rate.

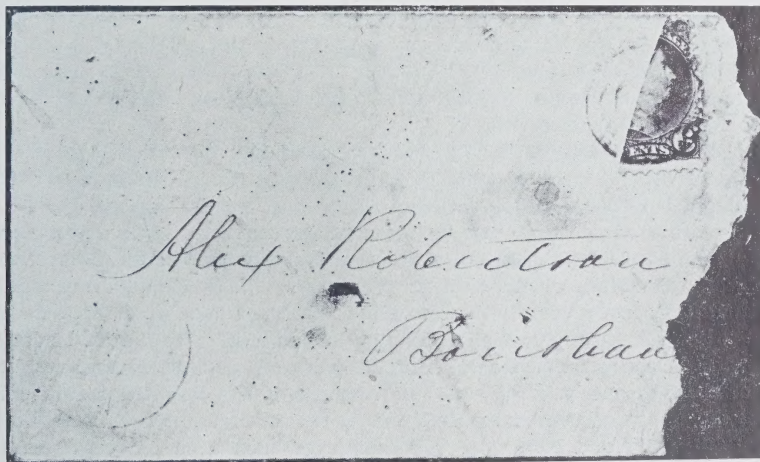


An Odd Cover From Lichtenstein Collection. Both 2c and 3c Used as Bisepts to Make 2½ Rate

1869 6c Brown

The next stamp of this series to be bisected is that of the 6c, Montreal printing, that is Gibbons 88a yellowish brown, although Michel says that No. 27 brown is vertical and diagonal bisected while 27a dark red brown is diagonally bisected. Kohl states that his No. 30a yellow brown is vertical and diagonally bisected from right to left instead of left to right although Michel refers to his 6c dull red brown as diagonal from right to left. The yellow brown is of course the first printings. In a foot note Kohl says that No. 30 comes bisected in the yellowish and in the reddish tone, the latter being used in New Brunswick about the end of January 1896. Jarrett designates his bisects only of the yellow brown as No. 155 vertical bisect August 6, 1886 and No. 156 on cover bisect diagonally Jan. 3, 1874.

Morganthau at the sale of March 7, 1923 had a diagonal half of Scott No. 35 yellow brown which brought \$20.50, which perhaps may now be in the L. G. Firth collection. In the Lichtenstein collection is a diagonal bisect (upper right to lower left) with a target cancellation as illustrated (see K) but the town is not discernable and comes originally from Worthington collection. Often the red brown is found diagonally bisected with the square St. John cancellation used in 1896 as illustrated but these covers have no legitimate standing as they had

**Illustration "K"**

been made expressly for the benefit of collectors and existence of these covers is unfortunately the basis of Kohl's comments, however, this is the writer's opinion and can be overcome by other covers and authenticated information.

Wolsieffer in his sale July 1926 offered Scott No. 44 diagonal bisect used as 3c cancelled Perth Ont and addressed to Kingston.

1893 Jubilee 1 Cent

Now we come to the 1c orange-yellow Gibbons No. 123a listed in Michel No. 39 bisect and in Kohl as No. 39 vertical bisect and Jarrett as No. 185a diagonal bisect. Scott omits listing the same. Jarrett in his notes says that it was used on the Railway News issued from New Glasgow, N. S. on Nov. 4th, 6th and 8th and may be found on the same paper mailed from other points. Kohl says that in the spring of 1897 before the issuance of the small half cent Scott No. 49 on September 11, 1897 that there was a shortage on the half stamps in Montreal and the 1c was bisected to be used on newspapers. The writer has never seen them.

Subsequent Issues.

The bisects of the subsequent issues are a matter of question as there does not seem to have been any great necessity of the issuance of any of them. Transportation facilities have at this time been increased to a considerable extent and all post offices no doubt have the required stamps for sale or could use other combinations to make up the required rate of postage. Scott and Gibbons do not list any subsequent bisects excepting of course the Port Hood Provisional. Jarrett does, however, as well as Kohl and Michel and therefore the writer cannot conclude his notes without making some reference to these other bisects.

Jarrett gives Scott No. 76 as being horizontally bisected and used on cover. His number is 227a and values the same at \$10.00 and the bisected diagonally No. 228 at the same value.

Kohl gives that of the 3c rose carmine (Scott 77, Gibbons 156) as vertically bisected and used with a half cent stamp of the small issue 1870, which same is designated by Jarrett 229b and illustrated by him. This is also referred to by Kohl as having been used when there was a shortage of the 2c stamp in order to make use of the inland postal rate.

The 10c stamp of this issue (Scott No. 81 and Gibbons No. 163) is yet referred to as bisected diagonally by Kohl as No. 69 from right to left as well as by Jarrett with his No. 232. This was used together with the 2c purple numeral of 1898 in order to make the 7c rate to cover registration before the issuance of the 7c stamp of the numeral issue on December 7, 1898. Both Kohl and Jarrett predicate their notes of this as a result of a copy which was offered by the Scott Company in its 199th auction sale.

Michel lists the bisects of the 2c violet certical and diagonal as his No. 64, the 3c carmine as No. 65 vertical and the 10c purple as No. 69 diagonal, all of the numeral issue of 1898 Queen Victoria.

The only other bisect that can be reported is that of the 2c King Edward issued in July 1, 1903, (Gibbons 176 and Scott No. 90), listed by Michel No. 78 diagonal bisect. Jarrett is entirely silent about this. L. G. Firth, prominent collector of Canadians, has a vertical bisect in his collection, but puts forth no claim for its authenticity. However, Kohl's catalogue has a note that this bisect with the post mark and cancellation Rosthern Sask, 5th of Oct-09 with the hand stamp surcharge of a large one in green and underneath of the bisected stamp a hand stamp "post master" was passed through the mail. It necessarily must have been without any authority and Kohl says it might have been used by some town post master just like the Port Hood Provisional. A similar notation is made by Michel, although C. J. Phillips advised the writer that he has never seen it and does not think it exists genuine.

In the Drew sale of August 1926 half of 2c 1903-08 No. 85c used as 1c on card was cancelled which may be the one referred to and the writer would like to see it.

All this is rather confusing and the writer would like to have comments and covers from collectors as he has an open mind on the subject and ever ready to revise his notes on the same, which are his study of the later Canadian bisects.

Reference List

Sc.	Gib.	Jarrett	Bisect	Stamp and Listed by
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1868

23c	48	87	V	2c, Jarrett, Michel
23	57a		V	2c, Kohl No. 20B
25c	59	99	D	6c brown, Scott, Jarrett, Kohl, Michel

Sc.	Gib.	Jarrett	Bisect	Stamp and Listed by
25a	60		D	6c yel. brown
25	59		V	6c brown, Kohl, Michel
1869				
32	80	131	D	1c bright yellow, Jarrett, Gib., Kohl, Michel
33b	82b	137	D	2c green, Sc., Jar., Gib., Kohl, Michel
33c		136	V	2c green, Sc., Jar., Kohl, Michel
	82		V	2c soft green, Kohl
35	88a	156	D	6c yel. brown, J—G—K—M
35		155	V	6c yel. brown, J—K—M
44	108		D ?	6c red brown, M—K
1893 Jubilee				
51	123a	185a	D	1c orange, G—J—M
			V	1c orange, Kohl
1898 Numeral				
76	153	227a	H	2c purple, Jarrett
			D	2c purple, Jarrett, Michel
			V	2c purple, Michel
77	156	229b	V	3c rose carmine, Jarrett, Kohl, Michel
81	163	232	D	11c brown purple, Jarrett, Kohl, Michel
1903 King Edward				
90	176		D	2c carmine, Kohl, Michel

Serious Warning!

The British Philatelic Association advises that the following British and British Colonial stamps are being circulated on an extensive scale with forged overprints.

Great Britain. "O.W." Officials, Board of Education, Admiralty, and other "Official" Overprints.

Bahamas. "WAR TAX" 1s., local overprint.

Bermuda. "One Penny" on various values.

Br. Bechuanaland. Overprints S. G. Types 1 and 2, various values.

B. C. A. Overprints on Br. S. Africa.

Br. E. Africa. Surcharges on "Crown and Sun" type. Overprints on Indian stamps.

Br. Honduras. "FIVE" double on 3c. on 3d.

Br. Levant. The Salonica overprint, various values.

B. S. A. "One Penny" surch. on 3d.

Ceylon. Various provisional surcharges on Queen's Head types.

Mafeking Besieged. Various values.

Mauritius. 6 cents on 18c. Inverted surcharge.

Natal. "One Penny" on 6d. with "S" of "POSTAGE" omitted; and other surcharges.

North-West Pacific Is. "One Penny" on 5d., the surcharge "One Penny" being forged.

Oil Rivers. The early provisionals.

Sudan. "Army Official" on 1m. Quatrefoil and same inverted on both watermarks.

Togo. Several values on Gold Coast, some showing "no hyphen" variety.

Zanzibar. "Zanzibar" on India, with varieties.

Zululand, on Great Britain.

It will be noticed that many of these stamps are of modest value and it is quite probable that their sale extends to all parts of the World. Caution is advised in purchasing items of this kind from other than reliable dealers.



GALLERIES PHILATELIC

*A series of tales from
album pictures*

Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

By KERMET EDISON PARKER.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, one of the truly great men in Turkish history, was born in Saloniki in 1880. His father, a former customs officer, died while the boy was still young, and Mustapha was educated by his mother until, disregarding her wishes, he secretly entered a military school. It was here that he received his surname of "Kemal," which is Turkish "perfection" and was given him by his professor because of his excellence in mathematics. ("Pasha," roughly corresponding to "general," came later during his military campaigns.)

Kemal became convinced, even while in school, that the Turkish nation was being grossly misruled and betrayed by its sultans, and he was arrested in 1904, on the very day he received his commission, for revolutionary activities. There followed a period of plottings and escapes from the antagonized government, but some recognition was accorded him after the successful revolution of the "Young Turks" in 1908. He distinguished himself in the Turko-Italian, Balkan, and World wars. During the last he had charge of the defense of the Dardanelles and carried through even when his superiors had given up hope. Later he was sent to take command of the demoralized troops who were fleeing through Syria with General Allenby in hot pursuit, and it is said that he forced Allenby to take months to go over ground which he could have covered in three days had a less able general been opposing him.

In the spring of 1919 Kemal began to organize his Nationalist movement, seeking to make the Turks a modern nation and free them from European encroachments. He was outlawed, but, undaunted, he set up a capital of his own at Angora, in Asia Minor, and defied the sultan. As president of the National Assembly, he led the resistance to the Greek troops who had taken over the Smyrna district. Here was an outlaw fighting to save the very existence of his country while the recognized government was meekly signing away all rights to everything any other country wanted! Believing that they were dealing with the or-

dinary incapable Turkish troops, the Greeks attacked Kemal in the summer of 1921 and actually pushed to within 60 miles of Angora, but then he crushingly defeated them and within a year his sturdy followers had driven the last fleeing Greek from the soil of Asia Minor.

Mustapha's assembly thereupon declared the Ottoman empire and the rule of the sultan were at an end, and on November 4, 1922, a coup d'etat in Constantinople forced the sultan's abdication and ended a dynasty which had ruled Turkey since the 13th century. The caliphate (somewhat similar to the papacy in the Roman church) was offered to a cousin of the deposed sultan, and early in 1924 Kemal astounded the entire world by abolishing the caliphate altogether and leaving Mohammedanism without a spiritual leader.

Meanwhile there had come the Treaty of Lausanne, by which the shrewd Kemal had wrung from the surprised European powers the return of Smyrna, Constantinople, and Thrace; the recognition of complete freedom and the end of "spheres of influence" and the centuries-old capitulations; and the abolition of limits on Turkey's armed forces. Turkey was no longer the sick man of Europe but a healthy young infant demanding and obtaining its share of the world's things.

Mustapha ingeniously consolidated his position as head of the new Turkey. Being head of the only political party that was tolerated, he named "candidates" for the assembly and the people had no course other than to "elect" them, whereupon the grateful deputies turned around and elected Kemal as president!

Then began Kemal's reform program, which form the most interesting part of his story. Seizing upon the fez as a symbol of Turkish inferiority and antipathy to Europeans, he ruled first that government officials must wear hats and then that everyone should. This swept away a great distinction very simply and killed the Turkish feeling that anyone wearing a hat was an infidel dog. But it resulted in some strange combinations, and it is reported that men went about wearing **women's** hats of pre-war vintage and also with fez, hat, and cap piled one atop another! Further, in order to carry out the custom of touching the head to the ground while praying, many Turks resorted to caps and wore them with the visor on one side!

But Kemal kept on and shortly created another sensation by appearing in full European dress, and it was not long before all government employes were required to follow his example. It was just these steps that lowered the barrier between Turk and Westerner and opened the way for the acceptance of modern ideas and improvements. The removal of the veil had a similar effect on Turkish women, and a real feminist movement is now in progress. Old customs and taboos have been rent asunder, and, whereas the Koran calls the flesh of the pig unclean and forbids all intoxicants, the favorite meal of the Turkish officials is now said to consist of a ham sandwich and a glass of beer.

In religion, also, sweeping changes were made by Kemal. For instance, students at schools were formerly required to observe the annual lunar fast month, during which they could not eat during daylight. The new dictator made this abstention optional and soon went further and forbade it altogether as interfering with studies.

By separating church and state he has removed the government support which was Islam's prop, while the removal of compulsory attendance at the mosques had caused the congregations to dwindle to about one-tenth their former size, bringing about such a further reduction in income that many priests have been forced to seek other vocations. Under such conditions no new aspirants for the priesthood can be found, and Mohammedanism seems likely to die out in Turkey when the present priests, all 50 years old or more, pass away.

The law of the Koran was still in use in Turkey when Kemal took the reins, resulting in such absurdities as trying to settle automobile accidents by applying rules about passing caravans in the desert. But the dictator appointed a commission which took civil and criminal laws from Switzerland, France, and Italy and compiled what is perhaps the most modern legal code in the world today.

Perhaps his most ambitious project is that now under way—the education of Turkey, and education in the European alphabet instead of the difficult old Arabic characters. Since only one person in ten could read the old script, it was thought that, because the other nine could letter with the new letters much more quickly than with the old, it would be best to have the tenth man learn over again. Gradually the 27-letter alphabet has been instituted into Turkish life until now it must be used for any public writing—even down to bookkeeping records.

Mustapha himself set the pace in this and, on his trips about the country, has delighted in standing the public officials up on platforms and making them go through their letters for him. All members of the National Assembly were given a certain time to learn the alphabet or lose their positions, and all Turkey—or it might be correct to say all urban Turkey, for the mountaineers have felt the reforms only slightly—now seems headed for literacy and progress.

It is inevitable that Kemal Pasha should be compared with Mussolini, but he comes out favorably. His program seems founded on more common sense and less bombast than the Italian Duce's, and its results are more likely to benefit the whole world. True, he has used strong-arm methods, but he has known that if he did not his opponents would not hesitate to use ever more severe ones.

Mustapha Kemal, in military costume, appears on the peace commemorative stamps issued by Turkey in 1924, while the four highest values of the 1926 set show him in European civilian dress. And, by the way, the provisional 2½ *guerche* or “*kurush*” issued early in 1929 is the first Turkish stamp inscribed in the dictator's beloved new alphabet.

Is This the First Air Mail Letter?

The first letter known to have been sent by international airmail was received by William I, King of the Netherlands, more than 92 years ago. It happened on November 7th, 1836. On that day Robert Holland, a British capitalist, accompanied by Monack Mason and Charles Green, embarked in a balloon for a trip across the North Sea Channel. The king's councillor-general at London, J. W. May, handed the balloonist a letter addressed to the King of the Netherlands. The balloon landed at Weilburg, Germany, from where it was mailed to The Hague. King William was so delighted with the novelty of the fact that he ordered the letter to be filed with the annotation “to be carefully saved.” To-day the sending of mail from Holland to the Dutch East Indies, and return, a distance each way of about 10,000 miles, is a common occurrence.—“*Detroit Free Press*.”





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Straight Line Postal Markings.

By ROBERT F. CHAMBERS.

The earliest known postal markings on Stampless Covers were used in England around 1660. It is believed that the introduction of the use of the postmark by American offices was due to Benjamin Franklin, one of the Deputy Postmasters General, and occurred about 1750. At the present writing the earliest known American marking is that of New York in 1756, on a letter addressed to George Washington and now preserved in the Library of Congress (see Amer. Phil. Vol. 41, p. 725).

The early American markings generally consisted of two kinds; (a) the town name, usually in capital letters, in one or two straight lines. (See illus. BOS-NEW

TON, YORK), (b) the circular date stamp, about 15-20mm. in diameter, showing month and day. Both of these markings, struck separately, appear on the same cover. The month was sometimes designated by Roman numerals rather than by alphabetical abbreviation. (See illus.) A characteristic difference between the English and the American date stamps is that the latter have no dividing line between the month and day. This is often an important means of distinguishing between an English and an American marking. With the exception of Boston and Philadelphia, which used these date stamps until about 1800, this type of marking is seldom seen after 1790.

Altho Straight Line markings are found during the entire period up to 1856 (approximate date of compulsory prepayment of postage by means of stamps), the circular marking is the common type after 1800. The earliest known circular marking was used in New London, Conn. in 1793 and was followed by a Straight Line marking until about 1805 when a circular was again used. Circular markings before 1800 are confined to a small number of towns.

The larger cities soon adopted the circular marking (1800) but many of the smaller towns used the Straight Line for many years. These Straight Line markings were used extensively in New York State.

Philadelphia apparently made little use of the town marking from about 1785 to 1798, as every cover that I have seen from this city during this period has the date stamp only. In 1798 a circular town marking combined with a date stamp was introduced.

Any town marking in which the town name appears in a straight line has been classified as a Straight Line marking. It may be without border, (see illus. PORTSMOUTH N. H.); underlined, (see illus. LEX. K.); lined above and below,



"Straight Line" Postal Markings.

(see illus. RICHMOND); in an oval or circle, (see illus. PARIS Ky); in a single or double lined box, (see illus. WARREN, Cleveland); or in a fancy design* (Augusta "shell," Mechanicsburg "eagle"). It may occur in one or more lines and with or without printed date. To avoid confusion the following system of recording has been adopted.

TYPE. Where CAPITAL letters occur they have been so recorded. (See illus. BOSTON). Small letters are shown where they occur. (See illus. N. London).

SIZE. All measurements are in millimeters and refer to the "over all" measurements of the town name and state abbreviations (when they occur) but do NOT include the date. They apply to the LETTERS of the name only; in other words, if a period or comma follows it has NOT been included. This was done on account of the fact that many times the latter character does not register, and also to the fact that many of the markings are so faint that an estimation of the length had to be made. In the following list the first figure refers to the horizontal and the second to the vertical measurement.

DATE. Where a Year Date occurs (see illus. RICHMOND, 1797) it has been so noted under the column headed "Remarks." The presence of a date (month, day), and its relative position, has been denoted by an asterisk (*).

COLOR. Only distinctive colors have been recorded and shades of each should be expected. Occasionally a black marking is recorded as "greenish black," etc., meaning that either it has been seen only in this color or that this color was used during some definite period in the life of the marking.

DATES OF USE. Only known dates of use have been listed. 1810-15 means that the marking has been reported for every year between 1810 and 1815. 1810, 15 means that it has been reported as used in 1810 and 1815 only.

Every marking in the following list has been seen and measured by the writer except in a few cases where the reliability and accuracy of his informant is unquestioned. The list is, of course, incomplete and is intended as a preliminary compilation only. In view of this, the writer begs that any additional data on periods of use, color, or new markings be sent to him, so that, at some future date, a supplementary list may be compiled if interest warrants. If possible, the covers should be sent for examination and the writer will cheerfully pay all mailing expenses. All data or covers should be sent (first class) to Robert F. Chambers, 254 Irving Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Town	Size	Color	Date of Use	Remarks
ALBANY	44 x 7		1778	N. Y.
ALBANY *	29 x 5	Black	1794-7	N. Y.
	29 x 5	Black	1798	N. Y. Year date.
ALEX; *	12 x 3	Black	1788-92	Alexandria, Va.
ALEXA *	17 x 3	Black	1790-1	Alexandria, Va.
ALEXAN *	19 x 3	Black	1791	Alexandria, Va.
ALSTEAD N. H. *	35 x 3 ½	Brownish	?	
		Black		
AMHERST N. H.	33 x 3	Black	?	
ANNAPOLIS, *	28 x 3 ½	Black	1793	Md.
ASHTABULA. O. *	31 x 3	Black	1831	
AUBURN MO.	23 x 2 ½	Blue	1843	Missouri.
AUGUSTA	23 x 10	Red	1833	In shell shaped design.
MAINE				
Ausable Forks	?	Black	1842	N. Y.
BALTIMORE, *	27 x 3	Black	1787-8	Md.
BALT. *	13 x 3	Black	1789	Md.

Town	Size	Color	Date of Use	Remarks
Baltimore, *	32 x 4	Black	1789-90	Md.
BALTIMORE, *	43 x 4 1/2	Black	1791	Md.
BALT. *	19 x 5	Black	1792-3	Md.
BALT. *	15 1/2 x 4	Black	1793	Md.
BALT. *	25 x 5 1/2	Black	1793-99	Occurs in many shades as
	25 x 5 1/2	Red	1794	red violet, violet, violet
				black, brown, brown vio-
				let, blue black. Comes
				with or without period,
				semi colon, or comma be-
				tween town and date.
BATH *	19 x 4 1/2	Black	1797	Maine.
BENICIA. CAL	20 x 3	Red	1850	
*				
BERLIN, CENTER. O.	35 x 2	Black	1852	
BERWICK, ME. *	36 x 3	Black	1814	
BINGHAMTON, *	30 x 2 1/2	Black	1849	N. Y.
BLACK ROCK.	26 x 5	Black	1827	In double lined rectangle
N. Y.				(34x13) comes with
*				1827 year date.
BLACK-ROCK	27 1/2 x 5	Black	1827-9	In double lined rectangle
N. Y.				(33x12) with or without
				month and day. No year
				date.
BLACK ROCK	23 x 7	Black	1830	In single lined rectangle
N. Y. *				(34x12).
BLACKSTONE. Mass.	27 x 3	Black	1851 (July)	
*	27 x 3	Blue	1851 (Aug.)	
BLACKSTONE	28 1/2 x 8	Blue	1851	In frame (33x18 1/2).
MASS.				
*				
BLAKELEY, A.	24 x 2	Black	1825	Alabama.
BOSTON	44 x 7	Magenta	1772-4	Mass. + circular date
				marking.
BOSTON	32 x 5	Red	1784	+ circular date marking.
BOSTON	25 x 3	Brown	1787	No serifs. + circular date
				marking.
BOSTON	28 x 3	Red	1785	Slanting letters. + circu-
				lar date marking.
BOSTON	31 x 5	Magenta	1786	Letters without serifs. +
				circular date marking.
BOSTON	30 x 5	Brown	1787	Letters with serifs. + cir-
				cular date marking.
	30 x 5	Black	1787-1800	
BOSTON *	18 x 2 1/2	Black	1789-90	These three markings are
BOSTON *	23 x 4	Black	1791-2	the only ones of Boston
BOSTON *	21 1/2 x 3	Black	1792	to have month and day.
				In all others the circular
				date marking is used and
				is struck separately.
BOSTON	28 x 5	Black	1792-8	+ Circular date marking.
BOSTON	25 x 3 1/2	Black	1791-1800	Letters with serifs. + cir-
				cular date marking.
BRADFORD N. H.	42 x 3	Black	1841-4	
BRASOS	17 x 3	Black	1847	Texas. Comes with 1847
*				year date.
BRAZOS	17 x 3	Black	1847	With year date. Between
*				April 10 and April 21,
				1847 the spelling of this
				town name was changed
				from Brasos to Brazos.
BRAZOS	17 x 3	Black	1847-8	Without year date.
*				
Bridgeport. (Ct.)*	36 1/2 x 5	Black	1808	
Broad Alpin	?	Black	1832	N. Y.

Town	Size	Color	Date of Use	Remarks
Brookeville Md. *	53 x 5	Black	(1845-51 period)	Actual date unknown.
BROOKPORT *	21 x 2	Red	1833	N. Y. In double lined frame (31x17).
Brownsville BROWNSVILLE PA.	35 x 5	Black	1832	Pa.
	40 x 3	Red	1833 (Jan)	
	40 x 3	Black	1833 (July)	
BUFFALO *	21 x 11 ½	Red	1829	In single lined rectangle (30x15).
N. Y. BURLINGTON, N. J.	33 x 2 ½	Brownish black	1819	
Canonfb. P *	21 x 3	Black	1799	Canonsburg, Pa. In sin- gle lined rectangle (25x 15 ½). Old style "s."
Carlisle *	17 x 4	Black	1800	Pa. Old style "s."
CARLISLE *	19 x 3	Black	1800-1	Pa.
Castle Creek, N. Y.			No data available at present.	
Cayuga, N. Y.	35 x 4 ½	Red	1829	
CHAS. TON *	35 x 5	Black	1794	Charleston, S. C.
Charleston *	31 x 5	Black	1794-5	S. C.
Charleifton *	30 x 5	Black	1795	S. C. Old style "s."
C. *	4 x 4 ½	Black	1798	Charleston, S. C.
CHARLES TOWN	46 x 15	Black	1770-1	Mass (?). Two slightly different types.
C. VALLEY N. Y.	17 x 14	Red	1826	Cherry Valley, N. Y.
CHESTER, VT. *	38 x 3 ½	Black	1830	
CLEVELAND. O. *	23 x 1 ½	Red	1827-8	In double lined rectangle (30x13) Comes in ma- genta.
Cleveland, O *	26 x 3 ½	Red	1830	In double lined rectangle (30x13).
Cleveland.O *	26 x 2 ½	Red	1833	In double lined rectangle (30x13 ½).
Clermont.	18 x 3 ½	Black	1824	N. Y.
COLUMBIA	26 x 4	Black	1852	Cal.
COLUMBIA CAL.	36 x 4	Black	1853	
COLUMBIA CAL.	44 x 13	Black	1853	
COOPERSTOWN	30 x 2 ½	Black	1797	N. Y.
CORNISH FLAT N. H. *	28 x 5	Red	1832	In single lined rectangle (30x8).
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS. *	38 ½ x 10	Black	1850	Line above and below. Year date.
DALTON, N. H. *	27 ½ x 3	Magenta	1836	
DEDHAM Mass	33 x 7 ½	Red	1835, 1838	In double lined rectan- gle (28x18).
* *	33 x 7 ½	Violet	1836	
	33 x 7 ½	Blue	1836	
DERBY	20 x 4 ½	Black	1800	Conn.
DIGHTON*	16 ½ x 2	Black	1831	Mass.
DUNSTABLE, N. H. *	42 x 3	Black	1828-9	
DURHAM, N. H. *	24 x 2 ½	Blue	1850	
E. MACHIAS, ME. *	39 x 4	Black	1829	East Machias, Me.
EAST BLOOMFIELD N. Y. *	53 x 2 ½	Black	1815	
ELYRIA OHIO	15 x 6	Red	1830	In fancy rectangle (19x 21).
ENOSBURGH VT.	20 x 3	Black	1847	
ESPERANCE. *	31 x 3 ¼	Black	1833	N. Y.
EUCLID.O *	25 x 3 ½	Orange (red?)	1833	In single lined rectangle (30x14).

Town	Size	Color	Date of Use	Remarks
EXETER N.H. *	14 x 5 1/2	Red	1814	In fancy octagon frame.
EXETER *	25 x 15	Red	1826	
N.H. FAIRFIELD N.Y.	28 x 15	Red	1835-7	
FALM: °	37 x 3	Red	1831	
FALMOUTH	30 x 6	Black	1789	Mass(?) May be an Eng lish marking.
FALMOUTH Ms.	37 x 4	Red	1810	Mass(?) May be an Eng lish marking.
FARMINGTON, CT *	42 x 4	Pale Red	1812-18	Mass.
FISHERVILLE CT.	43 x 3 1/2	Black	1830-1	
FLUSHING. N.Y.	32 x 2 1/2	Black	1846	
FORT COVINGTON N.Y. *	37 x 3	Red	1833	
FRANCESTOWN, N.H.*	27 x 5	Black	1830	Year date.
FRANKFORT MILLS, Me.*	48 x 3	Black	1838	
Fredsburg	61 x 3 1/2	Red	1831	Virginia. No data avail able at present.
FREEO. ARK *	27 x 3	Red	1848	
Galeway. N.Y. *	27 x 3	Black	1843	
GALWAY. N.Y.*	24 x 2 1/2	Black	1845	
GLOUCESTER *	43 x 5	Black	1792	Mass.
GODFREY, ILL.	23 x 2	Black	1845	
GREEN BAY. W.T.	41 x 3	Red	1837	Wisconsin Territory.
GREEN POINT N.Y. *	33 x 3	Black	1852	
Greenville R.I.	38 x 4	Black	1848	
HADDONFIELD. N.J.	43 x 3	Black	1850	
HADLEY MS.	28 x 4	Black	1828	Mass.
HAMBURGH. N.Y. *	39 x 3 1/2	Black	1840	
HANOVER N.H.	38 x 10	Blue Green	1827	Colorless letters in blu green ground. Fancy ser rated edged design (41 14).
HARPERSFIELD	31 x 3	Albino	1824	Ohio. Colorless impres sion.
Harrisburgh	27 x 3	Black	1810	Pa.
HART'D *	29 x 5	Black	1793	Hartford, Conn.
HARTFORD *	41 x 5	Black	1797-8	Conn.
HAVERHILL, MS. *	26 x 2 1/2	Black	1820	
Hernando				Miss. No data availabl at present.
HILLSBORO. N.H.	25 x 2	Black	1831	Comes with fancy brack et at right.
HINESBURG VT.*	39 1/2 x 3 1/2	Black	1832	
Holliday's Cove. Va.	34 x 3	Black	1847	
HOLLIS N.H. *	30 x 3 1/2	Red	1845-51	
HUDSON.*	23 x 4	Black	1797	N. Y.
HYDE PARK N.Y. *	32 x 9	Red	1824-6	
IRASBURG VT. *	31 x 2 1/2	Black	1845	
Keeseville N.Y. *	27 x 3 1/2	Black	1832	
KENNEBUNK ME.*	30 x 2	Black	1846	
Kingston R.I.	21 x 2	Black	1827	

Town	Size	Color	Date of Use	Remarks
Lansingburgh *	35 x 5	Black	1798	N. Y.
LAWRENCEVILLE.N.J.	33 x 2	Black	1841	
	35 x 2	Black	1843	
LawranceVille,N.Y.	35 x 3	Black	1840	
LEVANT ME.*	21 x 2	Red	1846	
LEVANT,ME.	46 x 5	Bronze	1847-9	
*		(Red) ?		
Lexington,K *	40 x 5	Black	1799	Kentucky.
LEX. K. *	23 x 5	Black	1805	Lexington, Ky.
LEX.K.*	18 x 3	Black	1806	Lexington, Ky. Comes with line under town and date.
LITCHFIELD Conn. *	23 x13	Black	1824, 1829	
Little Falls Herk. Co. N.Y.	35 x11	Black	1830-1	Herkimer County.
LYNCH. *	24 x 4 1/2	Black	1802	Lynchburg, Va.
LYNN.MS: *	32 x 3 1/2	Black	1845-51	period.
Madison La.*	27 x12	Black	1833	In single lined rectangle (30x15).
MARTINSVILLE VA.	34 x 2 1/2	Black	1842	
MASONVILLE, N.Y.*	41 x 2 1/2	Black	1854	
Matagorda				Texas. No data available at present.
MECHANICSBURG.IND.	32 x 2	Blue	?	In fancy Eagle design.
MICHIGAN MICH.*	32 x10	Red	1848	
MIDDLETOWN.	33 x 3	Black	1793	Conn.
MONTEREY CAL *	26 1/2 x 3	Black	1851	Year date.
MORIAH N.Y. *	32 x 4	Red	1839-40	
MORIAH N.Y. *	28 x 3	Red	1840	With fancy ornaments at right and left (33x7 1/2).
Morristown *	23 1/2 x15	Black	1847-9	In single lined rectangle (26x17).
N.Y.				
NANTUCKET.	45 x 4 1/2	Black	1794	Mass.+ Circular date marking.
NASHVILLE *	26 x 3	Black	1813	Tenn.
NATCHEZ *	35 x 5	Black	1807-8	Miss. Territory.
NEWARK O. *	17 x 7	Black	1830	In single lined rectangle (25x15).
	23 x 7	Black	1833	
NEWARK VALLEY N.Y.	42 x 2	Red	(1845-51 period)	
NEW BRIGHTON* Mich.	34 x 6	Black	1846	In single lined rectangle.
NEWBURY *	(?)	Red	before 1800	Mass.
NEWBURY.VT. *	36 x 3	Black	1837	
	36 x 3	Green	1838, 9	
N. CASTLE.D *	26 x 3	Red	1802	New Castle, Del.
N. HAVEN *	34 x 4 1/2	Red	1786, 7, 94, 6, 8, 9	Conn.
	34 x 4 1/2	Black	1789	Comes in violet red.
N. London *	22 x 3 1/2	Black	1798, 1800, 2	Conn. New London used a circular marking in 1793, 4.
NEWPORT N*P	41 x 5	Red	1772	R. I.
	12 x 5	Black	1785	Newport, R. I. In this case the asterisk does not denote a date but actually appears in the marking.

Town	Size	Color	Date of Use	Remarks
NEWPORT	38 x 5	Brownish	1788	R. I.
	39 x 5	Black		
		Brownish	1791-2	
		Black		
NEW	24 x 13	Black	1756, 67, 71, 72	+ Circular date marking.
YORK	24 x 13	Red	1761	+ Circular date marking.
NEW YORK	38 x 5	Black	1774	+ Circular date marking.
NEW YORK	40 x 4	Red	1775	+ Date struck separately.
N:YORK *	26 x 4 1/2	Green	1775-6	
N-York.*	20 x 5	Black	1786	
N YORK. *	26 x 5	Black	1786, 1791-8	
NEW-YORK. *	37 x 5	Black	1788, 90	
New-York *	29 x 4 1/2	Black	1789, 90	
N*YORK *	23 x 4 1/2	Black	1792, 3	Asterisk appears in marking after N.
N.YORK *	26 x 4 1/2	Black	1793, 4	Punctuation marks vary.
N*Y *	11 1/2 x 4	Black	1794 Aug-Dec)	Asterisk appears in marking.
N. York*	21 x 5	Black	1795	Comes in several sizes.
	20 x 5	Black	1796	Appear approximately as given herewith.
	19 x 5	Black	1797	
NIAGARA	25 x 3 1/2	Red	1804	N. Y. Said to come in black.
*				Niagara, N. Y.
NIAG.A	23 x 4	Brownish	1806	
*		Black		
NICHOLASVILLE KY	52 x 3	Black	1835	
NORFOLK. *	20 x 3	Black	1789	Va.
North Adams, Mass.	35 x 2 1/2	Black	1831	In fancy frame (45x18).
NORTH READING. MASS	42 x 2	Black	1831	
NORTON	24 x 9	Blue	1845	In single lined rectangle (28x17).
MASS *				
NORTON	24 x 14	Black	1847	In single lined rectangle (28x17).
*				
MASS				
Norwich *	22 1/2 x 5	Black	1794, 7, 8, 9	Conn.
OAKLAND CT.	35 1/2 x 3	Red	1842	
Orford Village, N.H.				No data available at present.
OWOSSO	15 x 15 1/2	Black	1844	In fancy frame (33x18).
*				
Mich				
Painesville, O.				No data available at present.
PARIS	11 x 13	Black	1818	In single lined oval (30x22).
Ky	16 x 16	Black	1818	
PATTEN Me.	37 x 4	Blue	1853	In single lined rectangle (43x14).
*				
PENSACOLA	27 x 3	Black	1821	Florida territory.
*				
PETERSBURG *	29 x 2 1/2	Black	1787-9	Va.
	29 x 2 1/2	Brownish	1787, 8, 9, 98	
		Black		
	29 x 2 1/2	Red	1792	
PHILA	51 x 16	Vermilion	1768	After 1784, only the circular date marking appears on Philadelphia covers.
DELPHIA	51 x 16	Red	1772	
PHILADELPHIA	42 x 4 1/2	Brownish	1784(?)	
		Black		
Pinckneyville M.T. *	55 x 4 1/2	Black	1809	Mississippi Territory.
PLAINFIELD VT.	43 x 3 1/2	Blue	(1845-1851	period).
*				
PLAINFIELD VT.	?	Blue	1851	Year date.
*				

Town	Size	Color	Date of Use	Remarks
PLEASANT VALLEY N.Y. *	31 x 11	Red	1823	
PT. ISABEL *	35 x 3	Black	1846	Texas.
PT. ISABEL *	25 x 2	Black	1846	Texas.
PT. ISABEL *	27 x 2½	Black	1847	Year date.
PORTSMO. *	22 x 3	Black	1787	N. H.
PORTSMOUTH *	33 x 2½	Black	1788	N. H.
PORTSMOUTH *	34 x 3	Black	1789	N. H. Year date.
PORTSMO. *	19 x 3	Black	1790	N. H. Year date.
PORTSMOUTH *	33 x 3	Black	1790	N. H.
Portsmouth *	25 x 4	Black	1792	N. H.
PORTSMOUTH *	29 x 3	Black	1797	Slanting letters.
PORTSMOUTH N.H. *	50 x 4½	Black	1798, 1801, 1809-11	
	50 x 4½	Red	1812	
POSTMILLS VT. *	39 x 3	Black	1842	
PROVIDENCE	31 x 3½	Black	1795-9	R. I.
RED	36 x 8	Red	1831	Red Hook Landing, N. Y.
HOOK LAND.G *				
Richmond, *	22 x 3½	Black	1787	Va. between two single lines 8½ & 7mm. apart.
	23 x 4	Black	1788	
RICHMOND, *	25 x 3	Black	1787, 9	
RICHd. *	23 x 5½	Black	1789	
RICHMOND, *	34 x 4	Black	1790	Between two single lines 7mm. apart.
RICHMOND. *	26 x 3	Black	1797	Year date. Between two single lines 7mm. apart.
RICHMOND *	26 x 3	Black	1797	Year date. Between two double lines 10mm apart.
RICHMOND *	23 x 2½	Black	1798	Year date. Between two lines of fancy characters.
R'D *	17½ x 7	Black	1799	Year date.
R'D *	13 x 5	Black	1799	
ROCKTON	21½ x 9	Red	1850	
N.Y. *				
ROME	18 x 3	Red	1809	N. Y. In single lined circle (25x19).
ROYALTON N.Y. *	?	Blue	1849	
SACO Me. *	20 x 3	Black	?	
SACO	15 x 8	Black	1818, 1829	In fancy rectangle (15x20).
ME *				
SACO	13 x 9	Black	1833	In a single lined rectangle (19x21).
MAINE				
ST. JOHNSVILLE N.Y.	43 x 2½	Black	1842	
ST. LOUIS *	19 x 3	Black	1818	Missouri territory.
ST. LOUIS *	21 x 2½	Black	1819 (Feb.)	Missouri territory.
	18 x 2½	Black	1819 (Mar.)	Missouri territory.
	22 x 3½	Black	1819 (July)	Missouri territory.
SALEM	32 x 5	Red	1790	Mass.
	32 x 5	Blue	1787, 8	
		Green		
SALEM *	24 x 4½	Red	1793	Mass.
SALEM	23 x 4	Black	1795	Mass.
*	23 x 4½	Red	1798, 9	

Town	Size	Color	Date of Use	Remarks
SALINA	24 x 10	Red	1829	In single lined frame
* N.Y.				(29x14 1/2).
Salt Lake City, U.T.	37 x 2 1/2	Black	1851	
* SAN FRANCISCO	30 x 2	Black	1849	Cal.
SAVAN.	15 x 3	Black	1799	Georgia.
* SCHEN *	23 x 4 1/2	Black	1797-1800	Schenectady, N. Y.
SCHOHARIE	33 1/2 x 8 1/2	Red	1828	
Court House. (N.Y.)				
* SCHOHARIE C.H.	?	Black	1838	N. Y.
SCHUYLERS, LAKE	46 1/2 x 9	Black	1832	Year date. State initials
* Y.N.				reversed.
SHARON VT.	30 x 4	Black	1828	
SHELBURN. VT.	37 x 4 1/2	Black	1835	
* SHELBURNE	34 x 9	Black	1847	
FALLS MS.				
SKINNERS EDDY	28 x 2	Black	1847	Penna.
SMITHFIELD VA.	33 x 3	Black	1834	
* SONORA, CALIFORNIA	37 x 3	Blue	1851	Year date.
*	37 x 3	Blue	1852	Year date.
SOUTHAMPTON. Mass.	37 x 2	Red (or Orange)	1846	
STAMFORD *	24 x 2 1/2	Black	1803	Conn.
Stockbridge. *	27 x 4	Black	1797	Mass. Year date.
Stonington. *	21 x 3	Black	1803	Conn.
	21 x 3	Magenta	1803	
STONINGTON CT.	41 x 3	Black	1825	
* STOWE VT.	30 x 3	Black	1820	
STRAFFORD Vt.	39 x 3 1/2	Red	1828	
* SUCKANUNNY N.J.	38 x 2 1/2	Red	1847	
TAUNTON MS. *	35 x 3	Black	1829	
THOMPSON CT.	30 x 3	Black	1837	
TIFFIN. O	16 x 2 1/2	Red	1835	
* TRIPES HILL.-12' N.Y.	56 x 3 1/2	Black	1831	The significance of the "12" is not known.
UPPER	31 x 16	Red	1820	
RED HOOK				
N.Y. *				
UTICA	17 x 3 1/2	Red	1802	N. Y.
RAILROAD. UTICA	40 x 2 1/2	Red	1842	From Utica (N. Y.) to Whitesboro. Railroad and Utica are separated 10 mm.
CENTRE UXBRIDGE	52 x 3	Black	1828	Uxbridge Center, Mass.
VALLEY FALLS R.I.	47 x 3	Red	1849	
VERA CRUZ	37 x 10	Black	1847 (Oct.)	Mexican War marking.
* MEXO	37 x 8 1/2	Black	1847 (Nov.)	
VERA CRUZ	29 x 11	Black	1848	In a single lined rectangle (36x17).
MEXICO *				In a double lined rectangle.
VERA CRUZ	?	Black	1848	
* VERNON. N.Y. *	30 x 3	Black	1829	
	30 x 3	Red	1830	
WALPOLE	28 x 5	Red	1836, 8	In double lined rectangle (31x21).
MASS				
* WARREN. O. *	28 x 3	Black	1831-3	Ohio.

Town	Size	Color	Date of Use	Remarks
WARREN RHODE-ISLAND	25 x 8	Black	1812	Between two single lines 17mm. apart.
* WARREN R.I.	37 x 3 1/2	Red	1828	
* WARREN	19 x 9	Red	1837	
* R.I.	19 x 9	Black	1838, 9	In single lined rectangle (29x19).
WARRENSBURGH N.Y. *	40 x 2	Red	1848, 9	
WASHINGTON CT.	33 x 2	Black	1849	
WATERTOWN, N.Y.	42 x 3	Blue	1849	
Waybridge, L. Falls (Vt)	36 x 2 1/2	Black	1833	
WEATHERSFIELD VT.	51 x 3	Black	?	
WEIR'S BRIDGE N.H.	37 x 2	Red	1852	
Wells, Vt	20 x 3	Blue	1846	In single lined rectangle (24x11).
WEST ACTON, Mass. *	30 x 3	Black	1853	
WEST CHESHIRE CT.	39 x 2 1/2	Black	(1845-51 period).	
WEST MERIDEN. CT.	46 x 4	Black	1845	
WEST, MERIDEN Ct.	48 x 3	Black	1846	
WEST-MERIDEN CT.	43 x 3	Black	1847	
Westport, N.Y.	31 x 3	Blue green	1839	
WEST TROY	22 1/2 x 2 1/4	Red	1847	N. Y. This is now Wat- ervliet, N. Y.
* WEST WINCHESTER N.H.	47 x 2	Red	1848	
* WHITEHALL	31 x 9 1/2	Red	1824	In single lined rectangle (32x11 1/2).
* N.Y.				
* WHITEHALL	31 x 9 1/2	Red	1828-1832	This may be same as the above marking with the frame worn away.
* N.Y.				Pa. Year date.
WILKESBARRE, *	33 x 4 1/2	Black	1796	
WILMD. *	17 x 3	Black	1797	Del.
WILM. D *	18 x 3	Black	1798	Del.
WILMINGTON, D	45 x 3	Black	1793-4	Del. Two types. Wilmington 37 mm. Wilmington 39 mm.
WILMINGTON *	32 x 3	Brownish black	1791	N. C.
Wilmington, Vt.	28 x 10	Black	1831	In a single lined rectan- gle (29x11).
WINCHESTER. KY. *	44 x 3	Black	1832	
Windsor CT.	18 x 3	Black	1841	
WINDSOR CT.	24 x 2 1/2	Black	1843	
WINTHROP. ME.	38 x 3 1/2	Black	1833	
WOBURN MS. *	32 x 3	Black	?	
Worcester *	27 x 3	Black	1793-1802	Mass.
Worcefter. *	27 x 4	Black	1792, 3, 5	Mass. Old fashioned "s".
YORK. *	19 x 4 1/2	Black	1804, 10, 19	Maine.
YORK	x 7	Black	1804	Penna. Year date.
*				

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS

THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN



THE NEW PRESIDENT of The American Philatelic Society, Gustav M. Mosler of Cincinnati, Ohio, took the oath of office and began his administration at the Minneapolis Convention. Though no newcomer to the ranks of Philately his first office in the Society was that of Recorder to the Board of Vice Presidents during the past two years and he is, we believe, the first Vice President of the Society to become President. That he should have been so promoted was the natural outcome of the high service he rendered as Recorder in the vigorous and effective "clean up" campaign that was initiated by the last Board of Vice Presidents and which has set a mark for efficiency and effectiveness in the government of the Society that will be difficult to surpass. The new President is of that unusual type in American life exemplified in the former Vice President of the United States and present Ambassador to England, General Dawes. Rough and ready, frank,

fearless and outspoken, very democratic, a bit undiplomatic, plain, plenty of common sense and remarkably energetic. In Gus Mosler the Society has acquired a man with all the required qualifications of leadership, energy and determination for successful government and if he is given the proper co-operation the marked progress of the Society in the next two years will be assured.

Outside of being President of the A. P. S. and a stamp collector, both general and specialist, Mr. Mosler is President of one of the leading banks of Cincinnati and nationally known in banking circles as one of the powers that be in the American Investment Bankers Association. As a side issue to stamps and banking he accumulates beagle hound championships, owning a large pack with some of the finest beagles in the country, and in the unaccounted spare time he vainly struggles for "bridge" honors that so far are limited to a record for continuous payment of losses. We know you will like him personally, be proud of him as the A. P. S. President and help him put over a broad constructive advancement of the Society's prestige and power in Philately and service to collectors.

THE FORTY-SECOND VOLUME of the American Philatelist is completed with this number and the Index for it will be issued with the first number of the next volume. Members desiring to bind this volume should obtain missing copies at once as the excess supply of some numbers is limited. Note should also be taken of the errors in numbering that occurred in the issues of December to April inclusive, all of which give the Volume number as 43 instead of 42 but are otherwise correctly indicated in their monthly order.

IT IS REFRESHING, in face of the rather numerous ill informed attacks on stamp collecting that have been made by some newspaper editors, to read an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of Boston asserting, quite truthfully, that "Of all known hobbies, the collecting of postage stamps is, perhaps, one of the most deservedly popular." The writer then goes on to give several good reasons for this statement which indicate a keen discernment of the best phases of the hobby. It is good to know that we have such able friends among the editors of the non-philatelic press!

A PLEA FOR THE EXTENSION of the fraternal idea in Philately is the subject of a well written article by M. Roy Dieter that appeared in a recent issue of "Philatelic Gossip" and which has been reprinted or commented on by many foreign magazines. The idea of having all collectors throughout the World in one great fraternal organization is a nice idealization that none will find fault with but which is fraught with so many obvious difficulties as to be quite impractical. Though Mr. Dieter does offer some excellent reasons for a greater interest by collectors in each other he makes the mistake of assuming that the objective of the collector, the formation of a stamp collection, is not in itself a sufficient sustaining motive. Stamp collectors certainly are not to be criticized for wanting stamps even though that be their sole reason for following the hobby. It is nevertheless well known that the friendly or social side of the hobby is one of its chief charms and though the A. P. S. is not organized as a strictly "fraternal" organization almost any member that has traveled about the country a bit will tell you that the fraternal spirit is strongly in evidence and an A. P. S. number just as good as a lodge card in every community. We would not be critical of the kind of thought or enthusiasm held by Mr. Dieter but we believe that Philately has at

this time sufficient organization for the development of any good ideas and that real progress for a greater and better hobby will come more rapidly by supporting the present organizations than thru the development of any new ones. As we fail to find Mr. Dieters name on the A. P. S. list we suggest that Mr. Dworak be made a committee of one to bring this fraternal stamp man into the fold of friendly collectors.

THE SALES DEPARTMENT under the guidance of J. E. Guest broke a few records this year that even in these days of high finance make impressive reading. Sales totaled just short of \$90,000.00 for the year and members had a stock of stamps with Mr. Guest for sale valued at over four hundred thousand dollars. Who said there was no market for stamps?

A NON-COLLECTOR who happened to see and read Bill Bloss's article on the stamp illustration law in a recent number of the American Philatelist writes that the attitude of the Government on stamp illustration reminds him of a ridiculous occurrence that took place in Chicago some forty years ago. A firm making a popular brand of shoes costing \$5.00 had a sign painted on the side of their building showing a crude facsimile of a five dollar bill which was forty feet long and five feet high. The paint was still wet when a force of secret service men descended on the amazed manufacturer and accusing him of counterfeiting insisted that the painted bill be immediately painted over. The dangerous bill was therefore painted out so that it might not be passed on some innocent person and the dignity of the law be maintained. Still that isn't as bad as the requirement to deface reproductions of Confederate stamps that were illegal according to U. S. law at the time of use.

DUES ARE DUE and payable on September first and all members of the A. P. S. except Life Members are requested to give this immediate attention. Each year the Secretary has a lot of unnecessary work piled upon him through the neglect of many members in paying their dues promptly. Let's keep down that long list of "Dropped for non payment of dues" and remit the required Three Dollars to the Treasurer, H. H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass. this very day!

DENMARK on August first issued three handsome stamps of one design that are to be sold to provide a fund to fight the inroads of the dreaded disease of cancer. The stamps, a 10 ore green, 15 ore red and 25 ore blue will be on sale from August 1 to November 30th, 1929 and each value will be sold at 5 ore over face to create the necessary fund. Booklets are also to be issued in a limited number at the price of 2 Kroner and these will contain two pairs of the 10 and 15 ore and one pair of the 25 ore. The stamps are good for both national and international postage. The design was prepared by Peter Peterson and the stamps produced by lithography in sheets of fifty. A set of these has been sent us by Lauritz Peterson and we illustrate one on the cover of this number.

BILL BLOSS, America's learned philatelic soothsayer, is attending the A. P. S. Convention and incident to the preparation of the long journey from California packed his reliable Corona too soon to produce his usual column "The General Collector's Page" for this issue. As we knew you would worry over the loss of Bill's interesting melange we hasten to assure you that he will be back on the job again next month.

REVIEWS.

THE 3c STAMP OF THE UNITED STATES, 1851-57 ISSUE, by Carroll Chase. (Published by J. O. Moore, Inc., Hammondsport, New York. Price \$6.00.)

Dr. Chase's monumental handbook on the favorite stamp of U. S. collectors, published under unusual difficulties, is the culmination of a lifetime of intensive and careful study of the early issues of the United States and of the three cent stamp in particular. Though the greater part of the present book appeared in serial form in the American Philatelist during the years 1923 to 1926 the revision presents considerable new data, the result of the authors research during the last few years, and though not offered as the "last word" on the subject it may, in a larger sense, be so considered. The greater part of the book concerns the various plates of the three cent stamp, the paper used, the colors and varieties of gum and perforation, this being followed by some fourteen sections covering the post-marks and obliterations which are of unusual interest as they apply to a great degree to all the stamps of the same period. The illustrations, over two hundred in number, are finely prepared and of invaluable assistance in a clear understanding of the text. Having put in no little time and work on the manuscript at the time it ran in the A. P. the reviewer is no stranger to the text and the manner in which it was received by the best students of U. S. stamps and we therefore have no hesitancy in commending this book to every U. S. specialist as the very, very best research in the field covered. As we understand the issue is limited we would caution interested collectors to quickly avail themselves of the opportunity, for such it is, of acquiring the book at its published price.

STAMPED ENVELOPES & WRAPPERS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE NESBITT ISSUES, 1853-1869, by J. M. Bartels (Published by J. M. Bartels Co., New York City. Price \$2.00).

A brief history and carefully prepared priced list of the Nesbitt series of U. S. envelopes, predicated upon the earlier handbook of Victor M. Berthold, published in 1906, and the many years of study and experience of the author as a dealer and collector of envelopes and wrappers. Only 500 copies of this reference list and catalogue have been published and as Mr. Bartels is the admitted authority on the subject we expect that this pamphlet will be "out of print" at an early date.

ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES (Published by J. M. Bartels Company, 116 Nassau St., New York City. Price 25c).

A complete catalogue of U. S. Envelopes including those of the Colonial possessions, cut square and entire, arranged by dies and priced according to the

current market. The standard guide for collectors of this rather neglected phase of postal issues.

HANDBUCH der STEMPELMARKEN von OSTERREICH-UNGARN by Ig. Mayr-Wien and L. Hanus-Prag. (Published by Rudolf Friedl, Wollzeile 8, Vienna 1, Austria. \$1.50 postpaid). The second edition of a very fine handbook and illustrated priced catalogue of the revenue stamps of Austria-Hungary and Bosnia. Too well known as a standard to require any recommendation to collectors of these stamps but suggested as an interesting and worth-while investigation for those seeking another phase of revenue collecting.

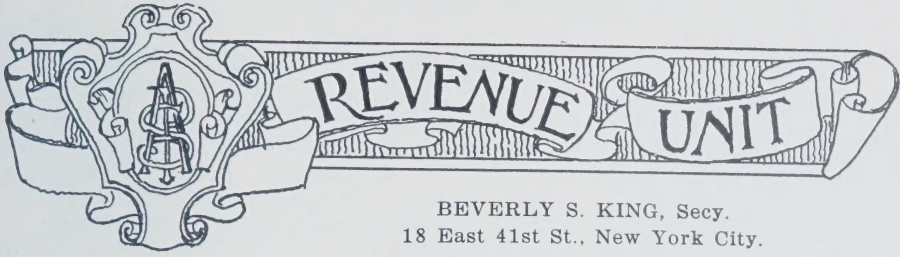
YEAR BOOK THE PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN. (Published by The Birmingham Philatelic Society, Birmingham, England). This year book, issued on the occasion of the sixteenth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, edited by Alexander Sefi and Henry Grindall, and intended solely for distribution among the members of the Congress, contains the usual list of members, rules and reports and in addition some very interesting and valuable papers read before the Birmingham meeting. The frontispiece is of especial interest to us as it bears the portrait of our own Charles J. Phillips, who, more years ago than he would care to admit, organized the Birmingham Society.

The meetings of the British Philatelic Congress always have an international interest as the election of additional names to the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" is now eagerly awaited in all lands. This year the Congress elected L. E. Bradbury of Great Britain and T. Charlton Henry of the United States. Mr. Henry, A. P. S. Life Member 357, is well deserving of the honor paid him and we are very happy to see his generous services to Philately recognized by the collectors of England.

OESTERREICH FLUGPOSTKATALOG, by George Sobetzky (Published by Die Postmarke, Rotenlowengasse 7, Vienna, Austria. Price —.)

An illustrated and priced catalogue, in German, of the Austrian air mail stamps and cachets. Includes a description and list of the Przemyśl balloon post and other military flights of the Great War. The illustrations are very fine and the listing well amplified with historical notes and data. Though the author is not known to us the high standing of the publishers is sufficient assurance of the authoritative character of the catalogue. All aerophilatelists should find this list of interest and value.

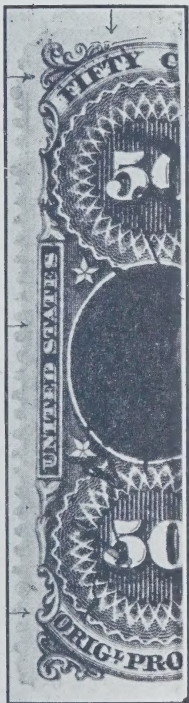




BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

We have received from Mr. Bedford two copies of the 2 cent U. S. Internal Revenue with some very curious plate marks. One of them is a diagonal line across the lower left hand corner and the other shows two strong irregular lines running almost from top to botto mof stamp right through the face of Washington. This should show on adjoining stamps and we should know more about it before making a guess as to whether it is a crack or a scratch.

* * * * *



Mr. G. P. Kirshner and Mrs. C. W. Bedford have both sent us copies of an unusual re-entry in the 50 cent Original Process, which is illustrated herewith. The shift is to the top and left and shows in various parts of the stamp, most noticeable in the side panel containing the words "UNITED STATES" where there is a doubling of the letters and a strong shifted frame line. It also shows in the two numerals and rather faintly at the top border line. Illustrated herewith.

* * * * *

Mr. G. A. Doyle of Bridgeport, Conn. has discovered among some old papers a number of checks giving examples of postage stamps used as Revenues. There are several copies of the 3 cent '61 issue, a couple of 2 cent black jacks and one check bears a copy of the 30 cent orange '61 issued by "Rawson & Whipple" at the "Shetucket Bank of Norwich, Conn." on date of "May 29, 1863" and pen-cancelled "R&W" the same date. Why this 30 cent stamp was used is beyond us as the amount called for was only about \$400.00.

Mr. Leon G. Young of Portsmouth, N. H. has in his collection a 2 cent 1869 Postage used as a Revenue on a promissory note.

Mr. Allen P. Vestal has sent on an envelope with a 2 cent, red, Documentary stamp in the corner used as a Postage stamp. This emanated from the town of Camargot, Ill. and is postmarked Jan. 26, 1924. It is addressed to a Mr. H. A. Stout of Indianapolis. Mr. Vestal said that there were three of these that came in to his hands all of which bore the same post mark. With this Mr. Vestal sent another envelope addressed to the same person a month later with exactly the same cancellation as that on the Revenue stamp envelope.



Gilbert M. Burr of Meshoppen, Pa. and Mr. Charles W. McLellan of Champlain, New York have both sent in copies of the \$1.00 Entry of Goods showing a crack or scratch. This starts above the "O" of "DOLLAR" at the top of the stamp and runs diagonally down to the right crossing of "R" of "REVENUE." It is illustrated herewith.

Mr. Burr also sent six copies of Snuff stamps which are different than those noted by Mr. Case. They are all on blue paper and run from 1, 1 ¼, 1 ¾, and 2 ½ ozs. each. The higher values of course being considerably larger in size. Four of them bear the bust of Seward while the other two have a picture of a tobacco plant in bloom. They were all printed by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing and are interesting specimens.

* * * * *

Mr. Don R. Bennett has discovered a copy of the \$3.00 Charter Party with the re-entry in the lower part of the stamp as illustrated in the June number. We are wondering whether any of the rest of you have found this item. Mr. Bennett also sent a list of "Postage used as Revenues" which he has in his collection:

- 3 cent green on check, dated Oct. 16, 1874.
- 2 cent brown on check, dated June 8, 1876.
- 3 copies of the 10 cent Trans-Miss. used on a certificate of Deposit, hand stamped "The Citizens Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich." and with the letters "I. R." in red ink by pen.

* * * * *

Every once in a while an old legal document is unearthed which contains a lot of interesting stamps. The last one we have heard of was a parchment title transfer to a mine. It carried twenty fine singles and pairs of the \$20.00 Probate of Will, perforated, a number of \$20.00 imperforated Conveyances and one \$10.00 perforated Conveyance.

It would seem too bad to break up a paper of this sort and yet it is so valuable as it now stamps,—cataloging some \$800.00,—that not many of our Revenue collectors can afford to purchase it and keep it intact for his collection.

* * * * *

Mr. O. W. Mott of Jackson, Michigan has sent a number of interesting items although nothing that is new to the Unit. He sends some stamps with a fold in the paper and others with extra perforations. Among the lot were several particularly clear and perfectly centered copies of the U. S. Internal Revenues showing the double top frame line and the double lower frame line. He also has a nice copy of the 5 cent Inland Exchange with the big shift in the lower lettering.

* * * * *

We can report one more stitch watermark item, namely:—The \$2.00 Mortgage on old paper with a horizontal watermark showing about two-thirds of the way up the stamp.

* * * * *

Mr. C. W. Polk has sent us a single and a block of four of No. 4133, the ¼ cent Proprietary in black, showing a double print. This has not yet been listed in the Specialized.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

PROJECTED U. S. AIR ROUTES.

Here is a list of what is "in the air," for the future. While many of these are primarily for passenger service, yet it is just as important to have the "mail" rushed, as it is to get the "male" there in a hurry. This list will be handy for reference, and to see how things work out.

Proposed Route and Company Interested.

Newark, N. J.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Colonial Airways System.
Albany, Springfield, Boston, Portland, Augusta, Bar Harbor, MO.—Colonial Airways System.
Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Para, Paramaribo, and intermediate points—Pan American Airways, Inc.
Havana, Gracias a Dios, Cristobal—Pan American Airways, Inc.
Paramaribo, Trinidad, San Juan, P. R. (under mail contract)—Pan American Airways, Inc.
Mollendo, Valparaiso, Montevideo, and intermediate points (under mail contracts)—Pan American Grace Airways, Inc.
Trinidad, Cristobal and intermediate points (under mail contract)—Pan American Airways, Inc.
Managua, Nic.—Villa Hermosa, Mex.—Pan American Airways, Inc.
Managua, Nic.—Puerto Barrios—Pan American Airways, Inc.
Guatemala City—Belize—Pan American Airways, Inc.
Houston—San Antonio—Southern Air Transport System.
Houston—Brownsville—Southern Air Transport System.
San Antonio—Amarillo, and intermediate points—Southern Air Transport System.
Amarillo—Fort Worth, and intermediate points—Southern Air Transport System.
Dallas—Texarkana—Southern Air Transport System.

12,000 MILE FLIGHT GAINS KING GEORGE'S PRAISE.

King George sent congratulations to two Australian and two United States airmen, led by Captain Charles Kingsford Smith, who on July 10th, landed the plane Southern Cross at Croydon Airfield, after a record breaking 12,000 mile journey from Australia.

The elapsed time of the trip from the Australian coast to the English coast, was 12 days 21 hours and 18 minutes. Forty-five minutes more were required for the machine to reach Croydon. The best previous mark for the journey was

the 15 days 1 hour and 7 minutes from the Australian coast to Croydon, established by Bert Hinkler in February 1928.

If there was any mail carried, news of it has not arrived up to now. Let's hope so, and wish good luck to the fortunate ones.

SELECT SEVEN CITIES IN U. S. AS STOPS ON NEW YORK TO BUENOS AIRES LINE.

Baltimore, Wilmington, Washington, Savannah, Charleston, Jacksonville and Tampa are the United States cities which will be stops on the route of the new line to be operated by New York, Rio & Buenos Aires Lines, Inc. A survey of the territories to be served is now being conducted by plane, and plans are being laid to establish feeder lines from a number of cities in the interior of South America. These are expected to operate mainly for mail and express traffic.

Service on the main line, which was originally scheduled to begin in February 1930, will start many weeks in advance of that date, according to company officials. Two tri-motored Ford planes have been purchased for the route, and four more are soon to be ordered, together with eight Sikorskys and six 32-place Commodores.

ANOTHER NEW ONE FROM PERSIA.

Persia has added to its Air Mail routes, a new one, "Teheran-Meshed and Meshed-Teheran." The first flight from Teheran to Meshed was inaugurated on May 9th, and from Meshed to Teheran on May 11th. Covers are marked by the government with the special rubber stamp which is red for Teheran to Meshed and purple from Meshed to Teheran.

They are interesting for having the postmark of May 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, and for having the first flight stamp, and one blue Air Mail cachet. The picture of the Mosque over which the Aeroplane is flying represents the Holy Shrine of the Inman Reza. Another interesting feature of this is the association of the oldest works of civilization, and one of the most modern means of transportation.—(Courtesy of R. Y. Mottahedeh, New York.)

A Kindly Reminder.—Mrs. John A. Newman, Juneau, Alaska, sends a cover which he describes thus—"This cover is carried on the first flight carrying mail from Juneau to Seattle; and though unofficial, is the forerunner of daily air mail service between Alaska and the States, soon to be established. Was this, by any chance, related to the Nome to New York flight, done in 48 hours, 28 minutes, by Parker Cramer, early in May last? Or, was it, as I guess, another flight? Can any reader give further details?"

10,000 Words on a Card.—A German artist has written on an ordinary postcard a 10,000-word story of Colonel Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic. It took three months to complete and was written with a hard pencil and without the use of a magnifying glass.

U. S. Air Supremacy.—There are to-day approximately 3,000 commercial and civil airplanes in operation in all of the countries of the world, excluding the

United States, and there are 71 aircraft factories in these countries. In the United States there are to-day approximately 7,100 commercial and civil airplanes in operation and about 180 factories of record, of which about 55 are on a production basis.—H. F. Guggenheim in "The Magazine of Business."

Another New One From Sweden.—On June 22nd the air line Stockholm-Kalmar-Stettin-Berlin-Vienna was opened. The letters were specially cancelled with a date-stamp containing the figure of the Royal Castle in Stockholm, with an air-plane in flight. The postal fee for an ordinary air-mail-letter is 35 ore. Covers seen are beautifully decorated with this cancellation, also the blue and black "Avion" label, and a Registration sticker in two colors. All-in-all, a nifty little outfit.

Notes On Australia.—The late Mr. G. G. Haldane, while chief inspector of finance of the Postmaster-General's Department, was the originator of this design. Articles and letters for transmission by air mail service must be prepaid at the rate of 1/3 a half-ounce, irrespective of the character of the article or the number of air routes in Australia over which it is to be conveyed. The prepayment may be made in the usual postage stamps or in air mail service stamps, but the use of air mail stamps for the prepayment of ordinary postage is not permissible.

FLYING TO TEHERAN.

Congratulations are due to the German company—Junkers Luftverkehr Persien—which has operated a flying service in Persia so successfully for the last two years, and which is now to fly direct from Teheran to Baghdad, instead of stopping near the Iraq frontier. The old inconvenient arrangement was due to political difficulties which have now happily been surmounted, and it is pleasant to hear that there will be a close measure of co-operation between the German company and Imperial Airways, who will be their managing agents in Iraq.

We must concede that the Junkers pilots have been remarkably efficient; their machies have flown 400,000 miles and they have carried 8,000 passengers, yet there has not been an accident. They have been carrying on weekly services North, East and South—from Teheran to Baku, Teheran to Meshid, and Teheran to Bushire, on the Persian Gulf; the flights to Baghdad will satisfactorily complete the fourth point of the compass.

The first airmail from Teheran to Baghdad brought in about 3,000 covers only, the majority of which were for Europe and America, also for the return journey. The first airmail from Baghdad to Teheran carried away not more than 1500 covers only. The covers of the first airmail from Teheran to Baghdad are dated 9th. April, being the departure from Teheran; also the 11th. April, the arrival at Baghdad. The time by air for the 800 Kilometers from Teheran to Baghdad is 7 hours only and the machine could have arrived in Baghdad on the same day, but owing to a strong sandstorm encountered on the way it had to stay about 30 hours at Karkouk. It returned with the mails from Baghdad at an early hour of the 12th. April. The covers carried in these two flights are already much in demand by the hobbyists of aerophilately and the covers flown from Baghdad will no doubt fetch double the price of those brought in from Teheran.—(Courtesy of R. Farage, Baghdad.)

ALEXANDRIA TO LONDON AIR SERVICE.

An air mail line from Egypt for Great Britain will be inaugurated effective Wednesday, April 10th. The seaplane will leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 1.30 p. m., effective Wednesday, April 10, 1929, for Genoa; thence mails will be forwarded to Bale by railway and from Bale to London by aircraft, arriving at London on Sunday afternoon.

Correspondence of all categories, ordinary and registered will be accepted for transmission by this route to Great Britain; for destinations beyond Great Britain, they will be conveyed from London by the actual ordinary means of communication. The special charge for air conveyance from Alexandria to London in addition to the ordinary postage, is 17 milliemmes per 20 grammes or fraction thereof. —(Courtesy of F. Hendrey, Alexandria.)

Germany's First Catapult Mail.—In the first week of July the German postal Ministry made known that the new German steamer "Bremen" leaving Bremerhaven on July 16th would carry an aeroplane, which would convey mails, and leave steamer when about 300 miles from New York to speed up the mails. Mail carried on this first catapult flight is cancelled "D. Bremen N. D. L." and "Erster Deutscher Katapult flug 22. 7, 1929. Dampfer Bremer-New York."—(Courtesy of Mr. Frank Aretz, Toronto, Can.)

Domestic Air News.—The Domestic Air News, a semi-monthly publication of the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce, which has heretofore been a mimeographed bulletin, is to become a printed publication.

Greensboro, N. C.—A new air mail service that would extend from this city, to Columbia and Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., is being proposed. A conference on a petition for the establishment of the line was held in Washington before the postal authorities.

Sorted While in Transit.—A prediction that a new branch of the post office department will be inaugurated soon for sorting air mail while in transit much the same as it is being done on railroad trains was made by W. Irving Glover, in a recent address to the Massachusetts Letter Carriers' Association. He said that the great demand for quicker mail transportation will result in crews of sorters or clerks being placed on large planes in the near future.

Service for Florida.—Steps have been taken by the Greater Miami Airport Association, and the City Postmaster, Owen W. Pittman, to provide air mail service between cities in Florida now served by airmail planes but between which there is no statewide service. Cities participating in the interchange of mail matter include: Orlando, Tampa, Daytona Beach, Miami, and Jacksonville.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ALAOUITES. Airmail Stamps: Three stamps of the second regular issue of 1925 and one of the second issue of 1926 have been overprinted in red or black with an aeroplane, 0p.50 yellow green, 1pi. magenta, 25pi. ultramarine and 15pi. on 25pi. ultramarine.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. Three additional values have appeared on the new watermark paper, Type A1, 1sh. blue green and 10sh. pink and gray, Type A2, 4d olive bistre, watermarked Small Crown and A Multiple.

AZORES. A single provisional stamp has been issued for this colony and we hope it is not the forerunner of a long series. Similar to those of Portugal, Type A30, 40c on 1.10E yellow brown, black surcharge, old value obliterated with three horizontal bars.

BRUNEL. A change of color has been issued. Type A1, 4c orange, watermarked multiple crown and script C. A.

CANAL ZONE. Three additional values have been added to the current series of new designs, 5c blue, large size, horizontal, oblong, inscribed "CANAL ZONE" in curve at top, numerals of value in circle at left and right lower corners, "CENTS" at central bottom. The central design shows the Gaillard cut, 12c violet brown, 50c rose lilac, same designs as the 1c and 2c previously chronicled but with the portraits of Gaillard and Blackburn respectively. In the 50c stamp there are two very decided shades.

CHILE. The high value airmail stamp now appears with the overprint in black instead of blue, 10p. orange black (black overprint).

DANZIG. Three stamps of special design were issued for the International Philatelic Exhibition and were only on sale from July 7th to 14th. They were sold at double face value, 10pf. green and black, 15pf. red and black, 25pf. ultramarine and black, large upright oblongs with numerals of value in upper left and right corners, inscribed at bottom in two lines, "FREIE STADT DANZIG." The central design is a vertical rectangle containing the symbolic statue of Neptune.

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FRANCE. A specially overprinted stamp was issued for the International Philatelic Exhibition at Havre in May 1929, Type A18, 2fr. olive and pale blue overprinted in blue, "EXPOSITION LE HAVRE 1929 PHILATELIQUE."

Two high value postage due provisionals have just appeared, Type D4, 2fr. blue surcharged in red, 1f.20 with the old value obliterated with two horizontal bars. 1fr. violet similarly surcharged in black 5f.

The second stamp to be issued in the new series is the 10f. pale ultramarine, narrow horizontal oblong inscribed "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE" at central bottom, "POSTES" in the lower left corner and "10f." in the lower right corner. Central design shows a view of the port of Rochelle.

GUATEMALA. The new official set of this country is quite an attractive series of small triangular stamps. The central design is the same as Type A28 but inscribed "OFICIAL" at the bottom, numerals of value in lower left and right corners, with the value spelt out in two lines between the numerals, 1c de q greenish blue, 2c de q dark blue, 3c de q green, 4c de q violet, 5c de q carmine, 10c de q brown orange, 25c de q dark blue.

A provisional series of four values of airmail stamps has been issued for use on the new Pan American airways flights. The basic stamp is the same for all values. Type A64, 15p. black overprinted in four lines in red, "SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO ANO DE 1928, Q0.03, Q0.05, Q0.15, Q0.20" respectively. The low value of this set has been withdrawn from sale as there was no use for this denomination and already it is bringing several times its face value.

INDIA. An additional value has been added to the current series printed at Nasik, watermarked Multiple Stars, Type A57, 2a6p brown orange.

IRELAND. To commemorate the centenary of Catholic emancipation in Ireland three specially designed stamps were issued. Central design a portrait of Daniel O'Connell, inscribed at top corners respectively, "1829-1929", Gaelic inscription surrounding the portrait with numerals of value in lower corners, 2d dark green, 3d blue, 9d violet, watermarked SE in monogram.

LEBANON. The latest new provisional for this colony, Type A2, 0p75 brown orange overprinted in black, "Republique Libanaise" and a line of Arabic characters and surcharged "0p.50." The same stamp also comes overprinted with an aeroplane in blue and two additional airmail stamps have also appeared as follows: Type A2, 0p.50 yellow green overprinted in red with "Republique Libanaise", a line of Arabic characters and an aeroplane, 1pi. magenta, similar overprint in black.

MEXICO. Commemorating the first anniversary of the death of Emilio Carranza. Six values, bi-colored, airmail stamps were issued, narrow horizontal oblongs, portrait of Carranza at upper left and at right, a picture showing an aeroplane in flight over snow capped mountain tops, inscribed at top "CORREOS-AEREOS-MEXICO," just beneath, "13 DE JULIO DE 1928" and "13 DE JULIO DE 1929," inscribed at bottom "A LA MEMORIA DEL HEROE," numeral of value in lower left corner, 5c olive green and black, 10c black and brown red, 15c vio-

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Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York City.

let and green, 20c brown and blue black, 50c brown red and blue black, 1p. blue black and brown.

NORWAY. A novelty has just been issued by this country. 300,000 copies of the 2sh. stamp of 1867 have been overprinted 14 ore. This was made necessary by a reduction in the postal rate from 10 ore to 7 ore. Consequently following this provisional we have a new 7 ore green, Type A10 and a 14 ore orange, Type A16.

PENNRHYN. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d green and black, Type A10 now appears on water-marked paper, single line N. Z. and Star, perforated 14.

SWITZERLAND. Two very handsome airmail stamps have just been issued. The design is a winged letter flying over in a characteristic Swiss landscape, "HELVETIA" in panel at top and figures of value in lower corners, 35c red and buff, 40c yellow green and blue.

SYRIA. This country has also issued four new values of airmail stamps. Type A5, overprinted in black with an aeroplane and Type A4 overprinted with an aeroplane in red, 0p.50 yellow green, 1pi. magenta, 25pi. ultramarine, also the 15pi. surcharge of 1926 has been similarly overprinted in red.



CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

In Praise of Nothing.

What's a record for, if not to be broken? For over two and a half years the writer has produced each month something of some sort for this department, most of it his own concoction, some of it good, some not so good, the rest the kind work of others.

But now that proud record is going to be smashed. This is summer time, and hot summer time at that. The writer has four senior college courses per week, is engaged in reading proof for the 1930 Precancel Catalog (what a catalog that will be, wait till you see it!), remounting some of his collection for display at the Kansas City Convention, trying to keep alive through the hottest, driest summer this state has known in over forty years, and endeavoring to be a model husband and father at the same time.

Something has got to give somewhere, and right here is the where. This time there ain't going to be any article, not any at all. If any reader of this magazine wants to give us a helping hand for the October issue, let him set about it pronto, and send his effusion to me at Wakeman, Ohio, where I shall be when this issue bursts forth. If he doesn't, there won't be even this much drivel in that number. Not that it would make much difference if there were.

But by November the old carcass ought to show some signs of rejuvenation. Help is wanted for October but not insisted on. Maybe the fraternity will be all the better off for a rest for a month or two. A. F. G.

Arranging a Stamp Collection and Laying Out a Blank Album.

By PAUL H. GINTHER.

Every individual has at some time or another come into contact with certain experiences which have enabled him to improve his work. Stamp collecting is no exception to the rule, and, as a stamp collector, I have discovered some facts which have been of great help to me, and which I want to pass on to others of the great philatelic fraternity.

I started to collect stamps in my high school days and managed to gather together quite a fair sized collection in a Scott's International Junior album. I soon outgrew this album, as it were, because it did not provide spaces for the higher values and more rarer varieties of stamps. I also did not like the idea of mounting the stamps on both sides of the pages.

I next investigated the International albums and found that they provided spaces for all of the major varieties of stamps issued. But I preferred to use a linen-hinged looseleaf blank album and to fill the pages with stamps as my collection grew. But I felt that I lacked the necessary skill to lay out the pages of the blank album for the stamps that I had to mount. I did not know just how much space to leave between certain issues that I wished to mount, as later I would probably acquire the issues to fill in between. So I hit upon the idea of laying out the blank pages similar to those of the International albums. I would combine the system of arrangement of the International album plus the loose-leaf plan.

I purchased the several sections of the International album, also a loose-leaf blank album with pages the same size as the International album. For the certain issues of stamps that I wished to mount, I laid off pages in most cases in the same order of arrangement as the International album. I bought a quantity of the cheaper grade of thin unruled paper and would place a sheet of it over the page that I wished to reproduce and mark on it the necessary outline of the spaces and guide lines of the International page. On another small table I arranged a piece of plate glass about twelve by twenty-one inches in size on two boxes about six inches high. These supported the piece of glass at the ends, and under the center of it was placed a twenty-five watt electric lamp. The piece of glass was secured for a small sum at an automobile wrecking yard.

After having outlined on the sheet of paper the spaces for the stamps, etc., I next lay it on the glass and place a blank album page over it, carefully reproducing the spaces on the blank page lightly in pencil. After printing in the necessary titles and dates with pencil, I reproduce them with India drawing ink. I use a ruling pen to make lines and borders, and a lettering pen for the printing of titles and dates. After the ink is thoroughly dry I erase the traces of the pencil marks and clean the page of dirty spots with a soft eraser suitable for this kind of work. The page is now ready for mounting the stamps and placing it in the album.

In this way all of the pages in my album have stamps on them and as I get new stamps I make new pages for them. A person with artistic ability can make a beautiful job of it. If any of the readers of this article wish to offer any criticism of my method and any suggestions for its improvement, I will certainly appreciate it.



OFFICERS 1927-29

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(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 12.

August 1, 1928.

Applications Pending.

Clark, E. Winslow Jr.
 Derounian, A. B.
 Keehn, O. H.
 Fisson, Gaston
 Zoll, Otto
 Amell, F. L.
 Arnold, Herbert P.
 Bailly, Pierre
 Barnes, Chas. F.
 Benton, Corydon D.
 Berlingin, Rene
 Betts, Wilfred P.
 Blossom, E. W.
 Burkhardt, Andreas E.
 Cady, Cleveland
 Campbell, A. Allan
 Christopher, Gage

Dekin, Francis W.
 Damon, C. C.
 Davis, Gavin H.
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 Felkenhainer, Al.
 Foster, D. Jack
 Gaston, Harold P.
 Herzig, Dr. Arthur J.
 Hill, Percy A.
 Johnson, Jarvis
 Jones, J. Laurence Jr.
 Juliard, Louis
 Kahn, Leo
 Kraues, Enrique
 Lafaire, Richard J.
 Lippincott, Geo. E.
 Lopshire, H. A.

Lowe, Robson
 Masten, Chas. A.
 Maule, Chas. P.
 Miller, Harry A.
 Murphy, Van Horne
 Norris, Thos. F.
 Reiff, Ernest R.
 Sallade, L. L.
 Schoeman, Bruno
 Sperry, Pierrepont E.
 Weeks, C. L.
 Magennis, Arthur K.

Reinstatements Pending.

9544 Newton, F. N. Jr.
 3190 Tebbet, R. F.

New Applications Posted.

Amend, William, 1321 Highland Ave., Rochester, N. Y. 30; Accountant; A. W. Pasquale Shoe Co., 313 N. Union St. By H. A. Davis.
 Bartlett, Gray, 4625 1st Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. Legal; A. B. Cassell, 331 Lumber Exchange. By Gerald H. Burgess.
 Bente, Wm. G., 584 32nd St., Oakland, Calif. 54; Asst. Comptroller; F. L. Gove, 1423 Chestnut St. By H. A. Davis.
 Blanding, H. D., Detroit Lakes, Minn. 42; Dept. Store; H. A. Hamilton, Detroit Lakes, Minn. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
 Brouwer-Ancher, F. W., Box 126, Rutherford, N. J. 45; Accountant; Wm. H. Hush, 2814 Jefferson St., Baltimore, Md. By Werner O. Staeb.
 Day, Roy O., 533 McKinley Ave., Pomona, Calif. 28; Auto Ed. Newspaper; Clark Bros., 125 S. Main St., Pomona, Calif. By H. A. Davis.

- Dickinson, C. H., 2037 Fletcher Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. 60; Accountant; W. T. Haupt, Merritt Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. By D. W. Martin.
- Fernald, Paul R., 72 Cortlandt St., New York City. 38; Radio Engrn.; Jas. H. Carroll, Radio World, New York. By Tom V. Binmore.
- Fields, Jess B., 502 N. Washington, Bloomington, Ind. 50; Lawyer; Geo. W. Henley, Bloomington, Ind. By W. E. Greenaway.
- Haines, Ernest V., 522 W. 148 St., New York City. 18; Delivery Clerk; Guaranteed by Michael Ansalde, 106 Convent Ave. Ref.: New York Evening Post, 75 West St., New York. By John Hartwig.
- Heinrici, Carl W., 622 Third St., Eureka, Calif. 34; Printer; C. Lee Tubbs, San Diego, Calif. By V. S. Naggiar.
- Jacoby, Herbert P., 445 Riverside Drive, New York City. 16; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. P. S. Jacoby; Ref.: Victor Weiskopf, 505 Fifth Ave., New York. By K. Honnel.
- James, V. F., Hazledean Rd., East Croydon, Surrey, England. 42; Stamp Dealer; F. Hugh Vallency, 89 Farringdon Rd., London, England. By J. E. Guest.
- Jones, Eugene M., 141 Fairbanks St., Brighton, Mass. 31; Civil Engrn.; Pierce & Dunning, 28 Huntington Ave., Boston. By Wm. L. Aldrich.
- Kanaga, Clinton W., 136 N. Rutan St., Wichita, Kans. 39; Mgr. Music Store; Gustave Hemal, 3319 Victor Pl., Wichita, Kans. By H. S. Mueller.
- Korbel, John J., 411 Cambridge Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 42; Printer; Gimble Bros., Milwaukee, Wis. By H. A. Davis.
- La Bouvie, Peter G., 1319 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, Ill. 50; Police Officer; F. W. Anhalt, 1823 Barry Ave., Chicago. By C. H. Hollister.
- Lapham, Jerome F., 437 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 30; Merchant; Burdick & Lawrence, Saratoga Spa, N. Y. By Fred G. Atwell.
- Lembke, Dr. Wm., Box 391, Arcata, Calif. 41; Veterinarian; Dr. B. Cooper, Arcata, Calif. By V. S. Naggiar.
- Loescher, Clarence A., 240 Main St., Menasha, Wis. 32; Hardware Merchant; Twin City Laundry, Menasha, Wis. By M. F. Hatch.
- Rohr, Rudolf O., Friedrikstr 131, Berlin, Germany. 32; Ref.: R. Bluhdorn, Charlottenstr 22a, Berlin, Germany. By D. W. Martin.
- Schneebeli, Albert, Lugano, Switzerland. 53; Stamp Dealer; Jas. S. Hardy, 4811 Keewood Ave., Chicago. By J. E. Guest.
- Sikes, Ralph F., 343 Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. 21; Student; Frank Pearce, 129 Water St., New York City. By H. T. Welty.
- Spanton, Arthur W., 920 H St., Sacramento, Calif. 60; Landscape Gardener; Wemstock Lubin Co., Sacramento. By L. W. Robitaille.
- Stanton, Dr. Samuel C., Hotel Bellevue, Kansas City, Mo. 73; Physician; W. K. Cornwell, 317 N. Craig St., Pittsburgh, Pa. By Elmer F. Smith.
- Terrant, W. J., 1203 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. 35; Stamp Dealer; L. M. Passmore, 632 N. Irving Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. By Chas. S. Thompson.
- Thomas, Jas. M., 415 Virginia Ave. South, Roanoke, Va. 59; Foreman; Graves Humphrey Co., 18 Church St. S. E., Roanoke, Va. By Maurice Jeter.
- Wiltsee, Ernest, The Homestead, Babylon, L. I., N. Y. 61; Pres. Western Devel. Co.; Ref. requested. By Delf Norona.

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- 9559 Stephens, Lois Ruth, 6 Melrose Ave., East Orange, N. J. 21; Order Clerk; Maryland Casualty Co., 31 Clinton St., Newark, N. J. By H. A. Davis.

New Members.

- 10483 Alferis, N. S., Box 845, Alexandria, Egypt.
- 10484 Allen, James H., 1024 Hanna St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 10485 Bandholtz, Maj. C. H., Rm. 341, S. W. & N. Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- 10486 Bley, Max, Gesner Ave., Nyack, N. Y.
- 10487 Brittain, John B., 154 Elliott Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
- 10488 Brooks, N. R., 26 Hatch Terrace, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- 10489 Bruce, Chas. E., 1715 Holyoke Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio.
- 10490 Brunelle, Augustus H., Box 16, Fayette, Mo.
- 10491 Burger, Arthur, 90 Nassau St., New York City.
- J10492 Cheney, Willis F., Milford Pt. Road, Milford, Conn.
- 10493 Chu, Church, 143 N. Shanse Rd., Shanghai, China.
- 10494 Collins, Kenneth M., 157-11 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y.
- 10495 Cunningham, Jos. M., 25 Broad St., New York City.
- 10496 Derry, H. W., 2349 Wlanut St., Allentown, Pa.
- 10497 Ervien, Robert, 48 Brandon Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.
- 10498 Eveleigh, Carl F., 564 Watson Rd., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 10499 Fenley, S., 57 Morley Rd., Twickenham, England.
- 10500 Ferryman, F. R., 36 W. 33rd St., New York City.
- 10501 Foster, Gayle A., 9 Perryridge Rd., Greenwich, Conn.
- 10502 Fox, Barton, 2301 East Speedway, Tucson, Ariz.
- 10503 Golub, S., 1481 S. Parl St., Denver, Colo.
- 10504 Green, Albert E., 21 Alhambra Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
- 10505 Hill, John E., 30 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
- 10506 Hluboky, Frank J., Box 701, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- J10507 Hollinbeck, Richard O., 412 Marquette, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 10508 Huffman, Wm. P., 119 N. Perry St., Dayton, Ohio.
- 10509 Jost, Emil, Box 340, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 10510 Keffer, John LeRoy, Box 472, Middlesboro, Ky.
- 10511 Lichtenstein, Alfred, Box 76, Rouxville, O. F. S., South Africa.
- 10512 Mason, Walter C., 782 E. Salmon St., Portland, Ore.
- J10513 McCluskey, Donald, 1156 Wilder Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii.
- 10514 McCoy, Albert B., 1280 Asbury Ave., Hubbard Woods, Ill.
- 10515 McDonnell, Dr. John W., 243 Market St., Sunbury, Pa.
- 10516 McGrath, R. T., 1361 Bay St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 10517 McMurphy, John, 404 E. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 10518 Nascher, Dr. Ignatz L., 3507 90th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
- 10519 Nathan, Harry H., 415 Rose Ave., Alamosa, Colo.

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 10521 Plianthos, Nicolas J., 15 B. Madabegh, Cairo, Egypt.
 10522 Plough, Prof. Harold H., 8 Dana St., Amherst, Mass.
 10523 Reed, M. C., Box 836, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 10524 Rinehart, C. R., 62 Durand Rd., Maplewood, N. J.
 10525 Rubsamen, Robert, Calle de Flora 4A, Mexico City, Mexico.
 10526 Smith, William H., Winthrop, Minn.
 10527 Stanford, Ray L., Box 349, Delta, Colo.
 10528 Steffens, Dr. L. A., 412 Main St., Red Wing, Minn.
 10529 Stevens, Elmo B., 7 Hazelwood Ave., Waterville, Me.
 10530 Thompson, Bernard E., 801 N. Riley St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 10531 Tillet, Robert, 8 rue Alex. Dumas, Le Peca, France.
 10532 Tucker, A. E., 1158 Bloor West, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 10533 Turner, Eugene A., Wuchang, China.
 10534 Turner, W. Dell, 643 W. 60th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 10535 Weil, Dr. Jerome J., 3149 Southport Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 10536 Welch, Clyde, Great Western Power Co., Oakland, Calif.
 10537 White, Geo. W., Box 353, Lyndon, Kans.
 10538 Williams, Aylwyn P., 110 N. Fairview Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.
 10539 Wirth, George W., 139 Shepherd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 10540 Withy, Frederic, 97 Sunderland Rd., Forest Hill, London, S. E., England.
 10541 Woodman, Francis N., 295 Church St., Clinton, Mass.
 10542 Zollinger, H. C., W. R. Zollinger Co., Canton, Ohio.

Reinstated.

- 2057 Chandall, Lynn, Box 267, Mackay, Idaho.
 2883 Grout, Walter D., 2060 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
 5467 Kimble, Ralph A., 8118 Dante Ave., Chicago, Ill.

New Life Member.

- 463—8870 Arno, Walter B., Clinton, Mass.

Application Returned.

- Groesbeck, R. M., Solomon, Kans.

Expelled.

- 7225 Carter, Harry, 2227 Monterey St., Detroit, Mich., for conduct unbecoming an A. P. S. member.

Deceased.

- 3396 Harris, Samuel T., Prospect St., Dedham, Mass.
 3165 Newmark, M. H., 905 Beacon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. July 5, 1925.
 152—6215 North, Hugh M. Jr., Columbia, Pa.
 7012 Rife, Thos. A., 3714 8th St., San Diego, Calif. March 19, 1929.

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- 8242 Bottome, T. D., 525 E. 59th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 7474 De Puy, Frederic C., 42 W. 58th St., New York City.
 7333 Eberth, W. M., 113 St. Clair St., Toledo, O.
 6852 Snyder, Roy H., Port Deposit, Md.
 6110 Speier, G. J. Jr., Samoa, Calif.
 7692 Wells, Ralph G., 526 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 1748 Stirn, Henry J., 528 50th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Resignations Pending.

- 9511 Balian, G., Faggala P. O., Cairo, Egypt.
 7330 Col. Club, So. Calif., Los Angeles, Calif., Chapter No. 58.
 7817 Flint, Geo. M., 37 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
 7251 Mueller, Louis F., 22 Parkland Ave., Kirkwood, Mo.

Resignations Received.

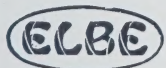
- 6227 Barrett, O. W., University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 7624 Bussey, Byron C., 179 Amherst Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.
 5816 Cheney, D. R., Masonic Temple, Portland, Ore.
 6423 Hampton Roads Phil. Socy., Chap. #52, Norfolk, Va.
 7536 Hagar, F. Kimball, 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 10121 Jewell, Raymond W., 67-105 Dartmouth St., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
 7296 Kriegl, Otto, 2903 Halldale Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 5354 Lafferty, J. W., 601 Murray Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 2617 Moses, Otto F., 606 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
 5472 Scheuer, Jacob H., 33 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 7087 Stewart, Roe, Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 9469 Wight, Warland, 41 Russell St., Milton, Mass.

Membership Summary.

Membership July 1, 1929	4222	
New Members	60	
Reinstated	3	
		4285
Expelled	1	
Deceased	4	
Resignations Accepted	7	12
Total Membership August 1, 1929		4273

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

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REPORT of the



TREASURER

August 1, 1929.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$ 344.00	
New Admissions	110.00	
Disbursed to Trust Fund	\$ 454.00	\$ 0.00

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$ 1180.00	
New Memberships	30.00	
Disbursed to Trust Fund	\$ 1210.00	\$ 1000.00
	\$ 210.00	

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$14240.68	
Receipts—Superintendent	686.33	
Others	90.00	
Interest on Bonds and Deposit	285.04	
	\$15302.05	
Warrants	\$ 41.23	\$15260.82

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 132.75
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EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance to General Fund	\$ 1.60
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GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 1477.21	
Receipts—Dues	24.25	
Reinstatements	14.00	
Interest on Bonds and Deposit	344.64	
Transferred from Exchange Account	1.60	
	\$ 1861.70	
Warrants	\$ 676.64	\$ 1185.06

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance—Deficit	\$ 95.89	\$ 596.37
	\$ 596.37	
Receipts—Subscriptions	\$ 17.50	
Advertising	536.10	
Interest on Bonds	37.92	\$ 591.52
Debit Balance		\$ 4.85

\$17573.78

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Official Notices.

DUES PAYABLE.

Dues of \$3.00 are payable to the Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass. on September 1st, by all members except Life Members. A notice was sent July 23, 1929. Please remit promptly to the Treasurer.

CALL FOR BIDS FOR PRINTING.

Bids are asked for printing and mailing the American Philatelist and other publications of the Society for one year beginning January 1, 1930. Bids should be in the hands of the Secretary, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo., on or before October 15, 1929. Specifications will be sent to reliable printers and publishers on request. Address the Secretary.

SOCIETY**ITEMS**

McKINLEY STAMP CLUB, Life Branch No. 11, Canton, Ohio.—A meeting of the Directors of the McKinley Stamp Club was held at the Y. M. C. A. July 8, 1929, at which time the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year. The following Directors were present: Mr. A. H. Anthony, Mr. John K. Howe, Miss Pearl Worley, Mrs. Ira M. Young, and Mr. Wm. J. Sossong. Mr. Edwin Baer was unable to attend. Mr. A. H. Anthony was Chairman pro tem.

The following officers and directors were elected:

President—Mr. Edwin Baer.

Vice President—Mrs. Ira M. Young.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Wm. J. Sossong.

Directors—Miss Pearl Worley, Mr. A. H. Anthony, Mr. John K. Howe.

Mrs. Ira M. Young as Vice President occupied the chair in the absence of Mr. Edwin Baer, the newly elected president.

A motion was made by Mr. Anthony and seconded by Mrs. Young that Mr. Bowen take charge as circuit manager for the coming year. Motion unanimously carried.

Miss Pearl Worley was reappointed as Librarian and Mr. A. H. Anthony as Auction Manager.

Motion made by Mr. Anthony and seconded by Mr. Howe that the Secretary procure a suitable room in the Jewish Center Building to be used as our headquarters. Unanimously carried.

Motion made by Miss Worley and seconded by Mr. Howe that the first meeting of the McKinley Stamp Club be held on Thursday, September 5, 1929.

A discussion was held regarding programs and time of meetings of the club. Will be taken up at the first meeting to be held on September 5, 1929.

Motion made by Mr. Howe and seconded by Mr. Anthony that the Secretary notify several of the Philatelic magazines of the change of directors and officers in the McKinley Stamp Club.

WM. J. SOSSONG, Secretary.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 8, No. 15.

Whole No. 64.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Retirement of Books. It seems hard to satisfy all. First one comes along after his books are in two or three months and demands their return, insinuating that they must all have been sold and we are holding his money. Another who entered a book in September valued at \$15.94, had it retired in June, and he says the retirement was premature, although a total of \$7.30 was sold, or nearly 50%. Now we just have to retire these low valued books, some not even sold 20%, because we have many thousands of them practically uncirculated. We send them out again and again and sales run under 5%, why, because the sameness of the many books. Everyone seems to have the same class and kind of stamps to offer. As near as we can determine it is wholesale packet stamps, from which they pick out the best and then enter the balance priced at around 50%, when in reality most of them are worth about $\frac{1}{4}$ of catalog. We have members who enter this class priced at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of catalog and they are satisfied with their sales. Because we have so many of these low valued books in the department, probably 5000, we can not keep all of them out in circuits for we do not have a large demand for this class, so we have to hold some 2000 always in the office, giving them their turn as we can when other circuits go out. This naturally makes the game pretty expensive for us, as we have to pay the postage out of our commission, and also does not get the expected results for the members. We would recommend that members desist sending in books priced at over $\frac{1}{2}$ of catalog, for we have too many on hand now and we just cannot circulate many more even thru this next season. Exception, such things as used new issues, cancellation books, and groups of that kind, which go out special and such values do not count so much. If you want your stamps sold co-operate with us in your sendings, and do not swamp us with many books priced net \$10.00 and under, priced at 50% of Scotts, and containing the class of stamps usually found on juvenile approvals.

Are We Alone? Ever so often we get comments from sellers to the effect that they get better results from other sales departments than from ours, but nevertheless they continue to send us books. We do not doubt that in some instances their books sell better, we often sell stamps that others say cannot be sold elsewhere, so we were made to feel much better when we received a letter from another sales manager from which we quote as follows: "I guess you have the same sort of hollers that I do all the time. It really makes me sick to have to

answer the letters and say the same thing all the time. Some say that their sales are far above the A. P. S., and others tell me they sell 75% of their junk in the A. P. S., which I feel is not true, for as you say they are lucky to sell one per cent. At present I am receiving an awful lot of books that will not sell I am sure and do not know what to do with them, it looks like everyone wants to sell." So we are not alone. Others have the same line of goods handed them. If you can show me where the member gains by entering unwanted stamps, or stamps of which we have a large quantity already, so he cannot hope to sell 50% or get early circulation, I would be glad to hear. What does he gain by having his stamps held in these departments several months and a small amount sold. He not only is without the stamps but the interest on money invested in stamps should be considered.

Here's Another Funny One. They think our members will buy although they are offering the same stamps at retail at a lower price than that marked in the books. We sent a member some special books and this is his comment when replying: "For your information I have been buying the same stamps from this same member, whose books are in this lot, at 25% under the prices he has marked for those offered in the sales book." Think of it, entering stamps and then going into competition with himself. Does he think our members are not informed on the actual market values? It's a hard job we have, but then we enjoy it. We keep on piling up new totals for annual sales, and hope to keep on as long as we are permitted.

65 Requests for Jumbo Circuits in One Day, and right in the hot month of July. We recently sent out some advertising matter offering to pay postage both ways on a trial Jumbo circuit. Out of 215 letters opened in one day we found requests from 65 different members for special jumbo circuits. How's that for hot summer business? When we get in the rest of the replies, if they run in this proportion we should have several hundred such requests. Of course some of them we cannot fill, such as for U. S. etc., but most of them sooner or later will get the books asked. If you have not returned the blank just write in and say send me a Jumbo postage paid both ways, and name your countries. Remember Guest pays the postage on these trial Jumbos.

A Ten Per Cent. Gain may not seem much but when ones annual sales had already reached \$80,000, a ten per cent. gain is some gain. Well that is what we did this fiscal year, our total sales running over \$88,000.00 Now don't sit down and figure my commission, at least not until you have included the expense which ran in excess of \$6000. What does it consist of? Well, down town office, clerk hire, printing, etc. and a postage bill of over \$300 to \$350 (in the winter) per month. So it's not all gravy. But we are on our road to \$100,000 in annual sales, and we have two years of the present term to make, so watch our smoke.



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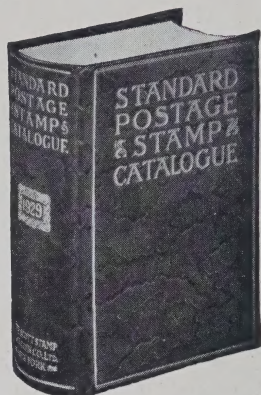
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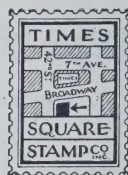
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